

AFGHANISTAN

Whole of Afghanistan Assessment (WoAA) 2019

Province-level Displaced
Populations Factsheet Booklet

July-September 2019



OCHA

INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM

REACH

Informing
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ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED IN THE FRAMEWORK OF:

WoAA | 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan Inter-Cluster Coordination Team



Afghanistan
Education in Emergencies Working Group (EIEWG)
گروپ کاری تعلیم و تربیه در شرایط اضطراری، افغانستان



Shelter Cluster Afghanistan
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter



AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response



HEALTH CLUSTER
AFGHANISTAN



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Protection Cluster
Afghanistan



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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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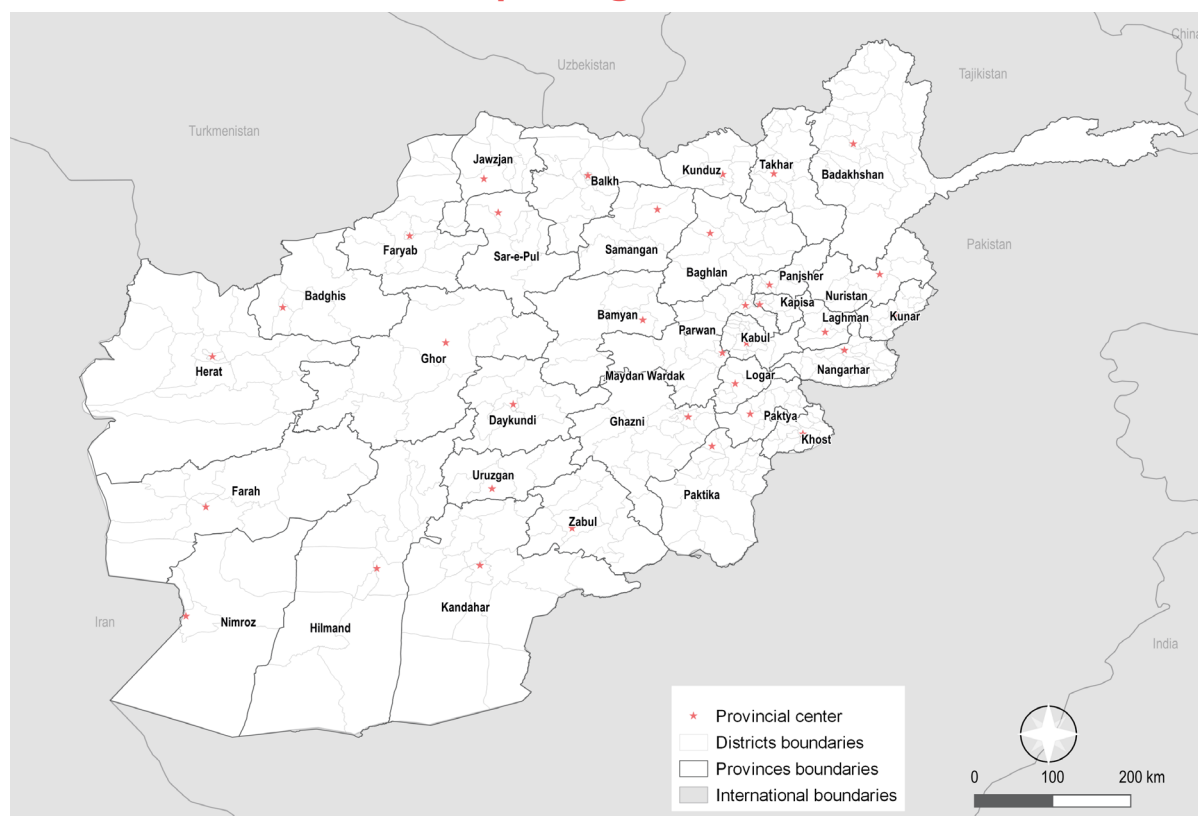
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Map of Afghanistan



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 multi-sector 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.

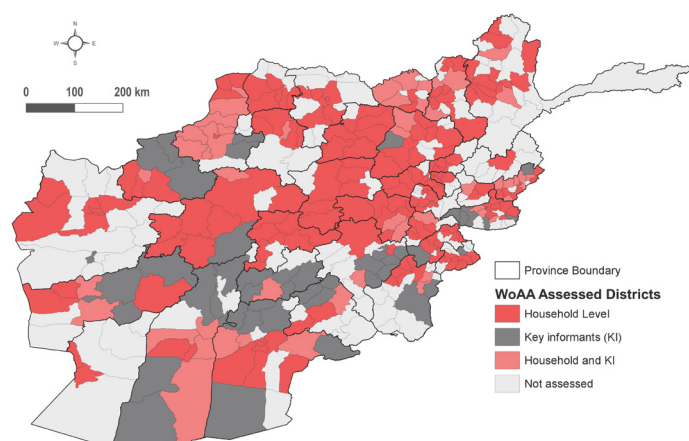
Using the WoAA 2019 findings as a key evidence base, the 2020 HNO estimates that 9.4 million people in Afghanistan will require humanitarian assistance across all sectors in 2020, including Education in Emergencies (EiE), Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES/NFI), Food Security and Agriculture (FSA),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

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Total # 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](#).

² OCHA, 2019. Humanitarian Response Plan Afghanistan: 2018-2021. Available [here](#).

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

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

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 | 95/5 ³ | 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 multi-sectoral 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.

¹ These data sources are available on [HDX](#) 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.

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 (AHDA), 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).

⁶ With the exception of half the interviews in Farah province which were conducted via paper-based survey due to security reasons.

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

PROVINCE-LEVEL FACTSHEETS

WoAA | 2019
AFGHANISTAN



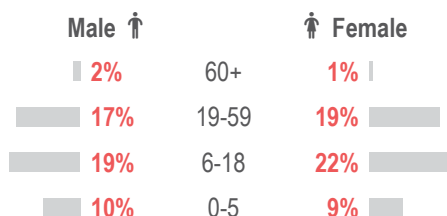
| | |
|---|-----|
| Total number of households surveyed: | 770 |
| # of recent IDP households (<6 months): | 31 |
| # of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): | 340 |
| # of cross-border returnee households: | 399 |
| Total number of districts surveyed: | 6/8 |



DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): 7.1

% of household members, by age and gender



% 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.

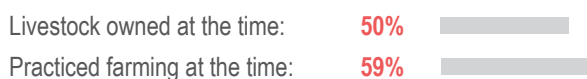


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

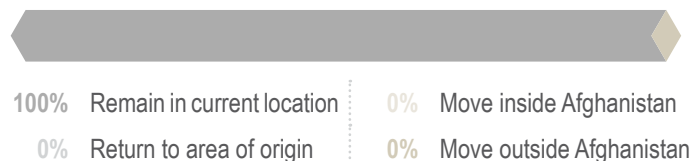
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



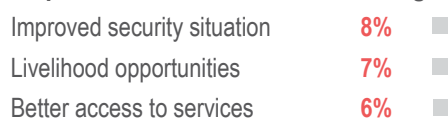
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



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,**}



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.

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



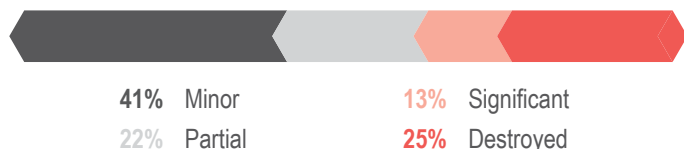
EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

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% | |

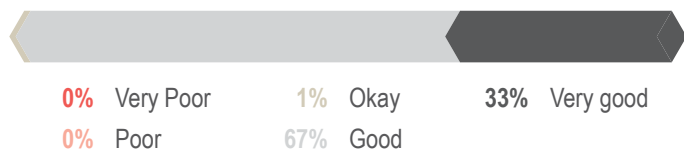


59% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

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



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:^{*}

| Child member(s) | | Adult member(s) | |
|-------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|
| No incidents | 99% | No incidents reported | 99% |
| Verbally threatened | 0% | Verbally threatened | 0% |
| Hindered to move freely | 0% | Hindered to leave district | 0% |

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

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----|--|
| No concerns reported | 97% | |
| Other | 2% | |
| Psychological wellbeing | 1% | |



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 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.



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.⁹ 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):



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 | 46% | |
| Surface water | 22% | |
| Unprotected spring/well/kariz | 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:



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

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|--|
| Waterpoints far/difficult to reach | 62% | |
| Waterpoints not functioning | 35% | |
| Insufficient waterpoints | 32% | |

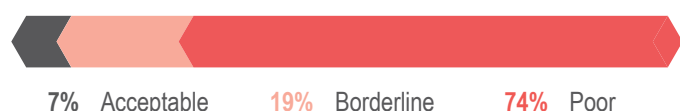
Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------|--|
| 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 | 71% | |
| Purchased | 26% | |
| Borrowed on credit | 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, dearaan, 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.

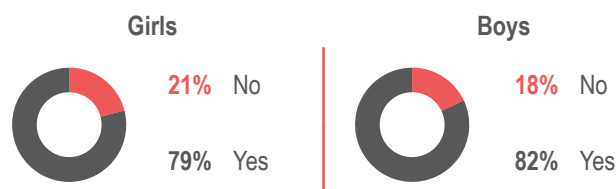
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



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:**

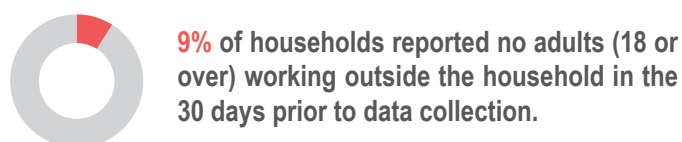
| | Girls | Boys |
|---------------------|-------|------|
| Other | 63% | 68% |
| Cannot afford costs | 49% | 50% |
| Child working | 24% | 30% |

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

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Primary | 35% |
| Post-secondary (high school) | 25% |
| Secondary | 22% |



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

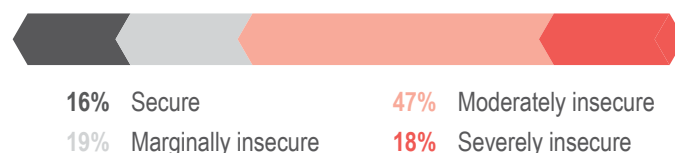


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **borrowing/loans**. Households reported 48% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

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



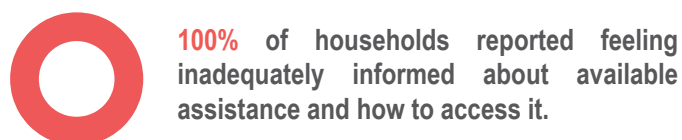
85% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Borrowed food/money for food | 97% |
| Decreased spending on services | 72% |
| Spent savings | 71% |



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



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% |

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

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| Food | 95% |
| Debt repayment | 72% |
| Shelter/housing | 41% |

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.

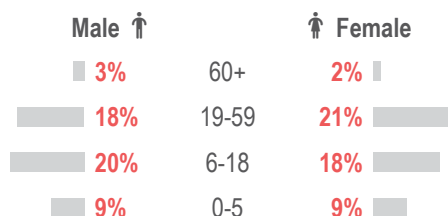
| | |
|---|-----|
| Total number of households surveyed: | 539 |
| # of recent IDP households (<6 months): | 0 |
| # of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): | 211 |
| # of cross-border returnee households: | 328 |
| Total number of districts surveyed: | 8/9 |



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.

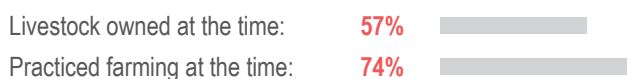


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

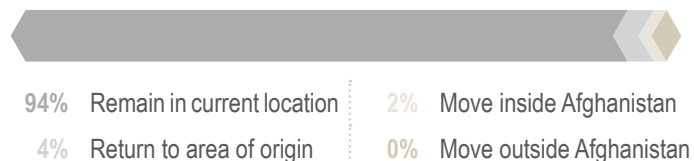
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



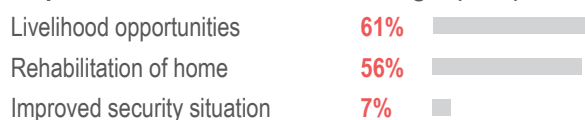
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



% 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,**}



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.



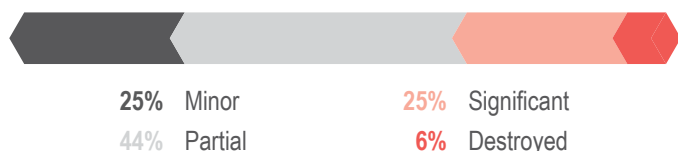
EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

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:

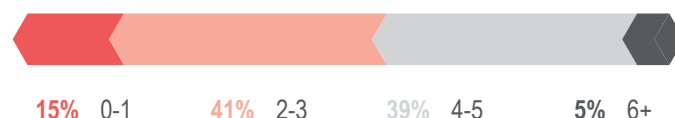
| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-------------|
| Permanent (mud & brick) | 53% | <div></div> |
| Transitional (mud & brick) | 36% | <div></div> |
| Makeshift | 11% | <div></div> |

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% | <div></div> |
| Animal dung | 8% | <div></div> |
| Liquid petroleum gas | 2% | <div></div> |

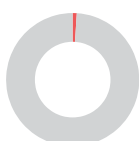
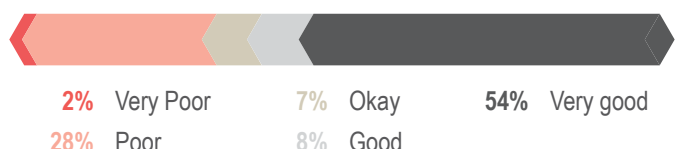


46% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



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% | <div></div> |
| Psychological impact | 91% | <div></div> |
| Informed decision to relocate | 72% | <div></div> |

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 member(s) | | Adult member(s) | |
|-------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|
| No incidents | 72% | No incidents reported | 72% |
| Verbally threatened | 24% | Verbally threatened | 24% |
| Hindered to move freely | 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% | <div></div> |
| Psychological wellbeing | 30% | <div></div> |
| Theft or harassment | 21% | <div></div> |



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.

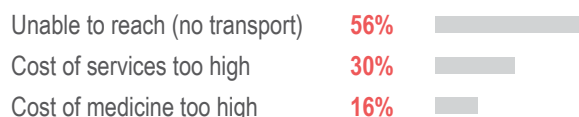


HEALTH



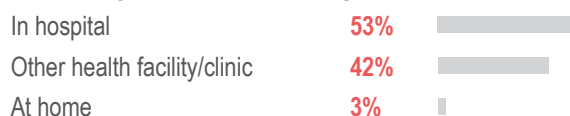
13% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

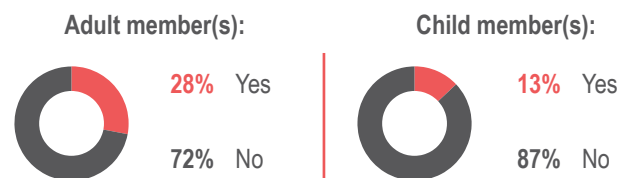


36% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**

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:



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

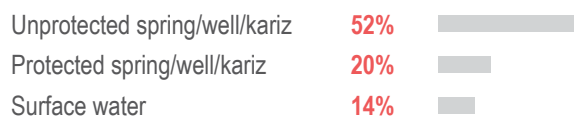


57% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



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:



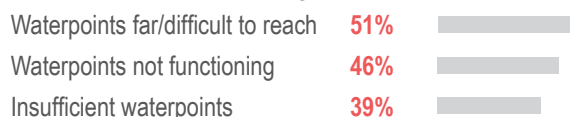
77% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

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:**

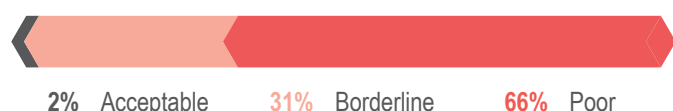


Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



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:



% 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, dearaan, 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.

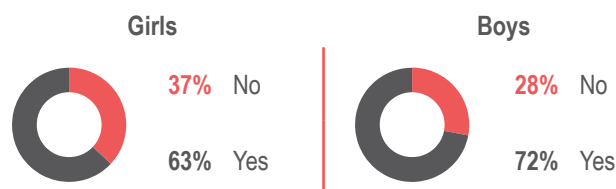
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



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:**

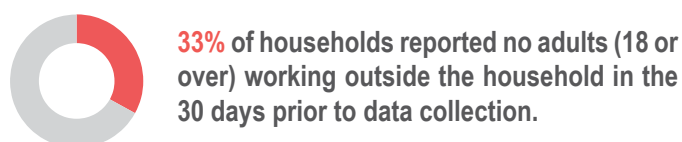
| Girls | | Boys | |
|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|
| Cannot afford costs | 43% | Cannot afford costs | 50% |
| No facilities/school far | 27% | Other | 26% |
| Other | 27% | No facilities/school far | 25% |

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

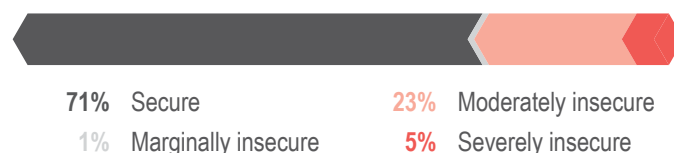


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **borrowing/loans**. Households reported 24% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

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



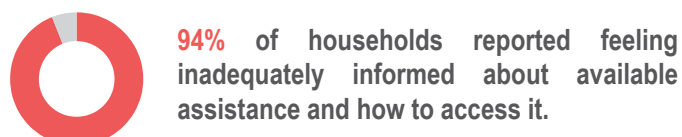
29% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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

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



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



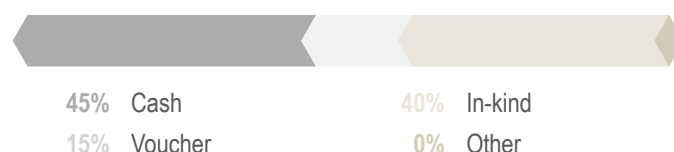
Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----|--|
| 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

| | | |
|-----------------|-----|--|
| Food | 77% | |
| Shelter/housing | 57% | |
| Debt repayment | 46% | |

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.

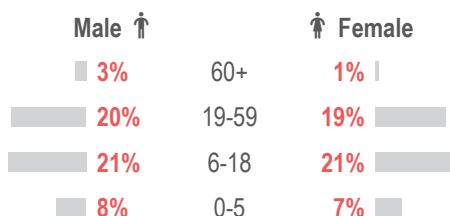
| | |
|---|------|
| Total number of households surveyed: | 614 |
| # of recent IDP households (<6 months): | 526 |
| # of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): | 52 |
| # of cross-border returnee households: | 36 |
| Total number of districts surveyed: | 8/15 |



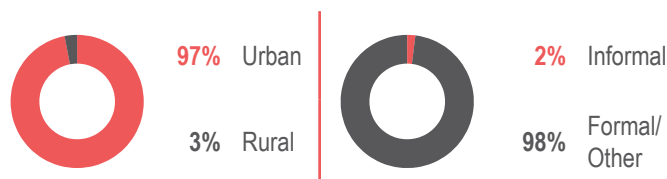
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): **6.4**

% of household members, by age and gender



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



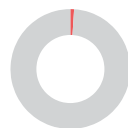
VULNERABILITIES



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.

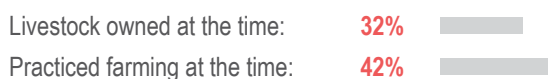


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

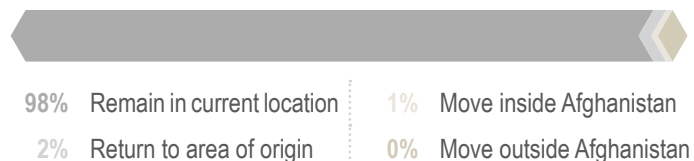
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



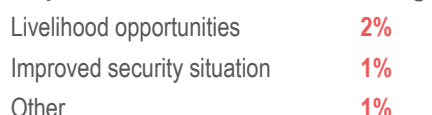
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



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,**}



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.

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



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:

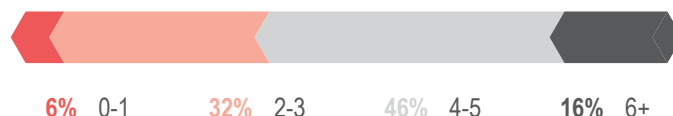
| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|
| Transitional (mud & brick) | 81% | |
| Permanent (mud & brick) | 12% | |
| Makeshift | 5% | |

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% | |

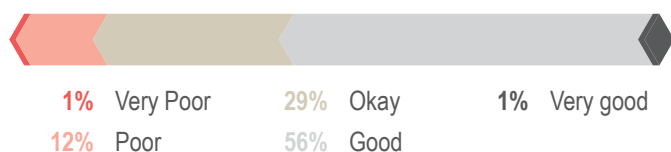


38% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



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% | |



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

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.

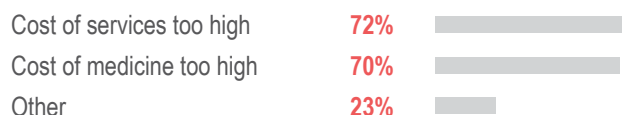


HEALTH



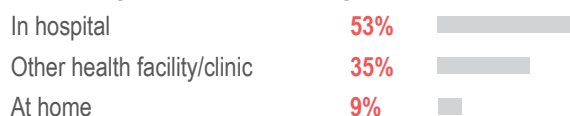
33% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



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.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



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

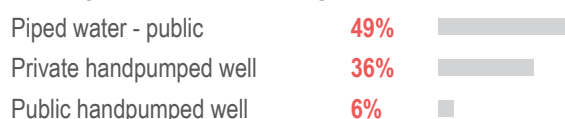


67% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

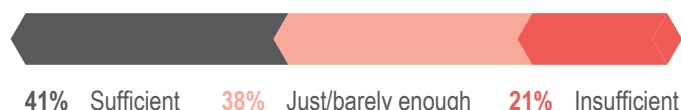
4% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



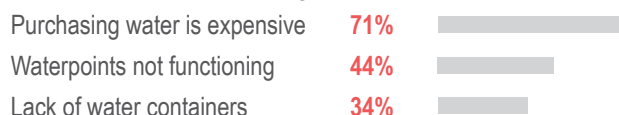
12% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

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:**

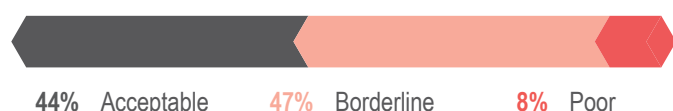


Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



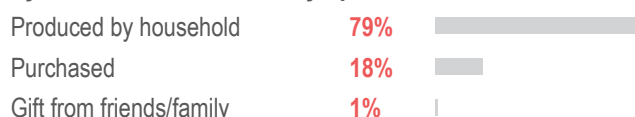
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% 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:



% 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, dearaan, 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.

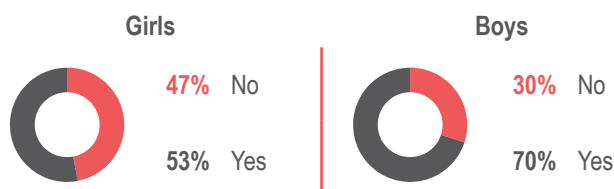
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



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).



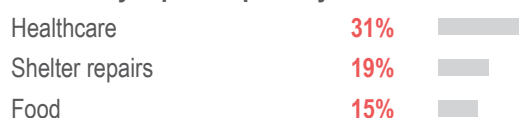
LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



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:**



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)

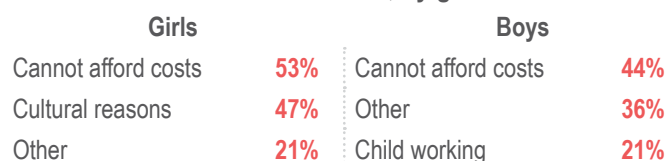


96% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

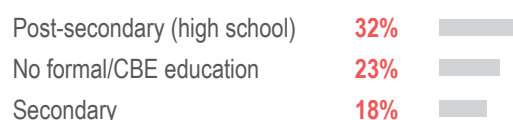
Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



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



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



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

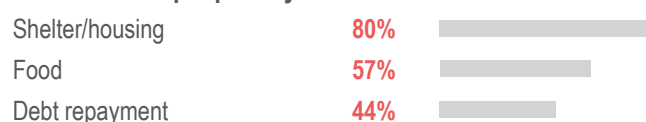


15% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

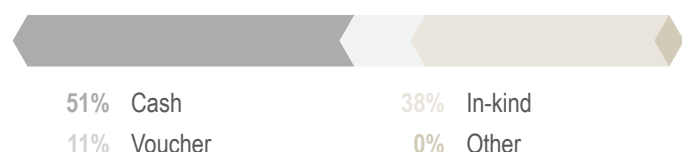
Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:^{17,**}



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.

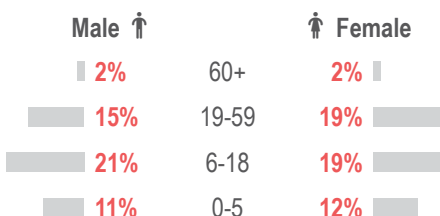
| | |
|---|-----|
| Total number of households surveyed: | 545 |
| # of recent IDP households (<6 months): | 8 |
| # of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): | 320 |
| # of cross-border returnee households: | 217 |
| Total number of districts surveyed: | 5/7 |



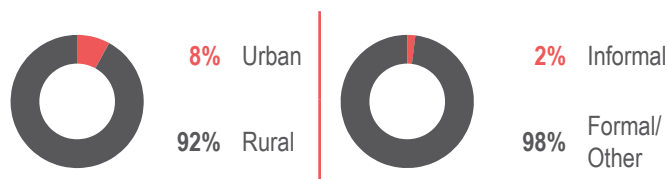
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): 7

% 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.



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.

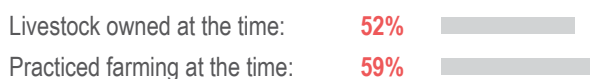


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

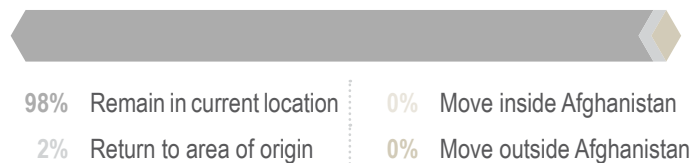
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



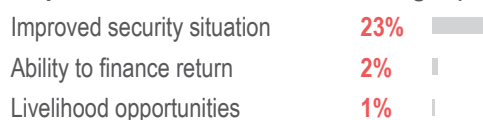
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



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,**}



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.



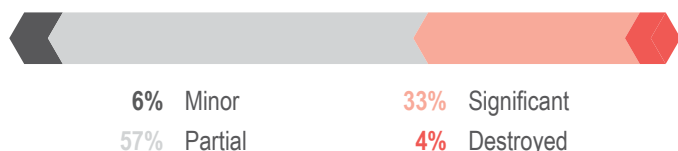
EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

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) | 51% | |
| Transitional (mud & brick) | 40% | |
| 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% | |

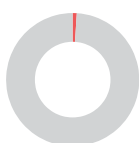
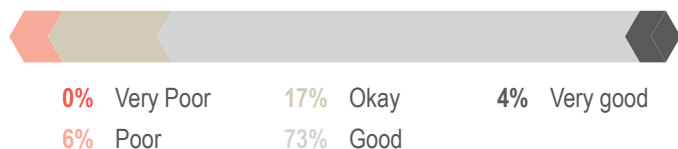


70% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

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



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:^{*}

| Child member(s) | Adult member(s) |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| No incidents | No incidents reported |
| Verbally threatened | Verbally threatened |
| Hindered to move freely | Hindered to leave district |

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

| | | |
|----------------------|-----|--|
| No concerns reported | 97% | |
| Theft or harassment | 1% | |
| Other | 1% | |



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 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.

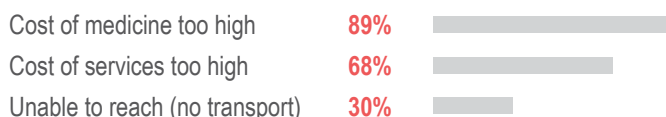


HEALTH



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:**

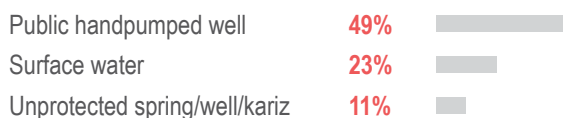


45% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**



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:



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.



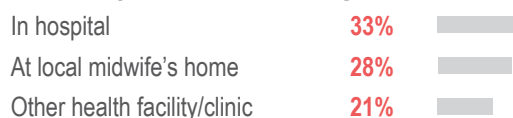
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% 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.

46% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



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

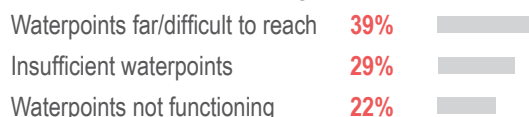


61% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**

% 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:**



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



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



% 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, dearaan, 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.

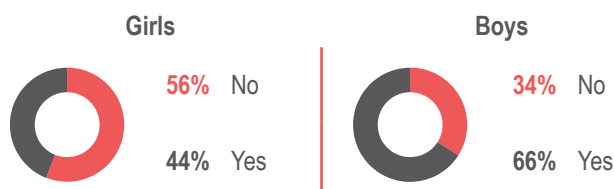
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



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).



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:**



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)

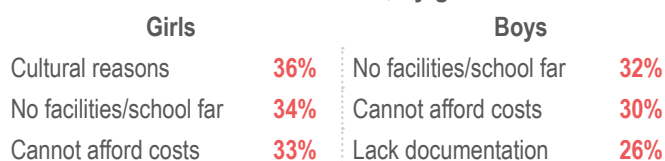


95% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

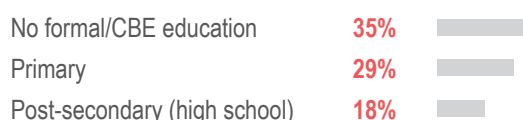
Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



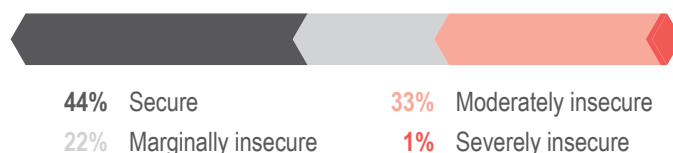
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:**



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



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

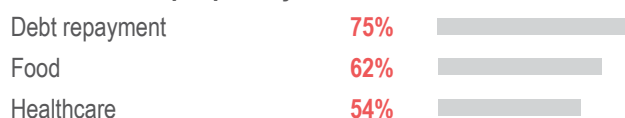


56% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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



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:**



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.

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

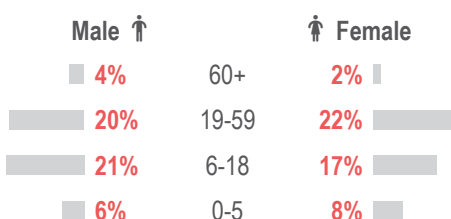
Total number of districts surveyed: 5/7



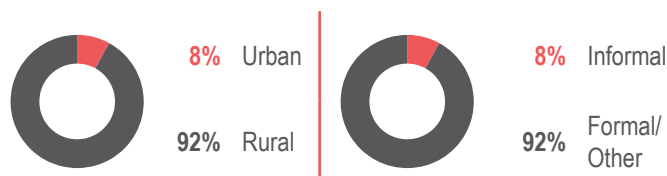
DEMOGRAPHICS

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

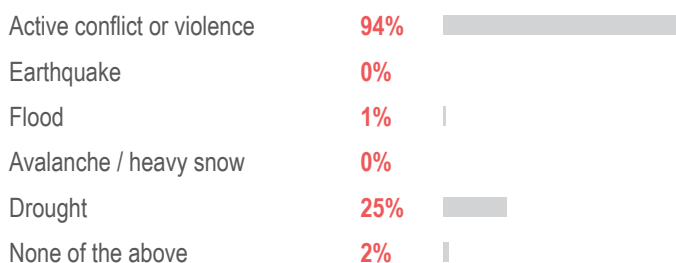


19% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.

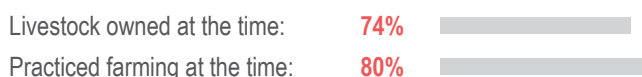


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

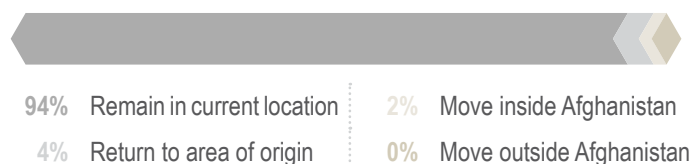
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



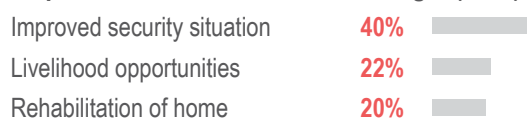
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



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,**}



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



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) | 71% | |
| 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,}**

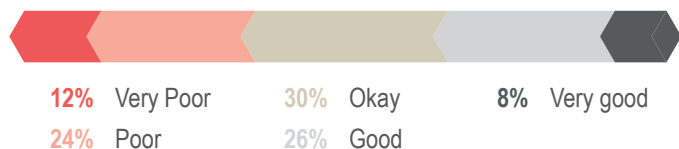


39% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.^{}**



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 | 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.

% 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).

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 | 48% | No incidents reported | 45% |
| Verbally threatened | 48% | Verbally threatened | 41% |
| Assaulted (no weapon) | 4% | Hindered to leave district | 6% |

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

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.

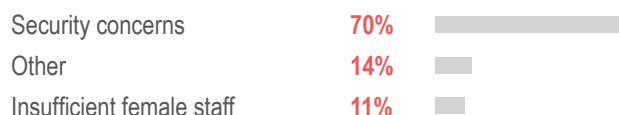


HEALTH



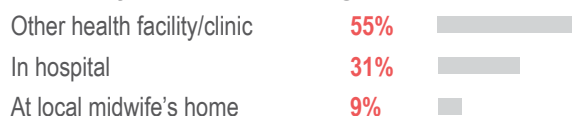
53% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



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.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



% 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:



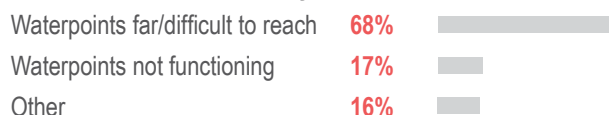
34% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

11% of households reported not having access to soap.

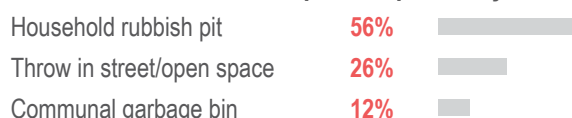
% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



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



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



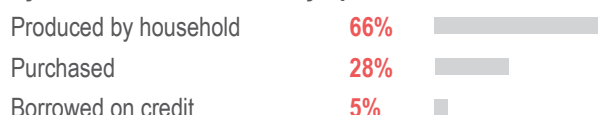
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% 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:



% 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, dearaan, 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.

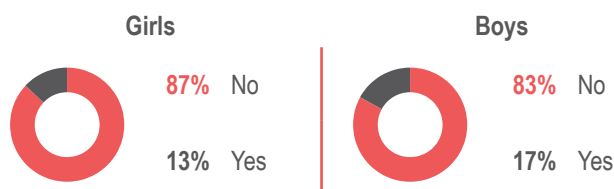
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



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).



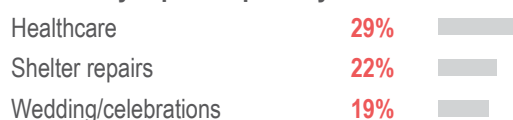
LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



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:**

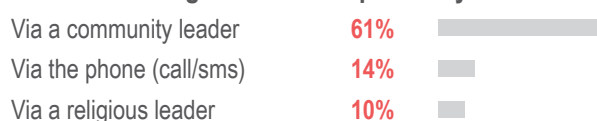


ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



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

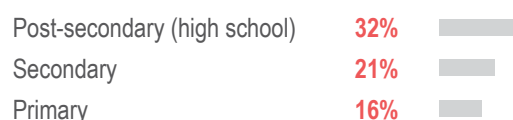
Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



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



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



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

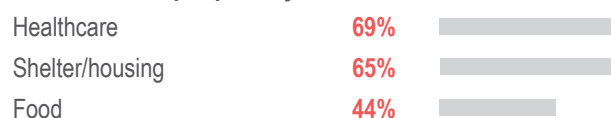


11% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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



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.

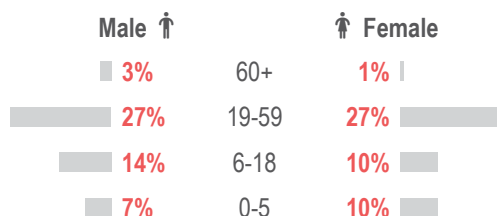
| | |
|---|-----|
| Total number of households surveyed: | 575 |
| # of recent IDP households (<6 months): | 0 |
| # of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): | 308 |
| # of cross-border returnee households: | 267 |
| Total number of districts surveyed: | 8/9 |



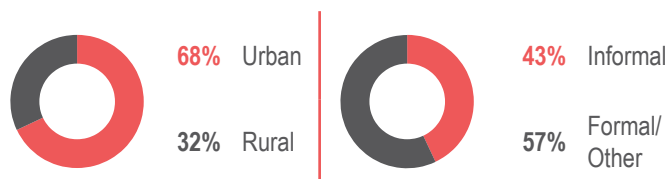
DEMOGRAPHICS

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.

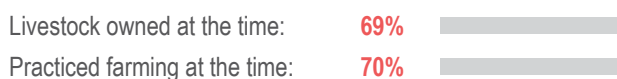


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

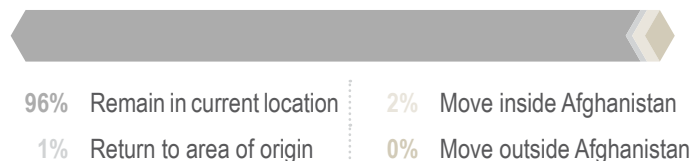
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



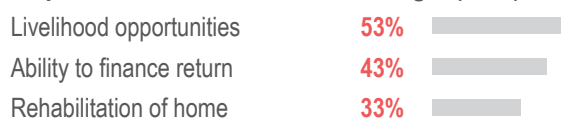
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



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,**}



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.



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:

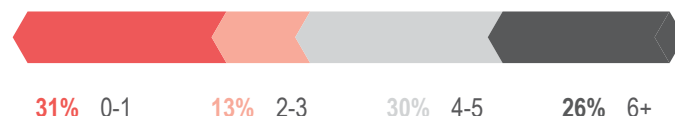
| | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-------------|
| Permanent (mud & brick) | 51% | <div></div> |
| Makeshift | 30% | <div></div> |
| Tent (emergency) | 14% | <div></div> |

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% | <div></div> |
| Waste (paper, plastic, etc.) | 12% | <div></div> |
| Liquid petroleum gas | 9% | <div></div> |

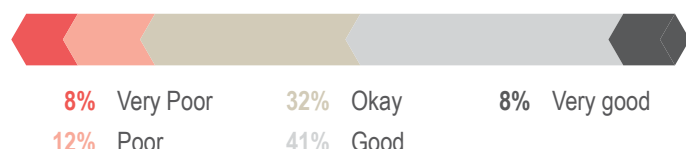


34% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



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% | <div></div> |
| Reduced access to services | 31% | <div></div> |
| Restricted recreation (children) | 24% | <div></div> |

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% | <div></div> |
| Psychological wellbeing | 26% | <div></div> |
| Maiming/killing by violence | 24% | <div></div> |



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 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.



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.⁹ 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



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:

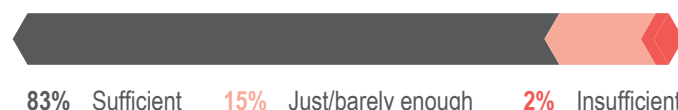
| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|--|
| Public handpumped well | 58% | |
| Private handpumped well | 26% | |
| Protected spring/well/kariz | 12% | |



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:



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% | |

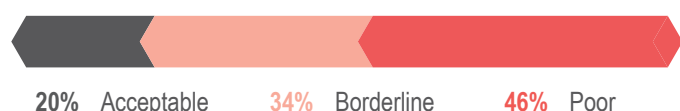
Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

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



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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



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 | 62% | |
| Borrowed on credit | 30% | |
| Gift from friends/family | 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, dearaan, 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.

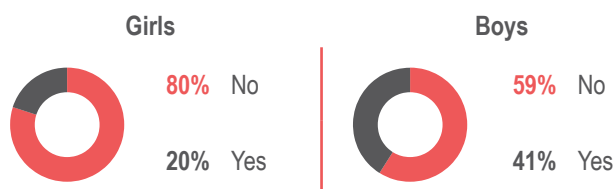
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

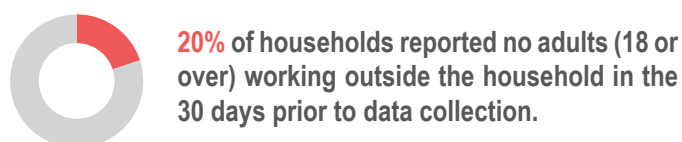
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:**



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).

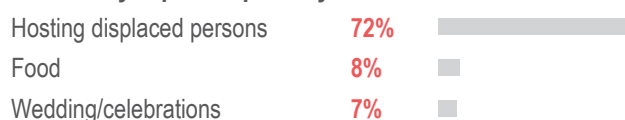


LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

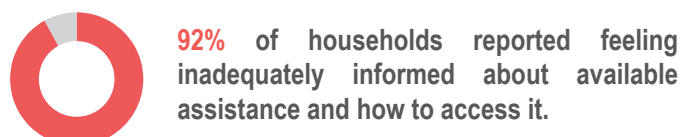


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **formal employment**. Households reported 2% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

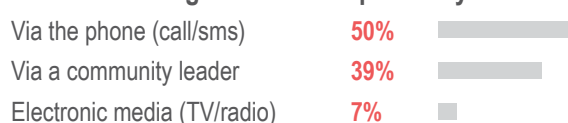
43% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:**



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



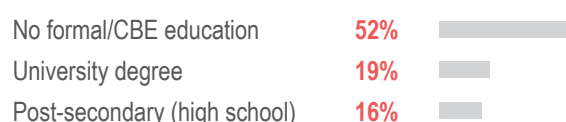
Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



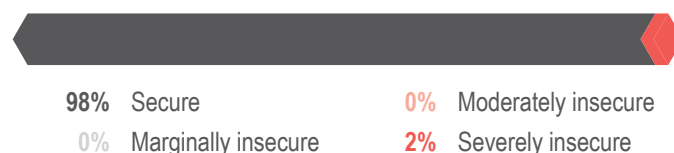
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:**



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

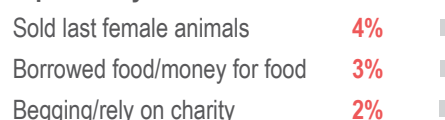


% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:¹⁶



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,**}



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:**



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.

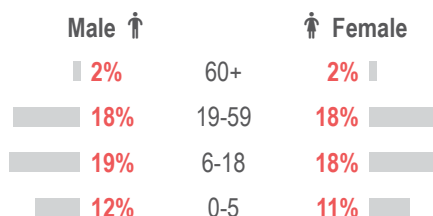
| | |
|---|-----|
| Total number of households surveyed: | 445 |
| # of recent IDP households (<6 months): | 186 |
| # of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): | 229 |
| # of cross-border returnee households: | 30 |
| Total number of districts surveyed: | 7/8 |



DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): **6.1**

% 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.



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.

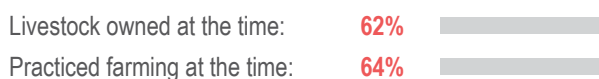


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

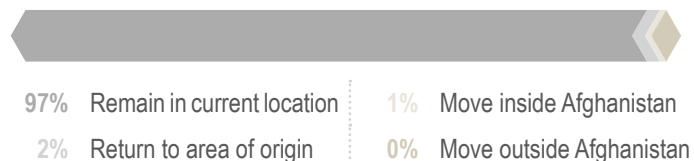
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



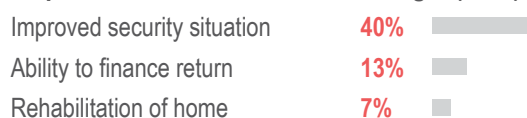
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



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,**}



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.



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) | 59% | |
| 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,**}



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% | |

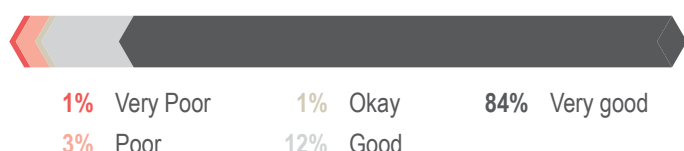


75% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% 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% | |
| Psychological wellbeing | 1% | |



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

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.



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:**

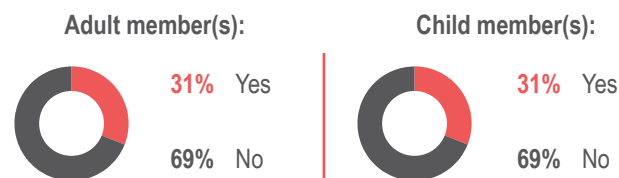
| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|--|
| Unable to reach (no transport) | 45% | |
| Cost of services too high | 40% | |
| Cost of medicine too high | 35% | |

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.⁹ 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% | |

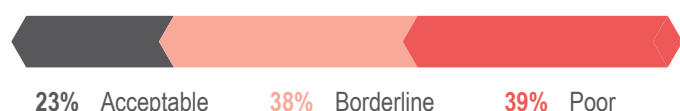
Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|
| 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 | 87% | |
| Humanitarian assistance | 5% | |
| Borrowed on credit | 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, dearaan, 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.

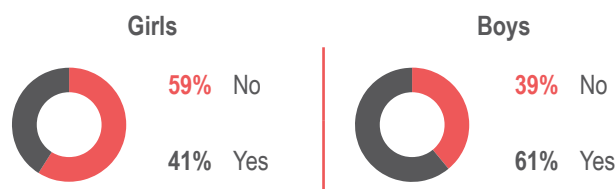
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



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:**

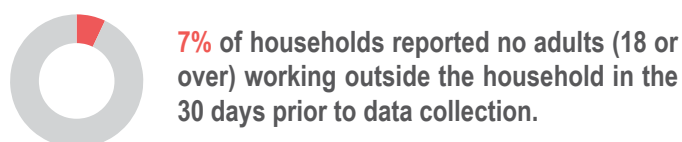
| Girls | | Boys | |
|--------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|
| Other | 34% | Lack documentation | 29% |
| Lack documentation | 23% | No facilities/school far | 25% |
| Cultural reasons | 16% | Other | 21% |

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

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| No formal/CBE education | 39% |
| Post-secondary (high school) | 32% |
| Primary | 13% |



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



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



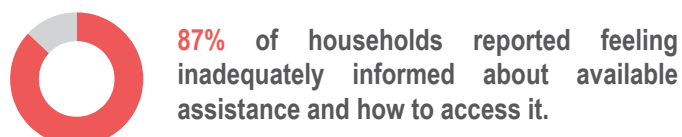
37% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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)



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% |

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:**



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.

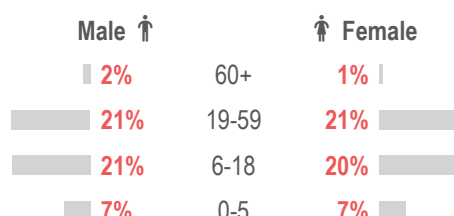
| | |
|---|------|
| Total number of households surveyed: | 534 |
| # of recent IDP households (<6 months): | 2 |
| # of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): | 228 |
| # of cross-border returnee households: | 304 |
| Total number of districts surveyed: | 8/10 |



DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): **7.1**

% 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.



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.

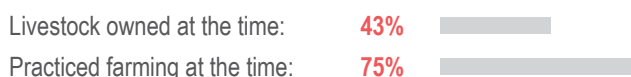


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

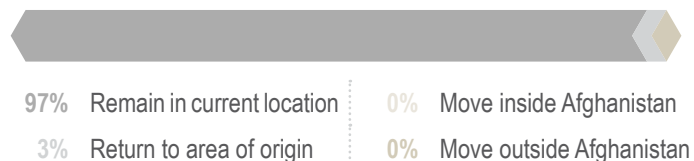
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



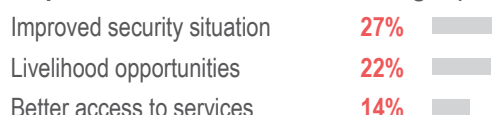
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



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,**}



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.

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



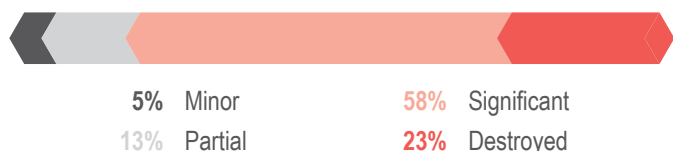
EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

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) | 60% | |
| Transitional (mud & brick) | 36% | |
| 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,**}

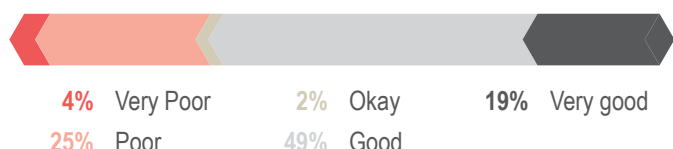


50% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.^{**}



PROTECTION

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



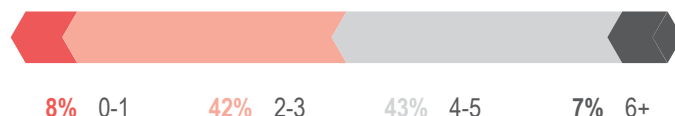
8% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

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.

% 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).

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% | |
| Other | 1% | |



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 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.



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:**

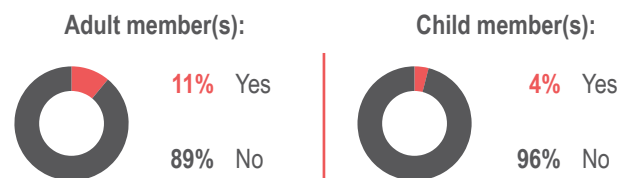
| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|--|
| Cost of medicine too high | 38% | |
| Unable to reach (no transport) | 31% | |
| Security concerns | 25% | |

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.⁹ 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



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 | 40% | |
| Protected spring/well/kariz | 24% | |
| Surface water | 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:



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

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|--|
| Waterpoints far/difficult to reach | 64% | |
| Waterpoints not functioning | 19% | |
| Insufficient waterpoints | 10% | |

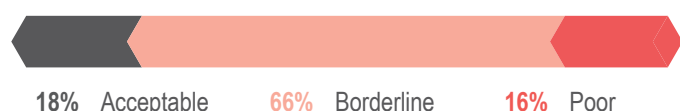
Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|
| 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:

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----|--|
| Produced by household | 75% | |
| Purchased | 24% | |
| Borrowed on credit | 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, dearaan, 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.

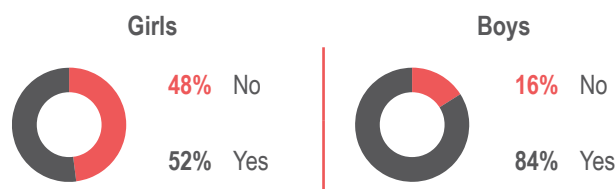
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



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:**

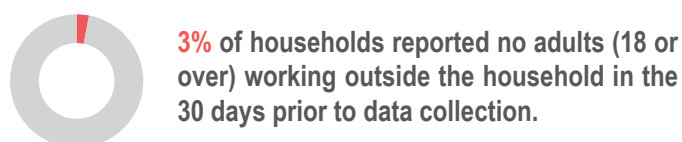
| Girls | | Boys | |
|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|
| Other | 31% | Other | 35% |
| Cultural reasons | 26% | No facilities/school far | 18% |
| No facilities/school far | 21% | Lack documentation | 16% |

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

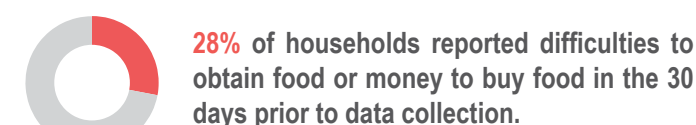
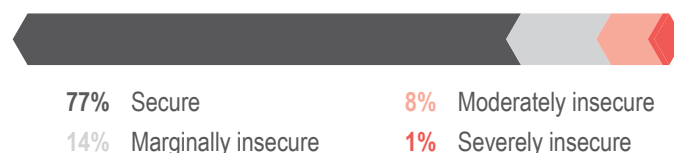


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **agricultural production**. Households reported 14% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

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

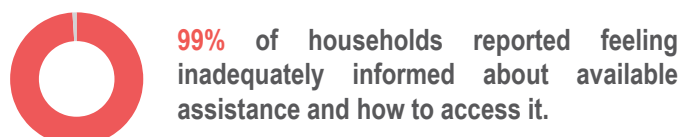


Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:^{17,**}

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



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



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.

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

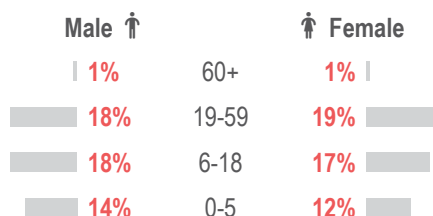
Total number of districts surveyed: 12/16



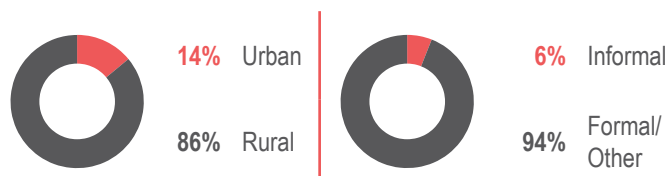
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): 6.7

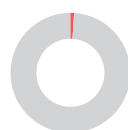
% of household members, by age and gender



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



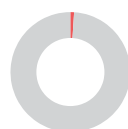
VULNERABILITIES



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

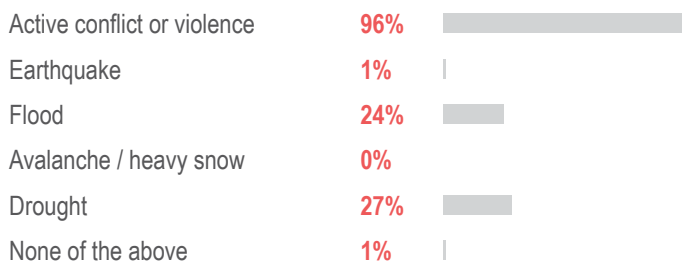


55% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.

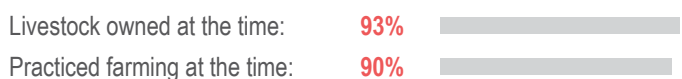


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

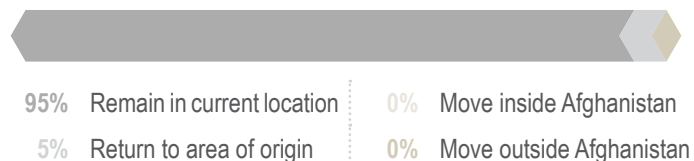
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



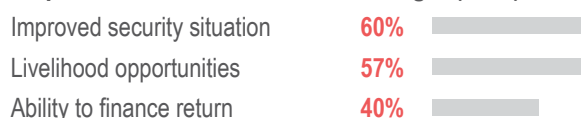
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



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,**}



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.

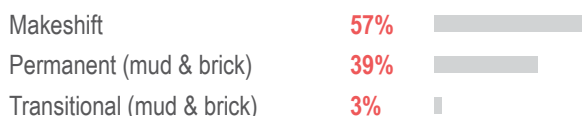
^{**} Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



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:



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:

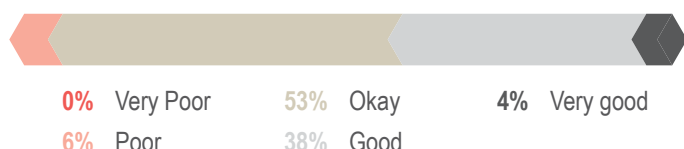


69% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



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:^{}**



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:^{*}



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 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.

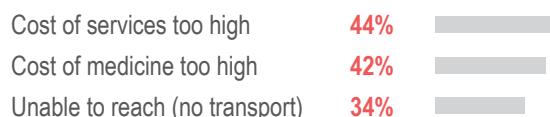


HEALTH



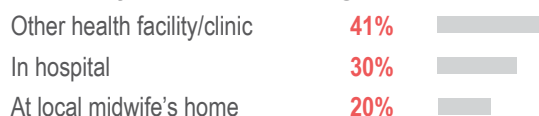
27% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

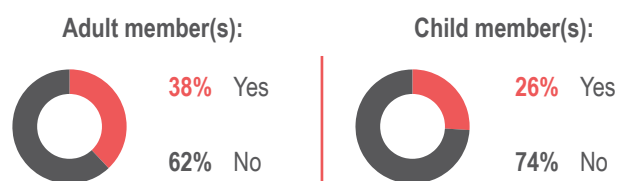


27% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**

29% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



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

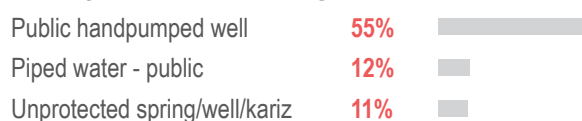


80% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



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:



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.

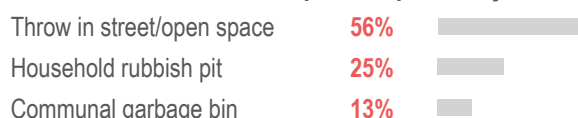
% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



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

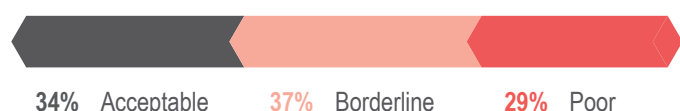


Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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

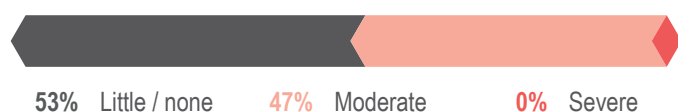


25% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

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



% 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, dearaan, 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.



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:**

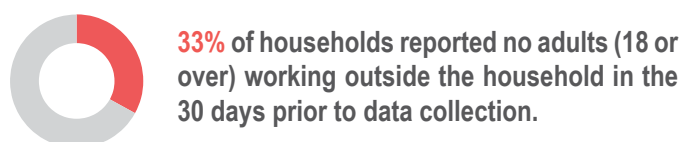
| Girls | | Boys | |
|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|
| Cultural reasons | 55% | No facilities/school far | 47% |
| No facilities/school far | 38% | Lack of teachers/rooms | 41% |
| Security concerns | 29% | Security concerns | 40% |

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

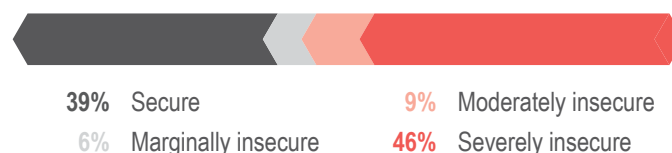


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **borrowing/loans**. Households reported 24% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

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



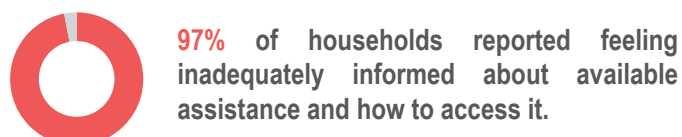
61% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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% |



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



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% |

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:**



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.

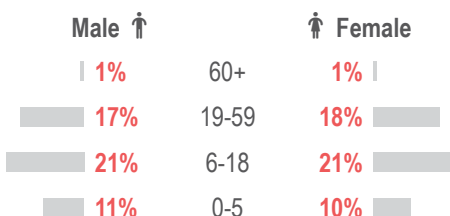
| | |
|---|-----|
| Total number of households surveyed: | 541 |
| # of recent IDP households (<6 months): | 0 |
| # of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): | 298 |
| # of cross-border returnee households: | 243 |
| Total number of districts surveyed: | 3/6 |



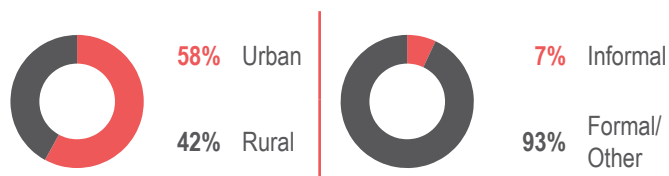
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): 7.5

% 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.



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

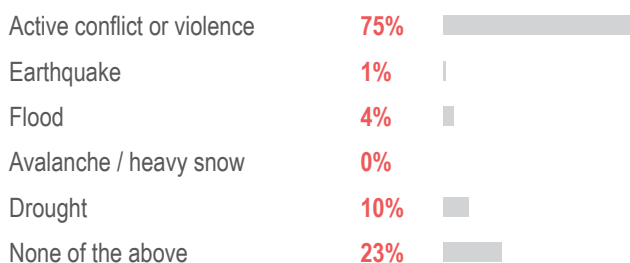


31% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.

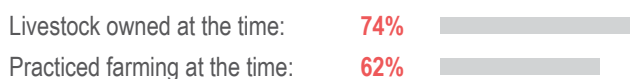


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

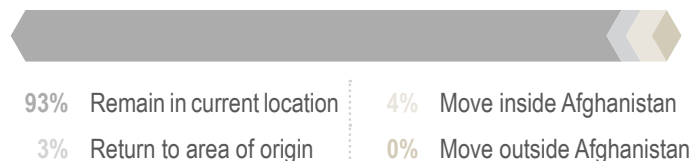
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



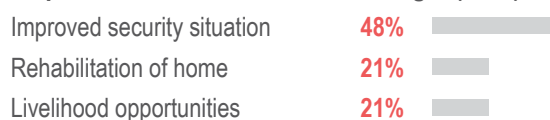
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



% 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,**}



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.



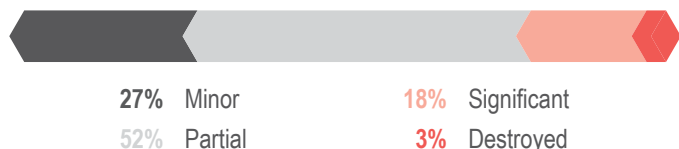
EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

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:

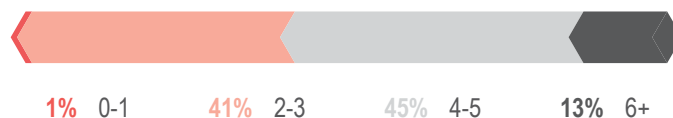
| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-------------|
| Makeshift | 44% | <div></div> |
| Permanent (mud & brick) | 43% | <div></div> |
| Transitional (mud & brick) | 13% | <div></div> |

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% | <div></div> |
| Liquid petroleum gas | 25% | <div></div> |
| Charcoal | 7% | <div></div> |

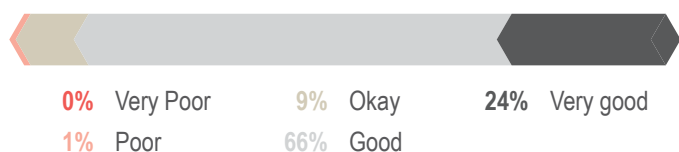


65% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



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% | <div></div> |
| No impact | 25% | <div></div> |
| Reduced access to services | 24% | <div></div> |

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 member(s) | |
|-------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|
| No incidents | 91% | No incidents reported | 88% |
| Verbally threatened | 5% | Verbally threatened | 5% |
| Hindered to move freely | 3% | Hindered to leave district | 4% |

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

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-------------|
| No concerns reported | 48% | <div></div> |
| Other | 37% | <div></div> |
| Psychological wellbeing | 11% | <div></div> |



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 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.

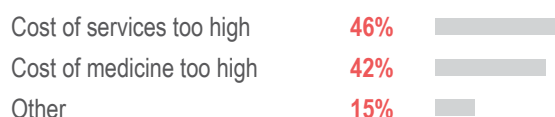


HEALTH



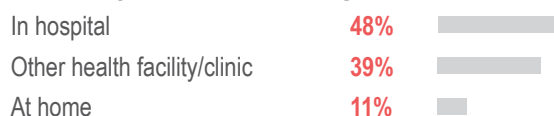
10% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

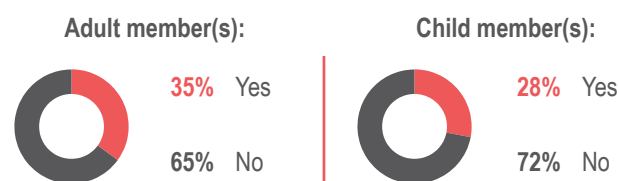


28% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**

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:



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

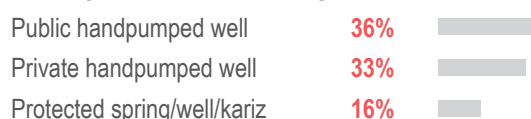


52% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



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:



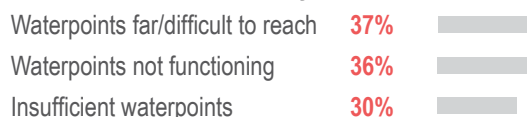
59% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

7% of households reported not having access to soap.

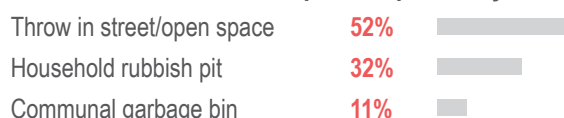
% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



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

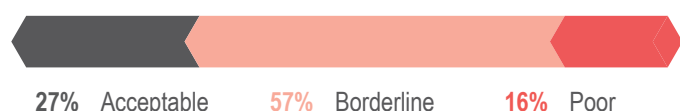


Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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

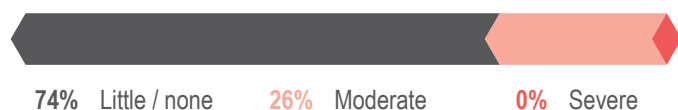


15% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

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



% 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, dearaan, 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.

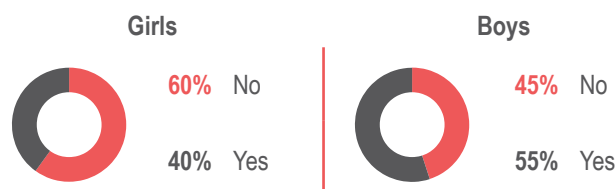
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



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:**

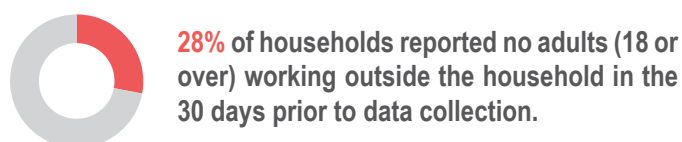
| Girls | | Boys | |
|---------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| Cultural reasons | 36% | Cannot afford costs | 46% |
| Cannot afford costs | 27% | Other | 30% |
| Security concerns | 23% | Security concerns | 15% |

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

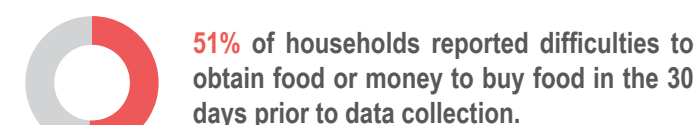


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported 15% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

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

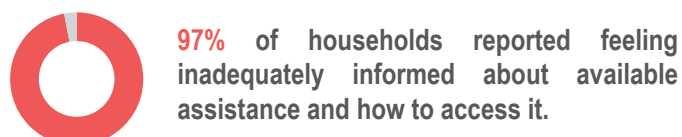


Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:^{17,**}

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Borrowed food/money for food | 91% |
| Increased daily labour | 68% |
| Spent savings | 68% |



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



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.

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**

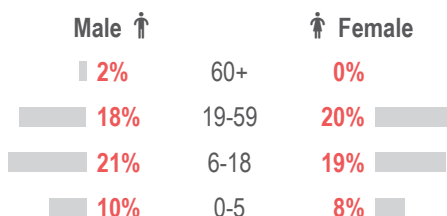
Total number of districts surveyed: **12/22**



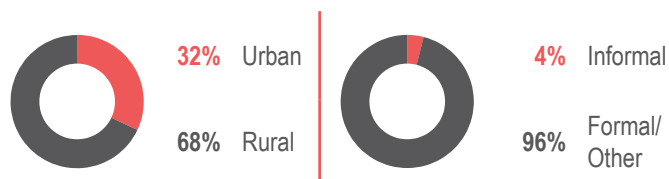
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): **6.3**

% of household members, by age and gender



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



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.

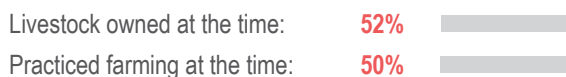


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

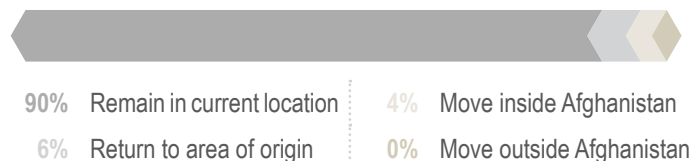
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



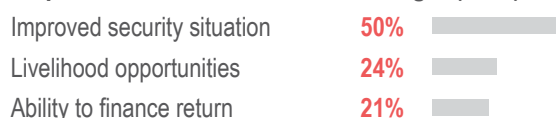
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{}**



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



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,}**



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.



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% | |

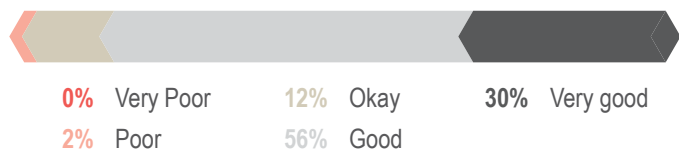


82% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



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 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.

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% | |

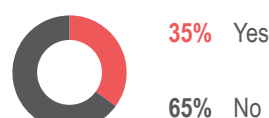
33% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**

28% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

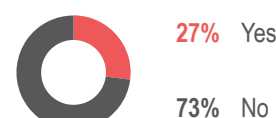
| | | |
|------------------------------|-----|--|
| In hospital | 47% | |
| Other health facility/clinic | 25% | |
| other | 15% | |

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

Adult member(s):



Child member(s):



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 | 41% | |
| Private handpumped well | 38% | |
| 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 | 49% | |
| Purchased | 45% | |
| 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, dearaan, 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.

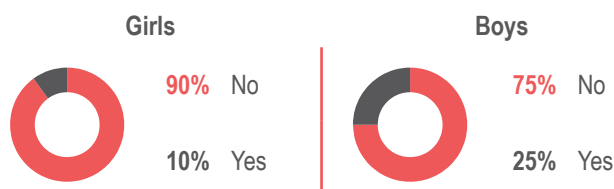
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



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).



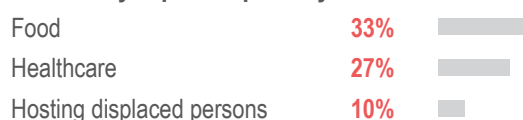
LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



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:**



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)

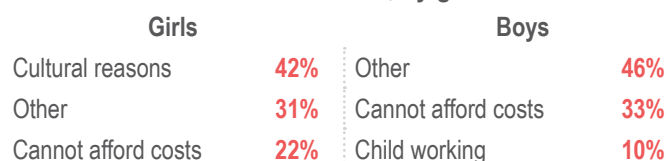


87% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

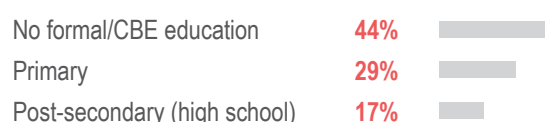
Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



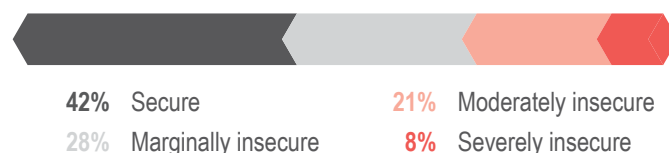
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:**



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



% 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,**}



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:**



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.

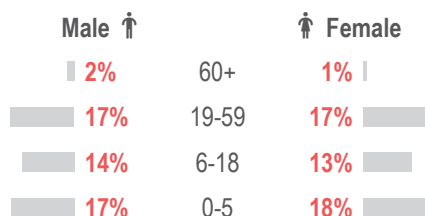
| | |
|---|-----|
| Total number of households surveyed: | 519 |
| # of recent IDP households (<6 months): | 0 |
| # of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): | 519 |
| # of cross-border returnee households: | 0 |
| Total number of districts surveyed: | 1/8 |



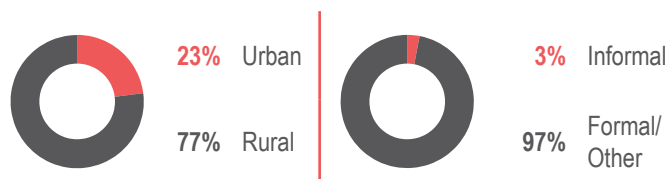
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): **5.9**

% of household members, by age and gender



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



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

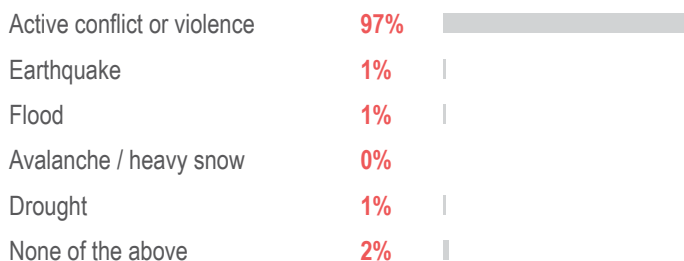


37% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.

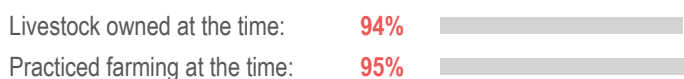


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

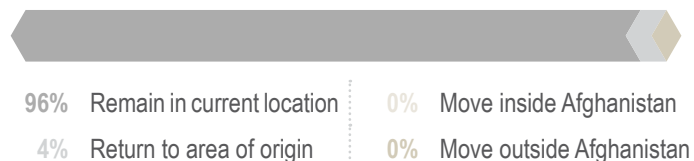
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



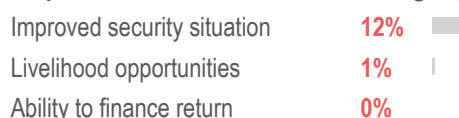
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



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,**}



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.



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:

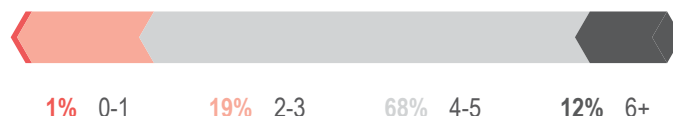
| | | |
|-------------------------|-----|--|
| Permanent (mud & brick) | 55% | |
| Makeshift | 43% | |
| Tent (emergency) | 1% | |

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,**}



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% | |

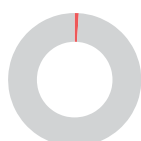
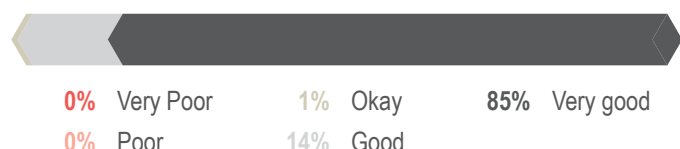


74% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

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



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% | |
| Maiming/killing by violence | 1% | |



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 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.

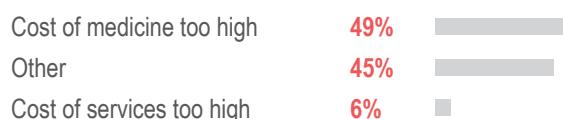


HEALTH



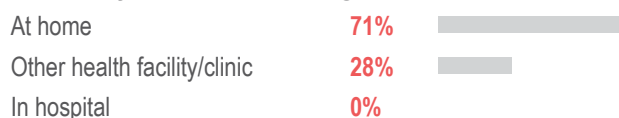
48% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



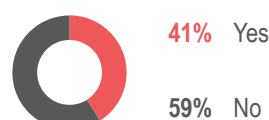
77% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**

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:

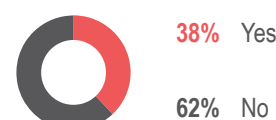


% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰

Adult member(s):



Child member(s):

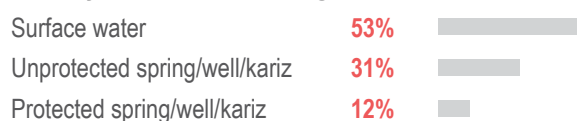


6% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



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:



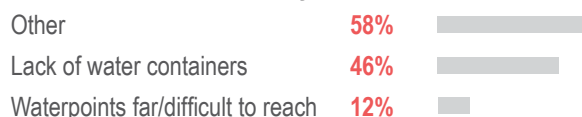
46% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

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:**

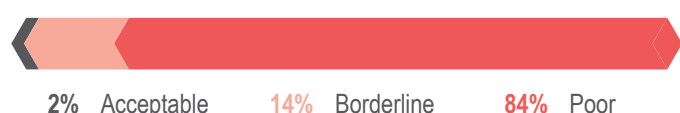


Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



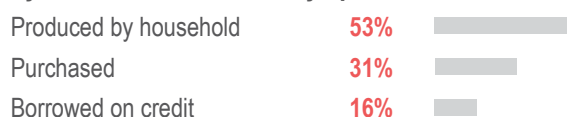
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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

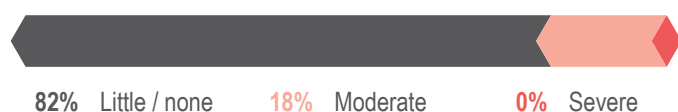


34% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

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



% 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, dearaan, 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.

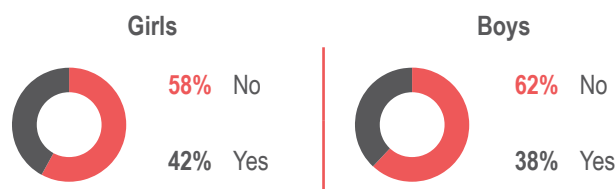
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

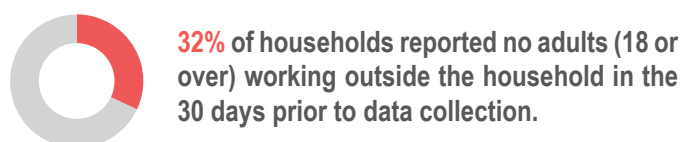
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:**



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).



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

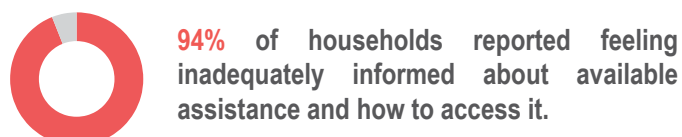


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported 1% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

82% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:**



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



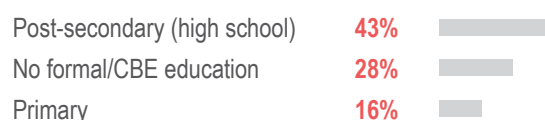
Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



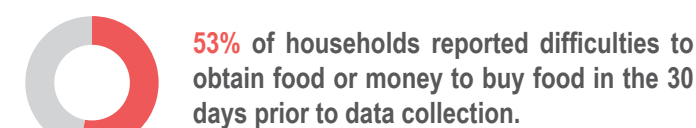
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:**



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



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



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



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:**



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.

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**

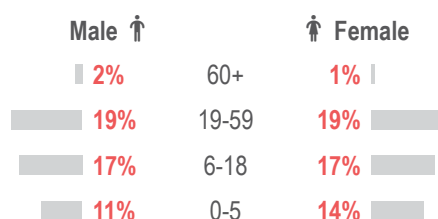
Total number of districts surveyed: **3/16**



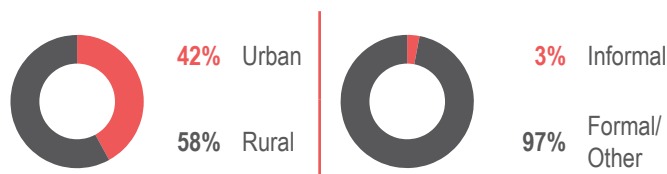
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): **5.8**

% of household members, by age and gender



% 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

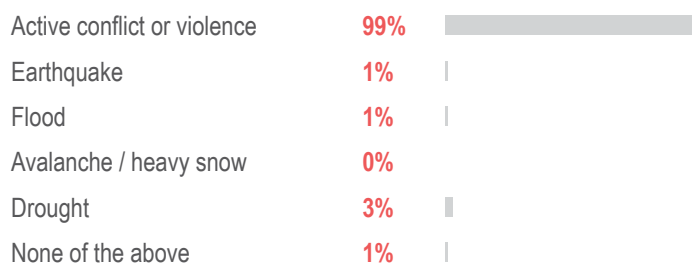


43% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.

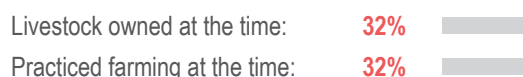


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

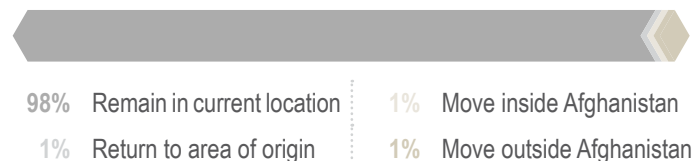
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



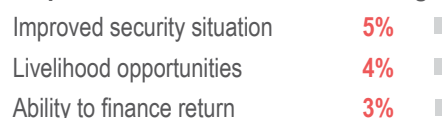
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



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,**}



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.



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,**}



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% | |

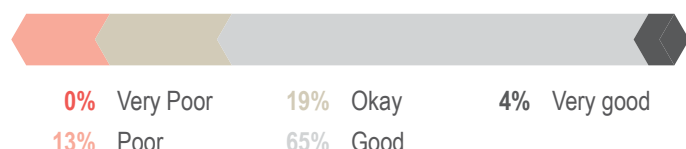


80% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



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% | |
| Theft or harassment | 2% | |



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 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.



HEALTH



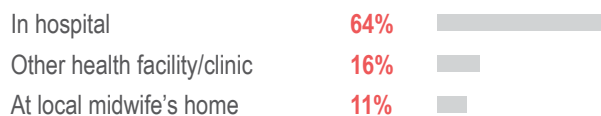
66% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



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:



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

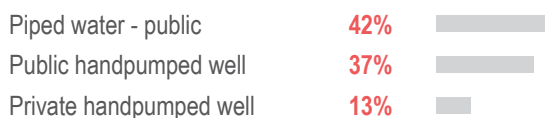


61% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

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:



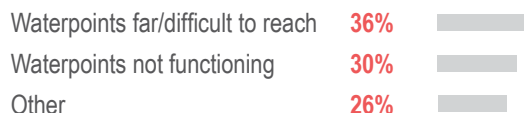
19% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

48% of households reported not having access to soap.

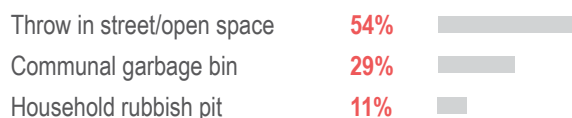
% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



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

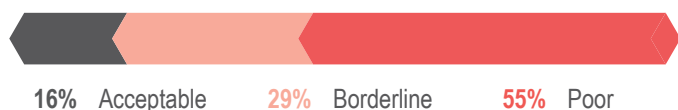


Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



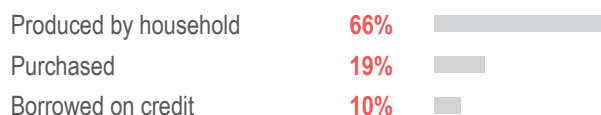
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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

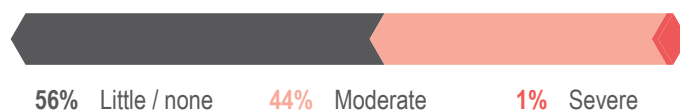


68% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

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



% 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, dearaan, 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.

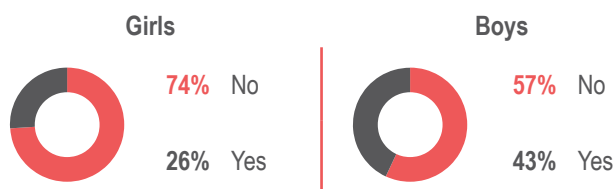
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

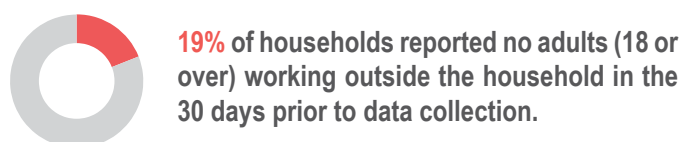
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:**



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).

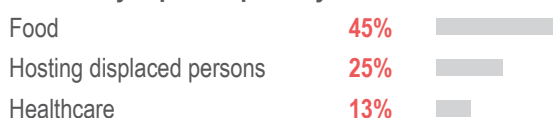


LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

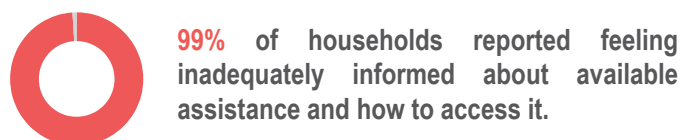


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported 6% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

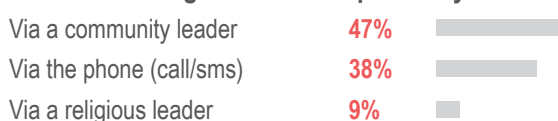
59% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:**



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



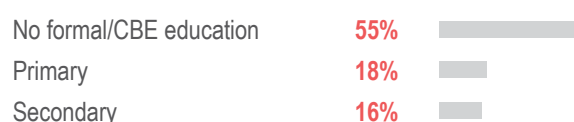
Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



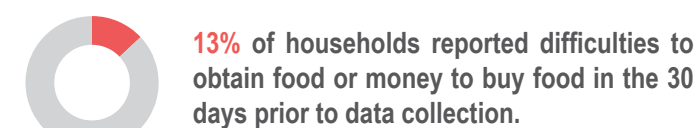
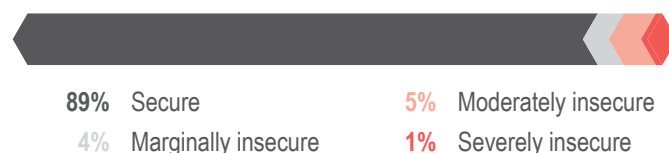
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:**



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



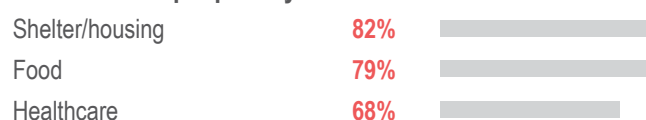
% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:¹⁶



Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:^{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.

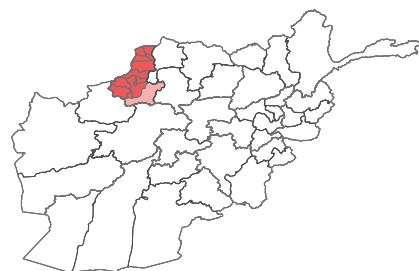
Total number of households surveyed: **553**

of recent IDP households (<6 months): **141**

of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): **197**

of cross-border returnee households: **215**

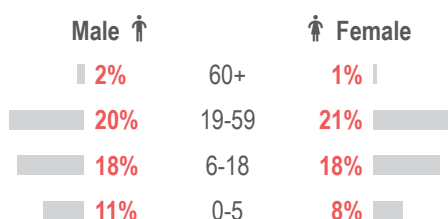
Total number of districts surveyed: **11/14**



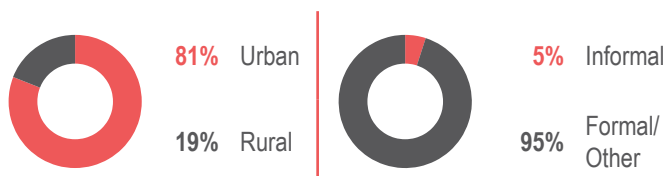
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): **6**

% of household members, by age and gender



% 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

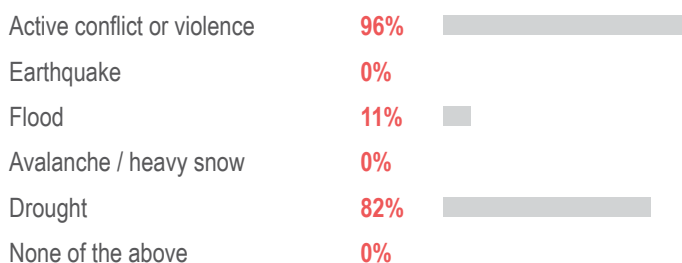


56% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.

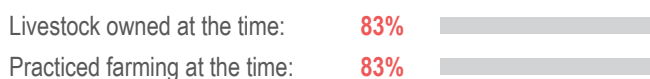


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

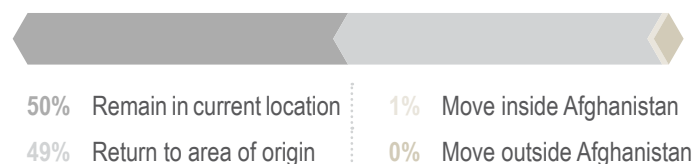
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



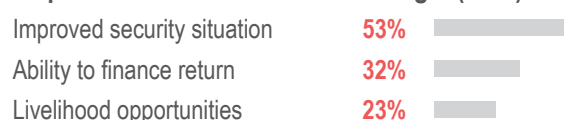
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



% 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,**}



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.



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) | 49% | <div></div> |
| Transitional (mud & brick) | 41% | <div></div> |
| Makeshift | 9% | <div></div> |

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% | <div></div> |
| Wood/bushes | 31% | <div></div> |
| Waste (paper, plastic, etc.) | 5% | <div></div> |

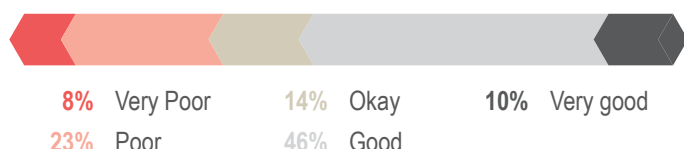


71% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



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% | <div></div> |
| Negative impact on livelihoods | 26% | <div></div> |
| Restricted recreation (children) | 22% | <div></div> |

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% | <div></div> |
| Explosive hazards | 16% | <div></div> |
| Destruction of farmland/property | 11% | <div></div> |



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.

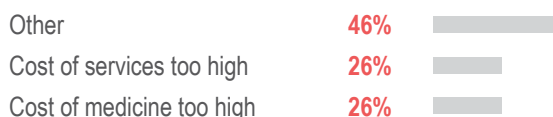


HEALTH



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:**

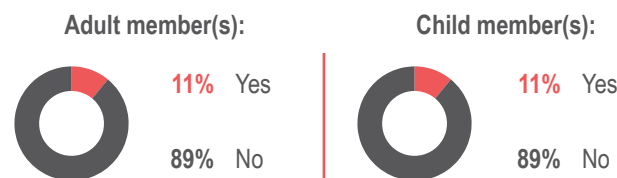


41% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**

52% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



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

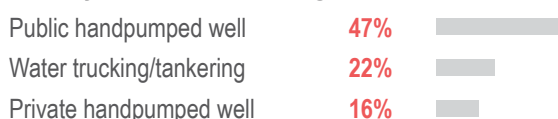


96% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



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:



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:**

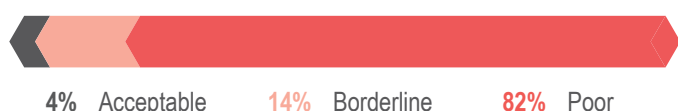


Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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

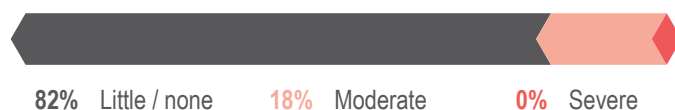


41% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

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



% 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, dearaan, 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.

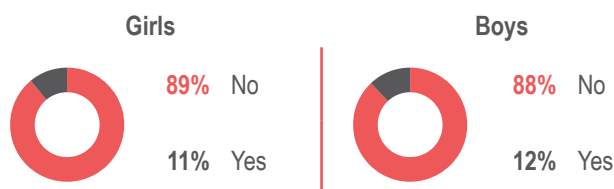
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



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).



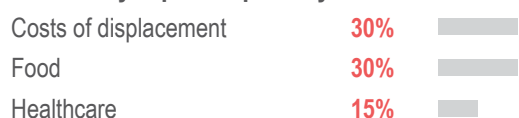
LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



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:**

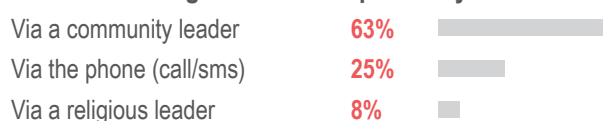


ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



91% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

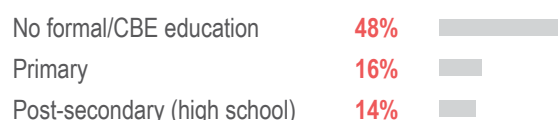
Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



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



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

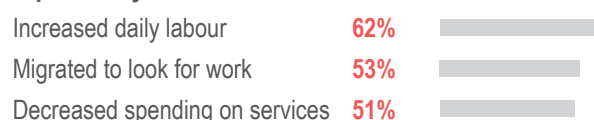


% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:¹⁶



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,**}



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:**



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.

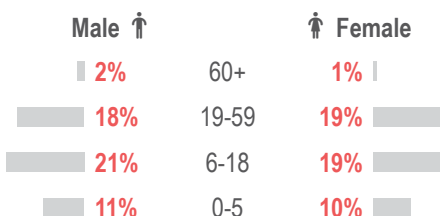
| | |
|---|------|
| Total number of households surveyed: | 757 |
| # of recent IDP households (<6 months): | 289 |
| # of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): | 323 |
| # of cross-border returnee households: | 145 |
| Total number of districts surveyed: | 6/11 |



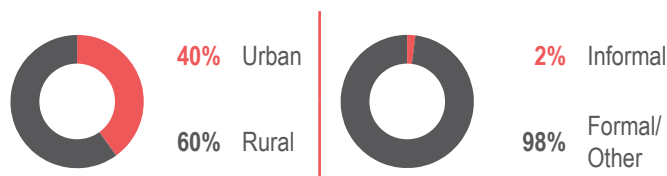
DEMOGRAPHICS

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.

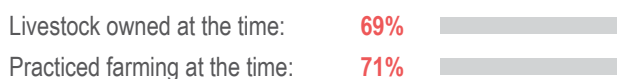


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

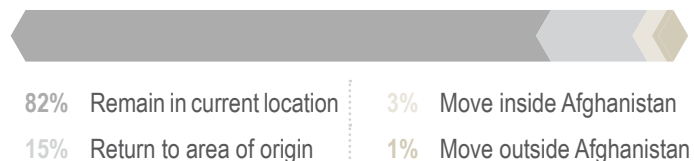
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



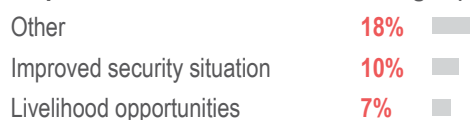
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



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,**}



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.



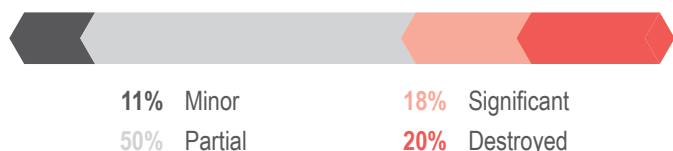
EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

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:

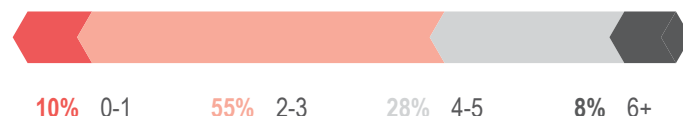
| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|
| Transitional (mud & brick) | 62% | |
| Permanent (mud & brick) | 24% | |
| Makeshift | 11% | |

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% | |

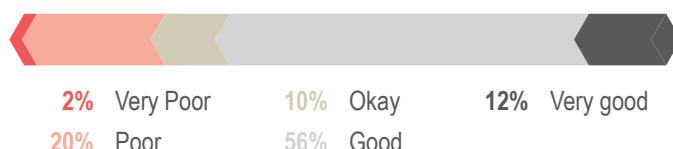


87% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



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 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.

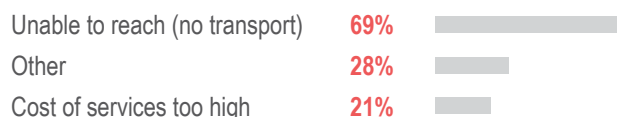


HEALTH



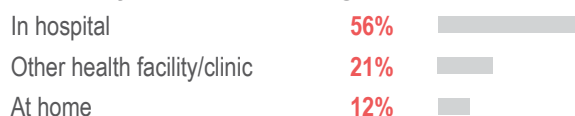
43% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



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:



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

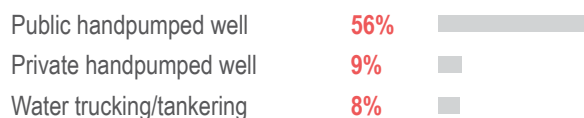


67% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



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:



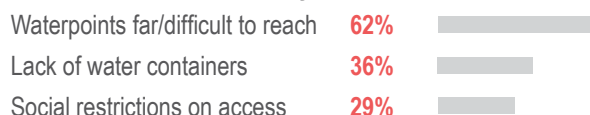
55% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

22% of households reported not having access to soap.

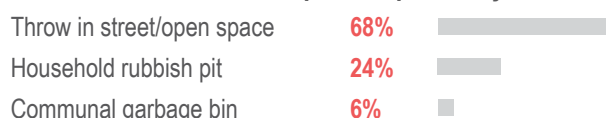
% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



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

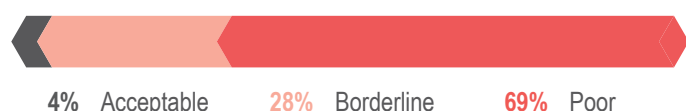


Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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

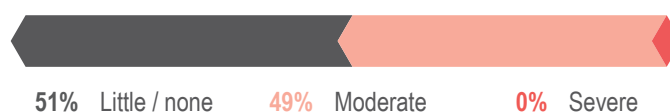


51% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

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



% 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, dearaan, 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.

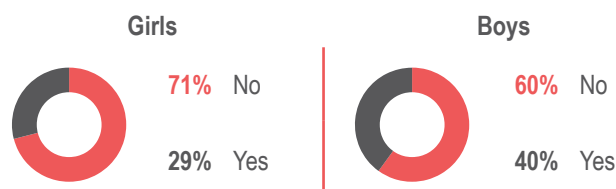
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



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:*

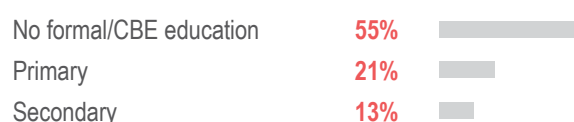


3% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

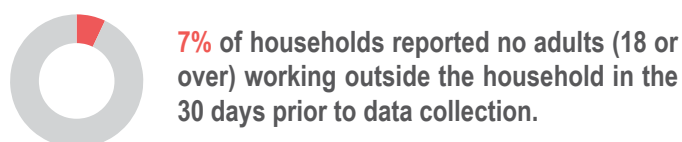
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:**

| | Girls | | Boys |
|---------------------|-------|---------------------|------|
| Cannot afford costs | 56% | Cannot afford costs | 62% |
| Lack documentation | 32% | Child working | 41% |
| Cultural reasons | 30% | Lack documentation | 34% |

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



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



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



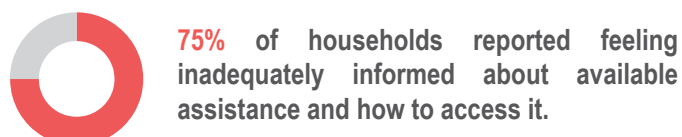
50% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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)



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% |

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:**



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.

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

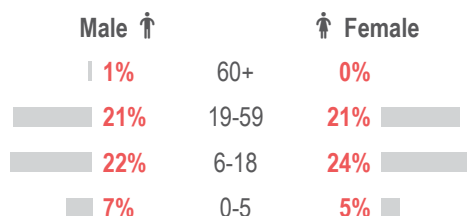
Total number of districts surveyed: 5/7



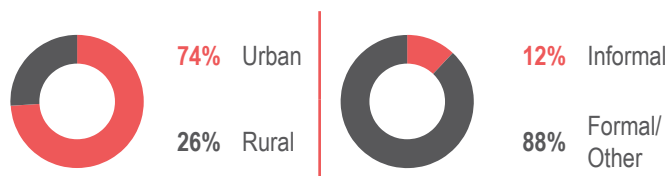
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): 6.8

% of household members, by age and gender



% 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.

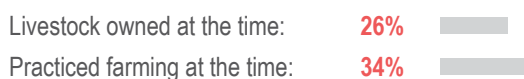


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

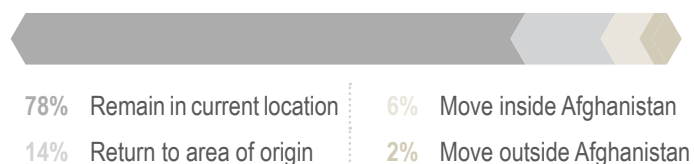
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



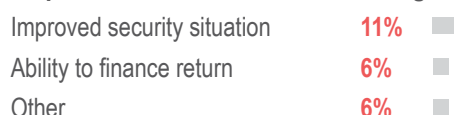
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



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,**}



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.



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:

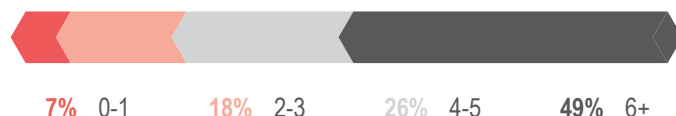
| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|
| Permanent (mud & brick) | 58% | |
| Transitional (mud & brick) | 37% | |
| Makeshift | 3% | |

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% | |

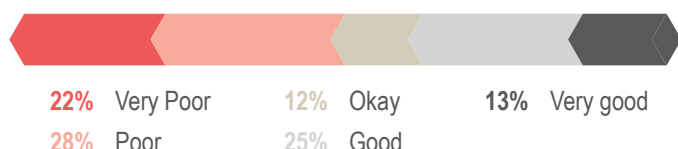


36% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

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



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% |

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

| | | |
|----------------------|-----|--|
| No concerns reported | 88% | |
| Other | 4% | |
| Theft or harassment | 3% | |



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 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.

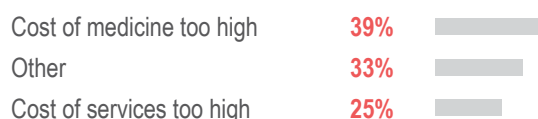


HEALTH



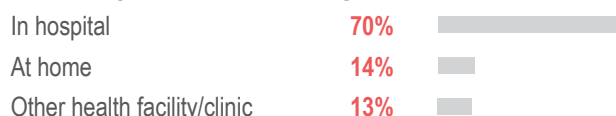
33% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



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.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



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

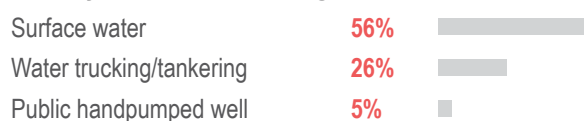


42% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

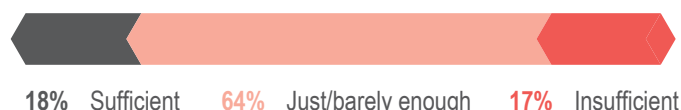
83% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



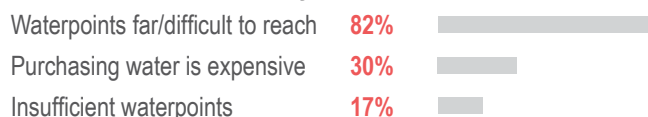
21% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

23% of households reported not having access to soap.

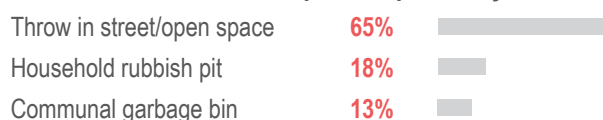
% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



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

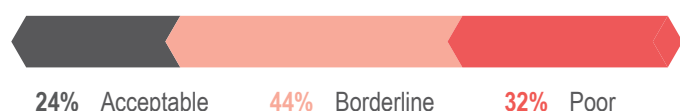


Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



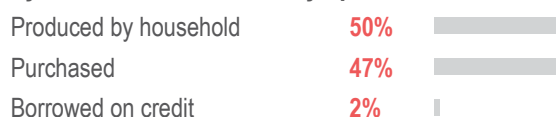
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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

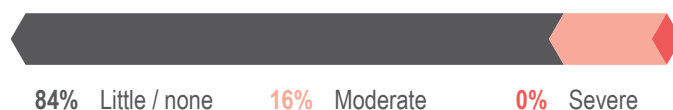


42% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

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



% 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, dearaan, 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.

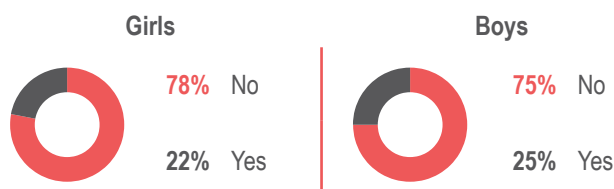
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



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).



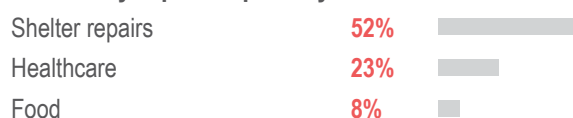
LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



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:**

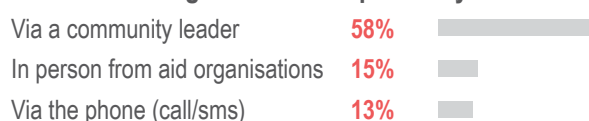


ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)

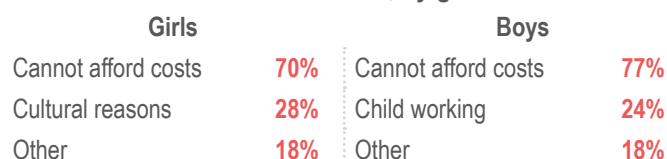


96% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

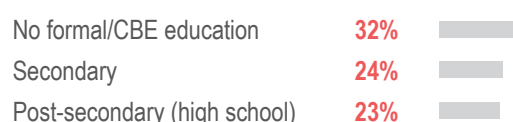
Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



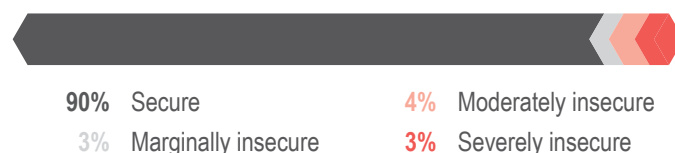
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:**



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



% 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,**}



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



Of the 95% 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.

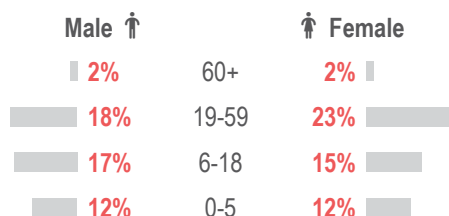
| | |
|---|-----|
| Total number of households surveyed: | 562 |
| # of recent IDP households (<6 months): | 202 |
| # of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): | 228 |
| # of cross-border returnee households: | 132 |
| Total number of districts surveyed: | 2/7 |



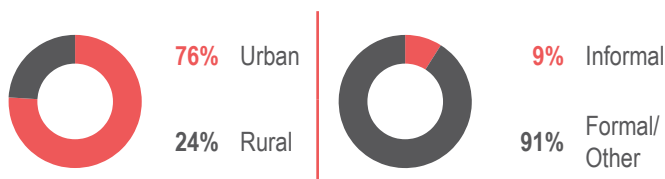
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): **5.4**

% of household members, by age and gender



% 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

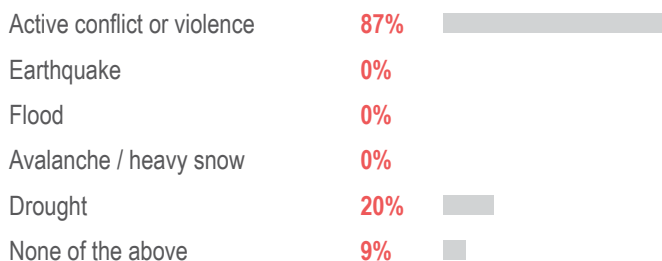


39% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

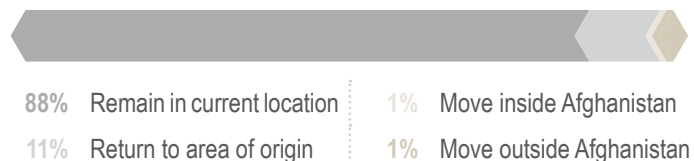
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



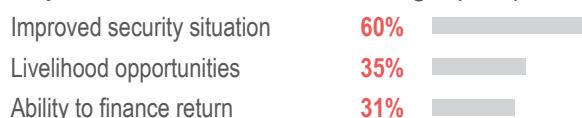
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



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,**}



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.



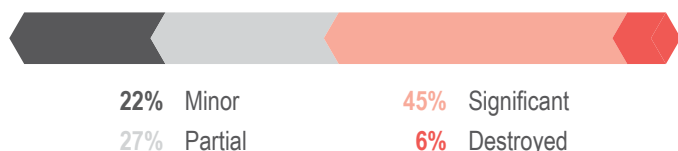
EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

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:

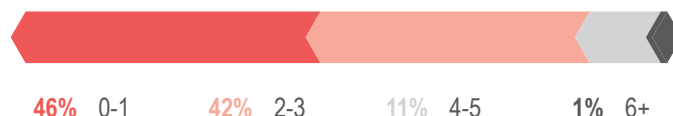
| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|
| Permanent (mud & brick) | 63% | |
| Transitional (mud & brick) | 19% | |
| Makeshift | 17% | |

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% | |

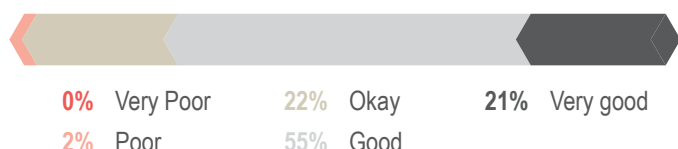


62% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



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 | 6% | |

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) | |
|-------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|
| No incidents | 85% | No incidents reported | 80% |
| Verbally threatened | 14% | Verbally threatened | 16% |
| Hindered to move freely | 1% | Hindered to leave district | 3% |

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.



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% | |

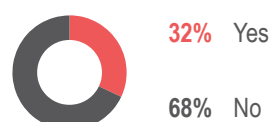
51% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**

21% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

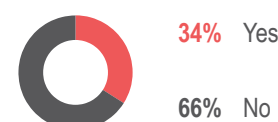
| | | |
|-------------------------|-----|--|
| In hospital | 75% | |
| At home | 14% | |
| At local midwife's home | 7% | |

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

Adult member(s):



Child member(s):



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 | 39% | |
| Protected spring/well/kariz | 20% | |
| 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% | |

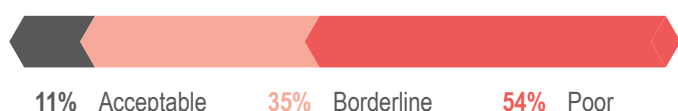
Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|
| 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

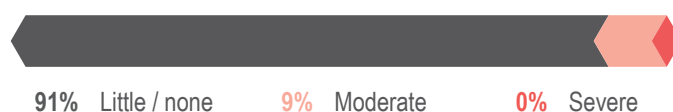


65% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

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

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----|--|
| Produced by household | 88% | |
| Purchased | 9% | |
| other | 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, dearaan, 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.

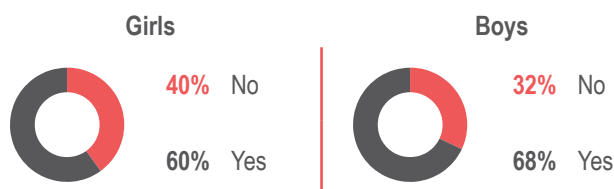
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



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:**

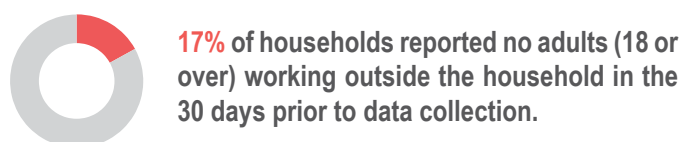
| Girls | | Boys | |
|---------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| Cannot afford costs | 33% | Cannot afford costs | 36% |
| Other | 32% | Other | 33% |
| Cultural reasons | 20% | Child working | 25% |

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

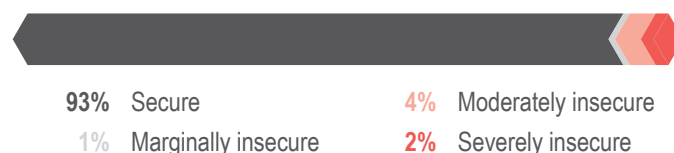


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported 9% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

69% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:**

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Food | 43% |
| Hosting displaced persons | 15% |
| other | 11% |

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



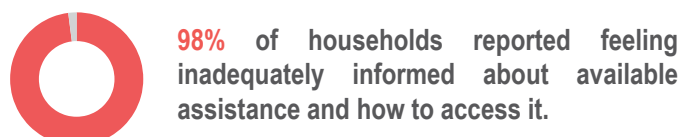
8% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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)



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:**



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.

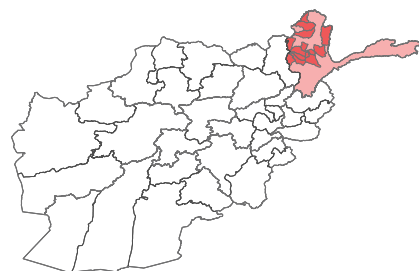
Total number of households surveyed: 512

of recent IDP households (<6 months): 108

of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): 174

of cross-border returnee households: 230

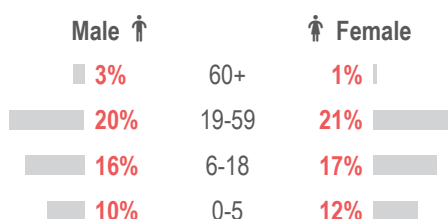
Total number of districts surveyed: 14/28



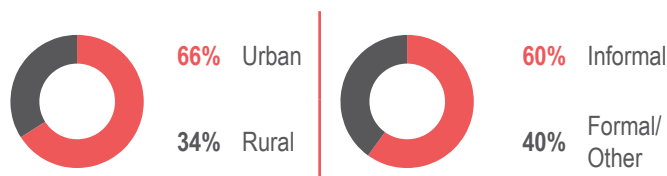
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): 7.7

% of household members, by age and gender



% 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.

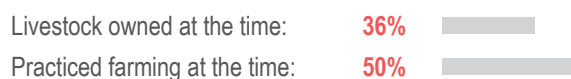


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

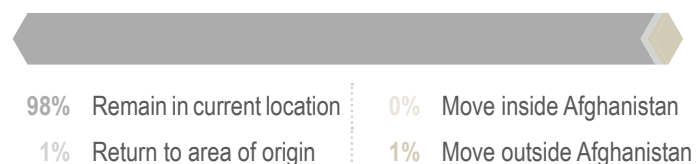
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



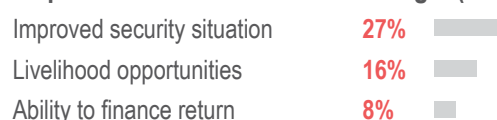
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



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,**}



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.



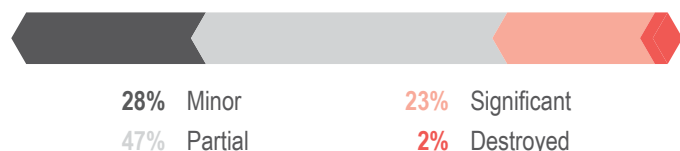
EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

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:

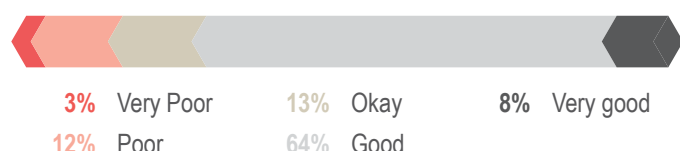
| | | |
|----------------------|-----|--|
| Wood/bushes | 58% | |
| Animal dung | 23% | |
| Liquid petroleum gas | 10% | |

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 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.



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:**



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:



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

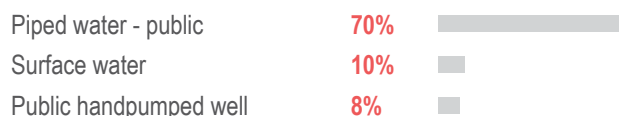


48% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

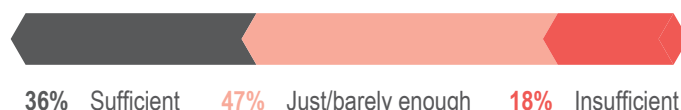
17% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



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:**



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



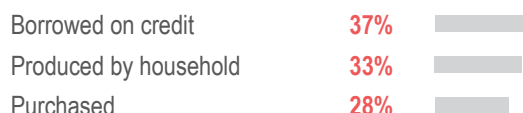
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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

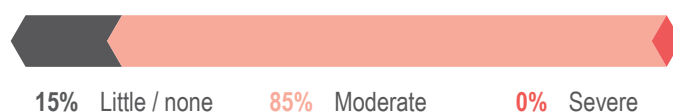


18% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

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



% 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, dearaan, 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.



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:**

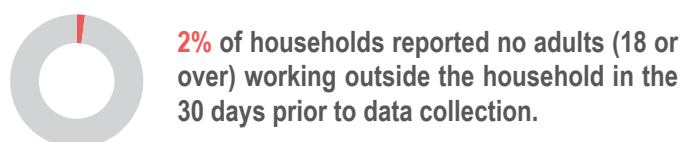
| | Girls | | Boys |
|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|------|
| Cannot afford costs | 57% | Cannot afford costs | 66% |
| No facilities/school far | 23% | Child working | 37% |
| Cultural reasons | 18% | No facilities/school far | 18% |

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

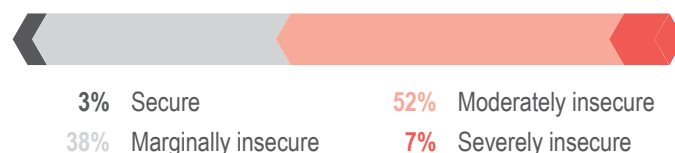


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **borrowing/loans**. Households reported 52% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

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



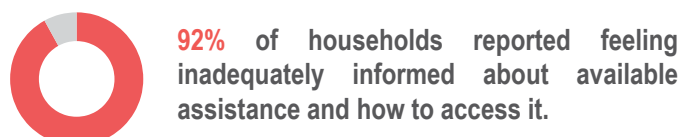
98% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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)



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:**



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.

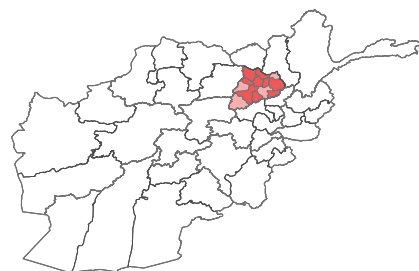
Total number of households surveyed: 511

of recent IDP households (<6 months): 176

of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): 158

of cross-border returnee households: 177

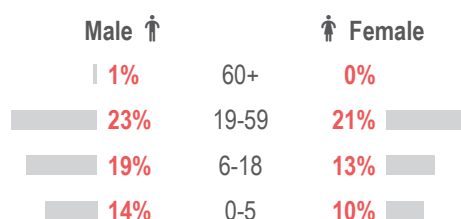
Total number of districts surveyed: 9/15



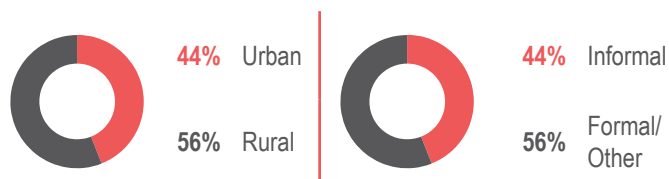
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): 6.5

% of household members, by age and gender



% 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

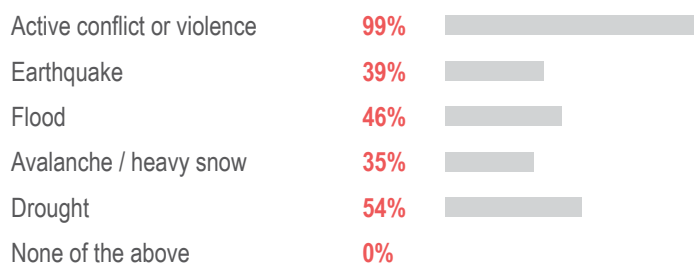


20% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

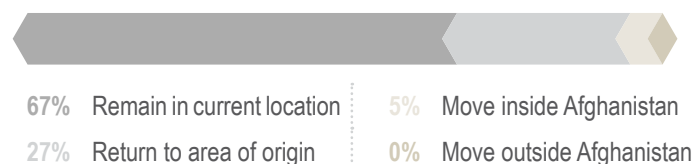
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



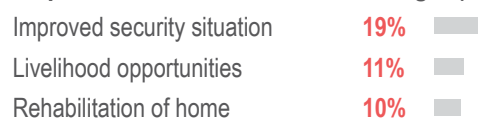
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



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,**}



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.



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:

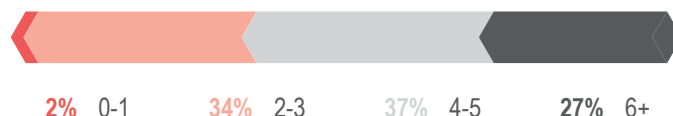
| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|
| Transitional (mud & brick) | 54% | |
| Permanent (mud & brick) | 21% | |
| Tent (emergency) | 18% | |

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,**}



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



36% 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:

| | | |
|-------------|-----|--|
| Charcoal | 45% | |
| Wood/bushes | 33% | |
| Coal | 8% | |

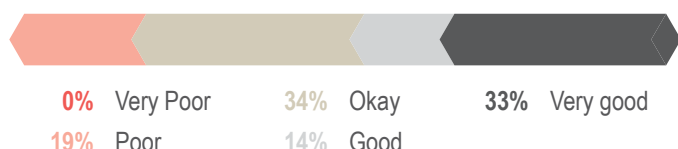


75% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



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 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.



HEALTH



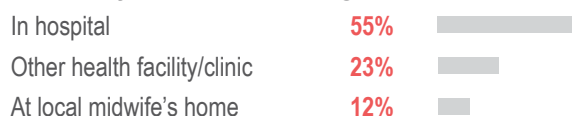
28% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



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:



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

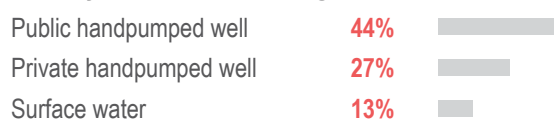


64% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



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:



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.

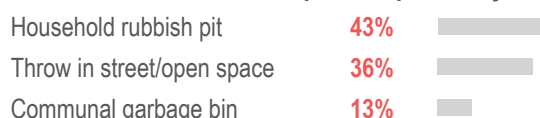
% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



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

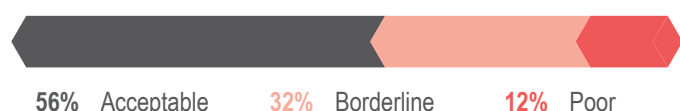


Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



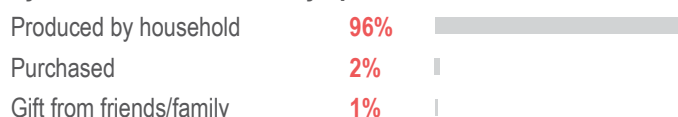
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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

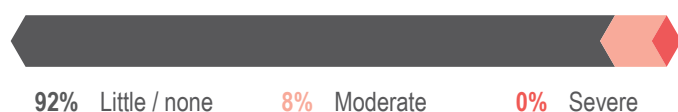


58% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

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



% 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, dearaan, 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.

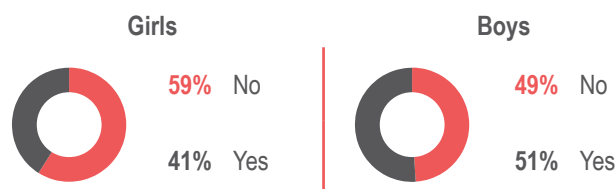
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



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:**

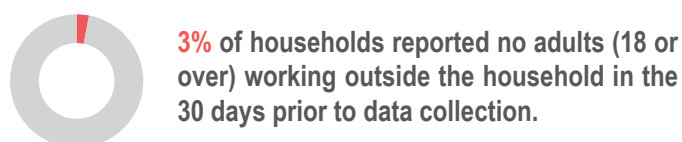
| Girls | | Boys | |
|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|
| Security concerns | 57% | Security concerns | 62% |
| No facilities/school far | 31% | Cannot afford costs | 28% |
| Cannot afford costs | 29% | No facilities/school far | 27% |

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



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



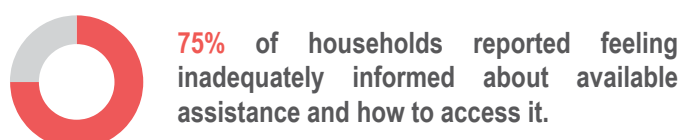
9% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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)



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:**



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.

| | |
|---|------|
| 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 |



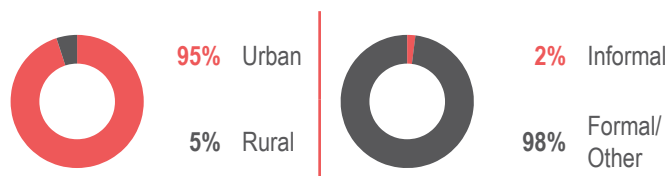
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): **5.8**

% of household members, by age and gender

| Male ↑ | | ↓ Female |
|--------|-------|----------|
| 1% | 60+ | 0% |
| 21% | 19-59 | 20% |
| 17% | 6-18 | 18% |
| 11% | 0-5 | 13% |

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



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

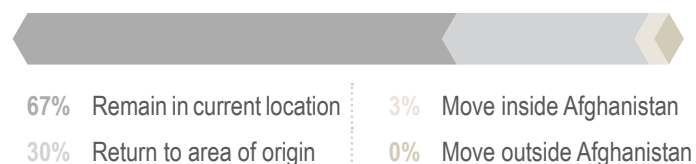
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| 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: | 59% |
| Practiced farming at the time: | 60% |

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



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.



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:

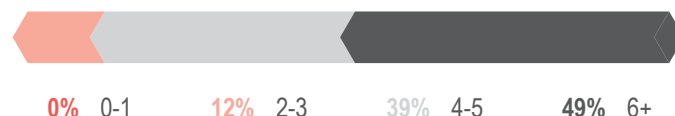
| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|
| Permanent (mud & brick) | 63% | |
| Transitional (mud & brick) | 32% | |
| Makeshift | 4% | |

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,**}



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% | |

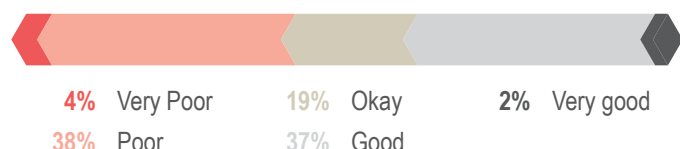


49% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

% 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 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.

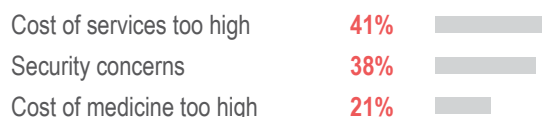


HEALTH



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:**

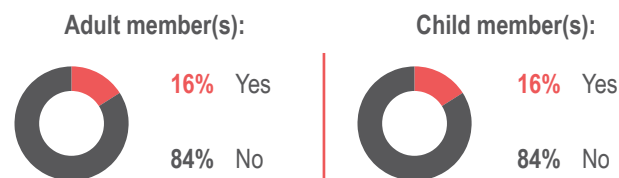


57% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**

28% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



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

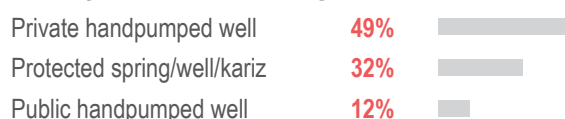


99% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



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:



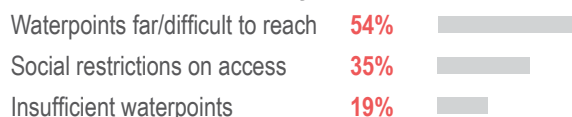
38% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

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:



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



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



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:



% 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, dearaan, 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.

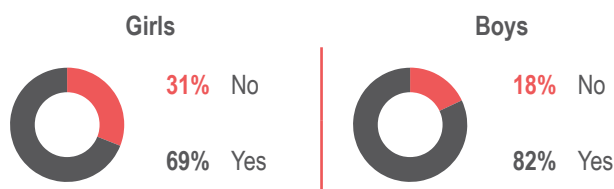
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

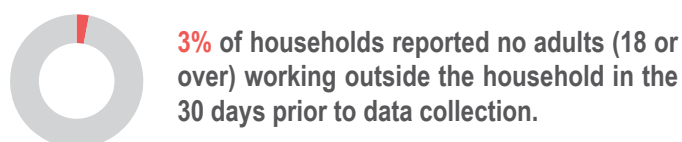
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:*



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).

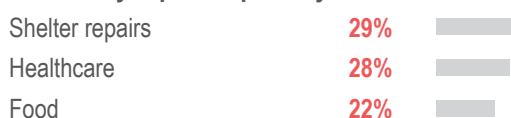


LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

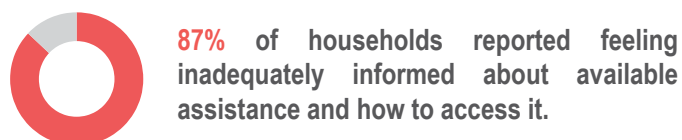


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **agricultural production**. Households reported 14% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

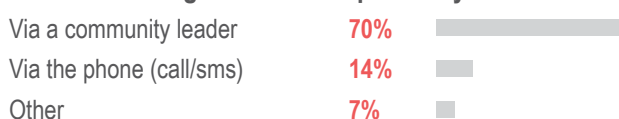
30% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:**



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



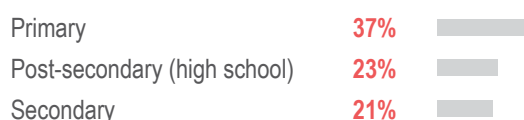
Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



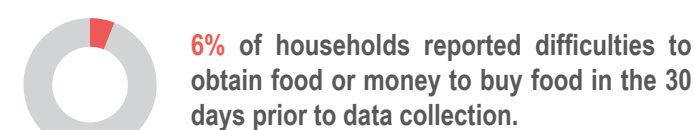
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:**



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



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



Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:^{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.

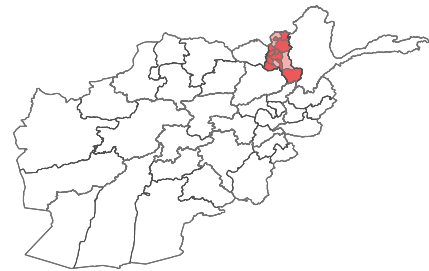
Total number of households surveyed: 524

of recent IDP households (<6 months): 276

of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): 64

of cross-border returnee households: 184

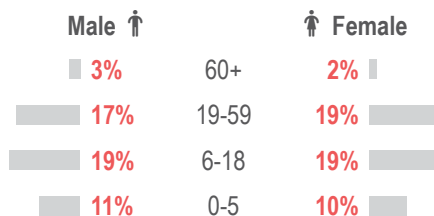
Total number of districts surveyed: 11/17



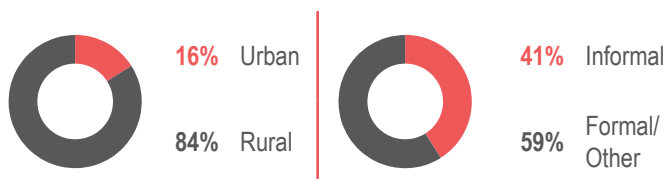
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): 8.1

% of household members, by age and gender



% 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.

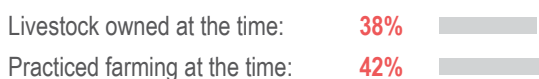


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

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



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

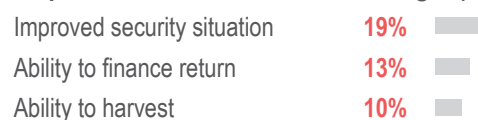


% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:



91% Remain in current location 3% Move inside Afghanistan
5% Return to area of origin 0% 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,}**



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.



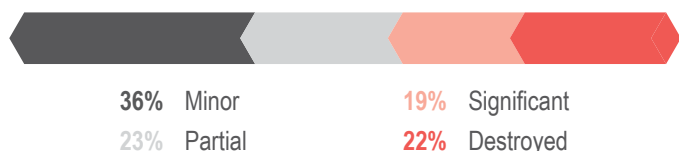
EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

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:

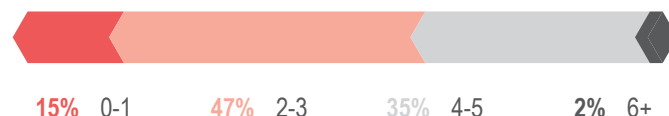
| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|
| Permanent (mud & brick) | 48% | |
| Transitional (mud & brick) | 37% | |
| Makeshift | 13% | |

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% | |

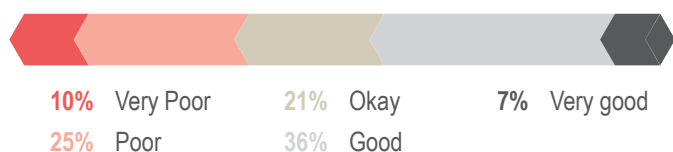


98% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

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



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) | |
|-------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|
| No incidents | 92% | No incidents reported | 77% |
| Hindered to move freely | 5% | Verbally threatened | 16% |
| Verbally threatened | 4% | Hindered to leave district | 14% |

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.

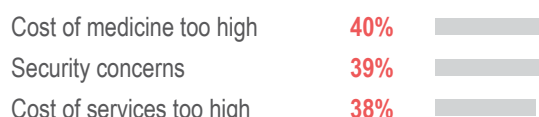


HEALTH



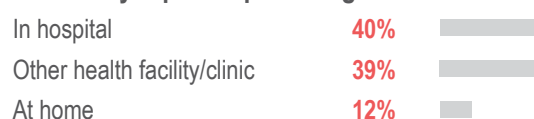
18% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

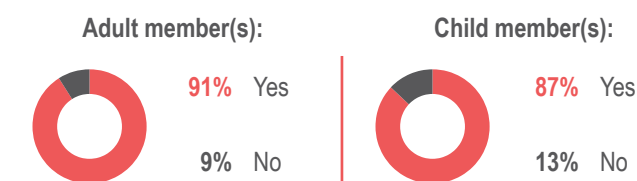


57% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**

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:



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

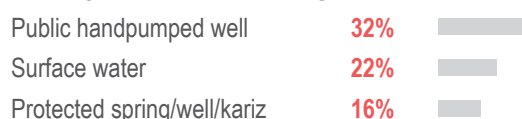


78% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



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:



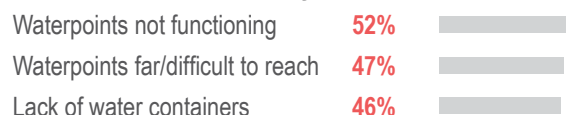
63% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

23% of households reported not having access to soap.

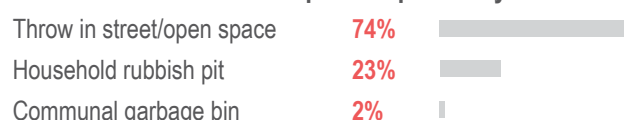
% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



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

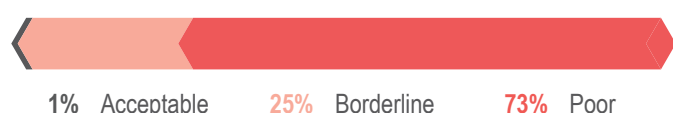


Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



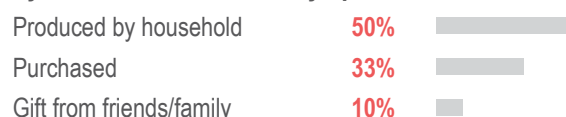
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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

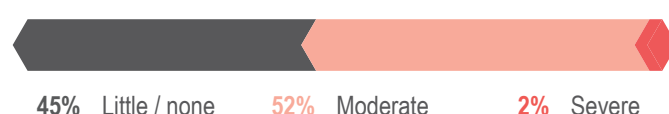


33% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

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



% 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, dearaan, 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.

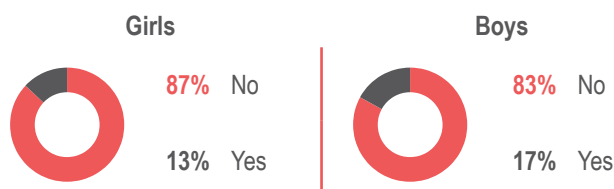
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



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).



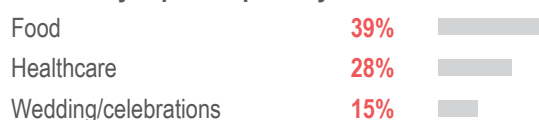
LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



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:**



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)

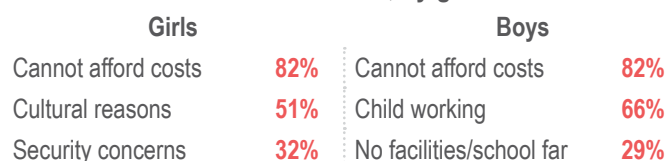


93% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

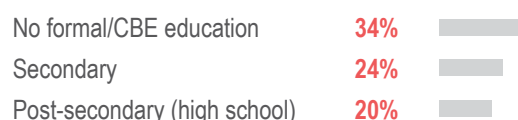
Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



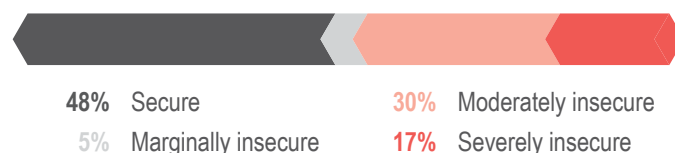
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:**



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



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

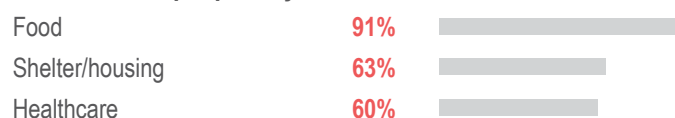


53% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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



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:**



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.

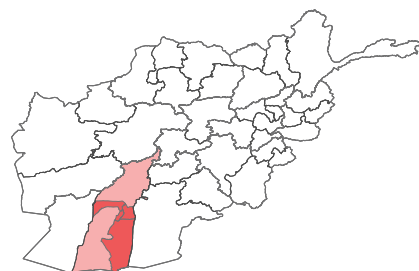
¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

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.

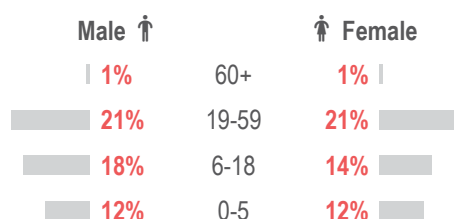
| | |
|---|------|
| Total number of households surveyed: | 547 |
| # of recent IDP households (<6 months): | 242 |
| # of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): | 221 |
| # of cross-border returnee households: | 84 |
| Total number of districts surveyed: | 4/15 |



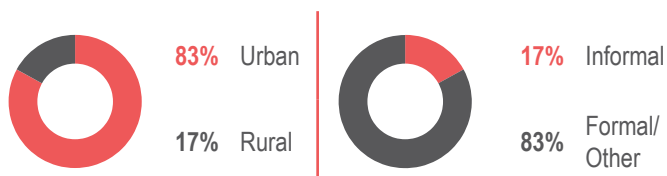
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): 6.9

% of household members, by age and gender



% 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.

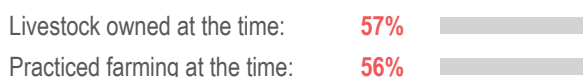


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

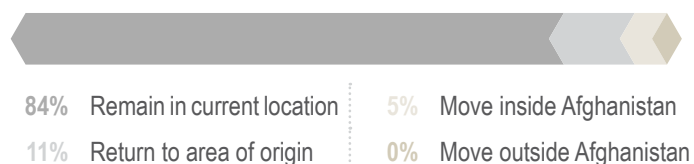
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



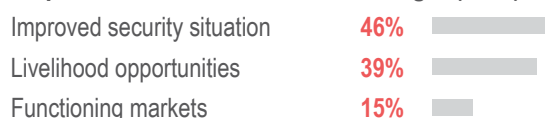
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



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,**}



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.

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



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:

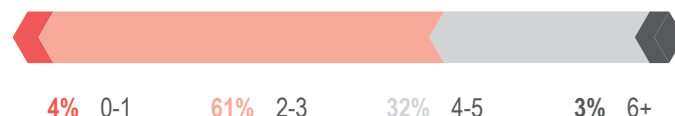
| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-------------|
| Permanent (mud & brick) | 57% | <div></div> |
| Makeshift | 24% | <div></div> |
| Transitional (mud & brick) | 16% | <div></div> |

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% | <div></div> |
| Waste (paper, plastic, etc.) | 25% | <div></div> |
| Liquid petroleum gas | 17% | <div></div> |

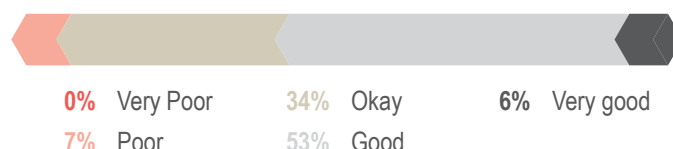


43% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

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



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% | <div></div> |
| No impact | 21% | <div></div> |
| Reduced access to services | 21% | <div></div> |

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% | <div></div> |
| Psychological wellbeing | 38% | <div></div> |
| Theft or harassment | 26% | <div></div> |



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 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.



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% | |

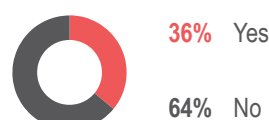
31% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**

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:

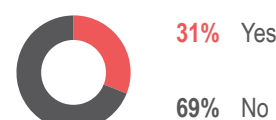
| | | |
|------------------------------|-----|--|
| Other health facility/clinic | 37% | |
| At home | 28% | |
| In hospital | 27% | |

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

Adult member(s):



Child member(s):



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% | |

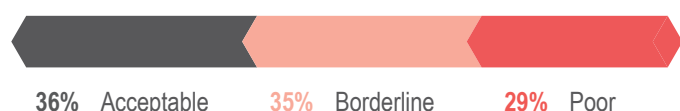
Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|
| 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, dearaan, 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.

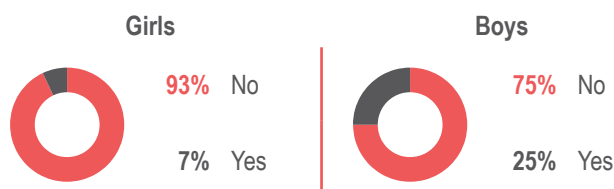
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

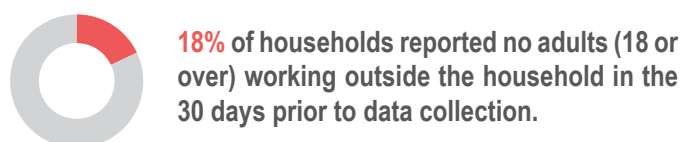
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:**



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).

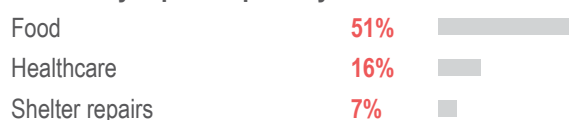


LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

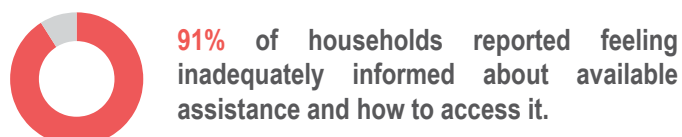


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported 7% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

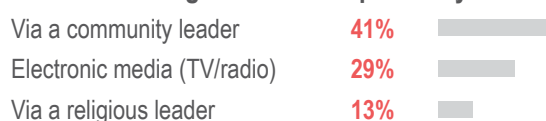
62% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:**



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



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



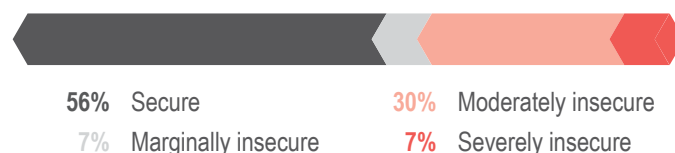
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:**



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



% 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,**}



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:**



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.

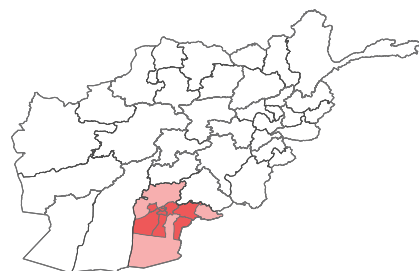
¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

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.

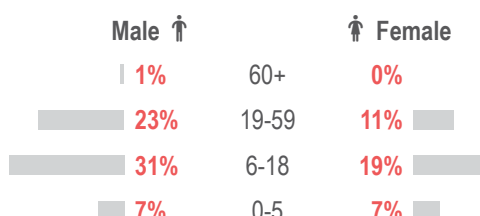
| | |
|---|------|
| Total number of households surveyed: | 580 |
| # of recent IDP households (<6 months): | 419 |
| # of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): | 113 |
| # of cross-border returnee households: | 48 |
| Total number of districts surveyed: | 7/18 |



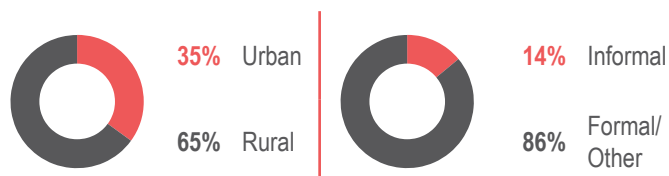
DEMOGRAPHICS

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

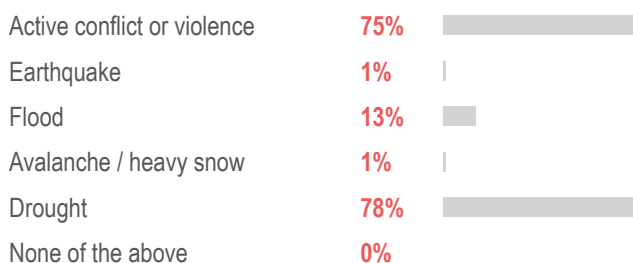


50% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.

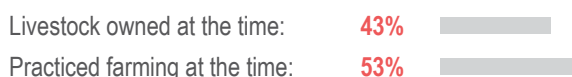


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

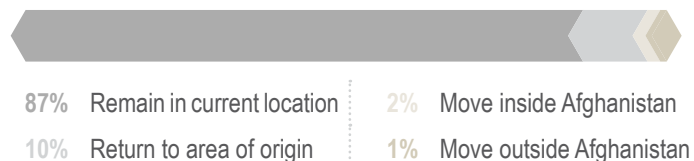
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



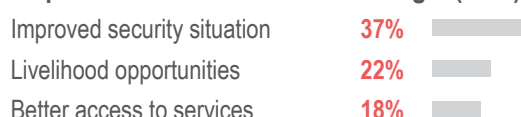
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



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,**}



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.



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% | <div></div> |
| Permanent (mud & brick) | 35% | <div></div> |
| Transitional (mud & brick) | 20% | <div></div> |

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,**}



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% | <div></div> |
| Waste (paper, plastic, etc.) | 10% | <div></div> |
| Charcoal | 8% | <div></div> |

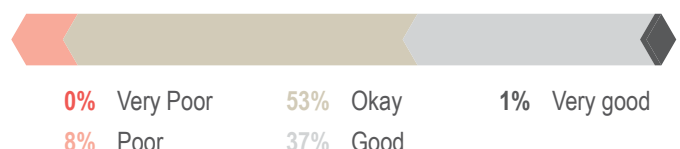


44% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



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% | <div></div> |
| Informed decision to relocate | 22% | <div></div> |
| Reduced access to services | 13% | <div></div> |

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% | <div></div> |
| Maiming/killing by violence | 29% | <div></div> |
| No concerns reported | 27% | <div></div> |



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 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.

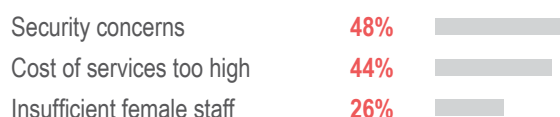


HEALTH



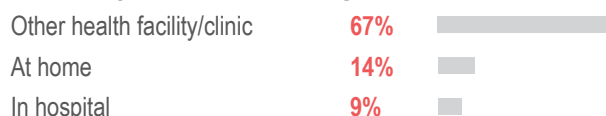
29% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

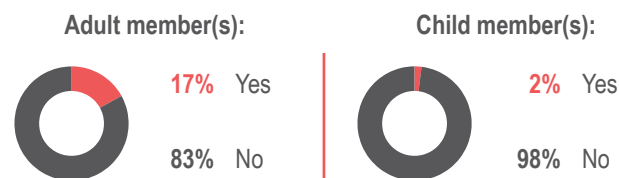


25% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**

24% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



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

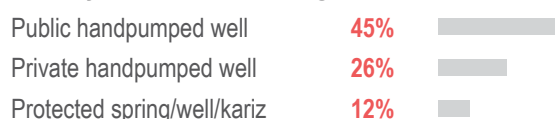


35% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



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:



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.

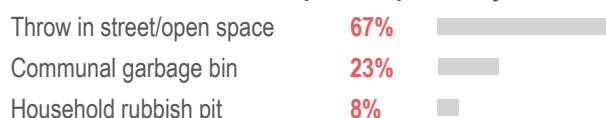
% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



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

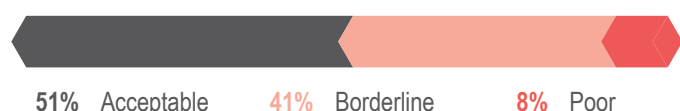


Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



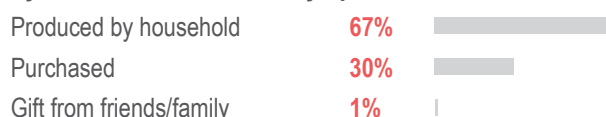
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% 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:



% 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, dearaan, 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.

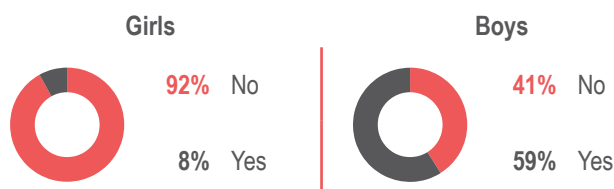
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



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:**

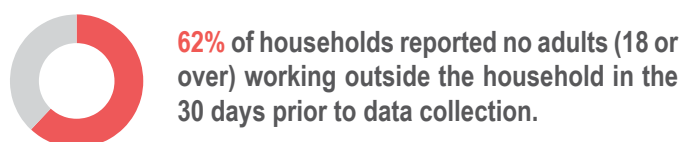
| Girls | | Boys | |
|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|
| Cultural reasons | 67% | Cannot afford costs | 61% |
| No facilities/school far | 33% | No facilities/school far | 42% |
| Cannot afford costs | 22% | Lack documentation | 17% |

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

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| No formal/CBE education | 40% |
| Primary | 35% |
| Post-secondary (high school) | 20% |



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

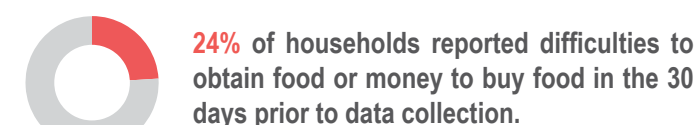
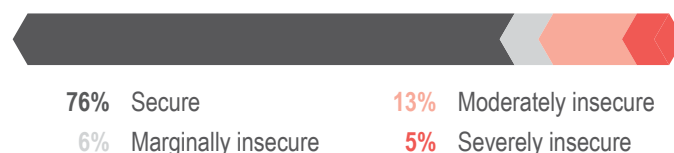


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported 3% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

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

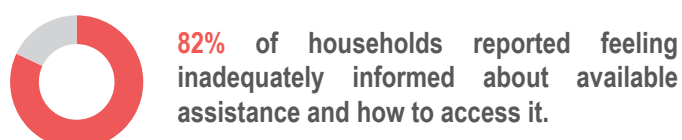


Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:^{17, **}

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Increased daily labour | 94% |
| Borrowed food/money for food | 94% |
| Decreased spending on services | 70% |



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



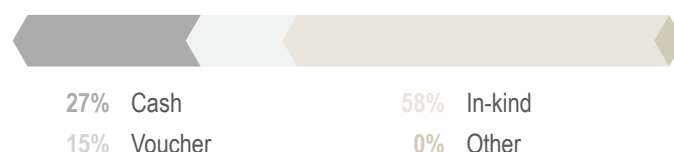
Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| 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

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| Food | 76% |
| Shelter/housing | 64% |
| Drinking water | 57% |

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.

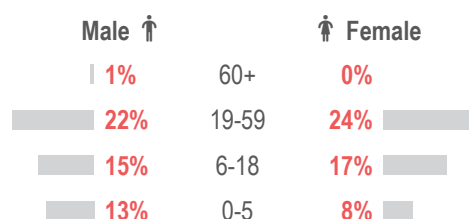
| | |
|---|-----|
| Total number of households surveyed: | 508 |
| # of recent IDP households (<6 months): | 116 |
| # of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): | 180 |
| # of cross-border returnee households: | 212 |
| Total number of districts surveyed: | 2/6 |



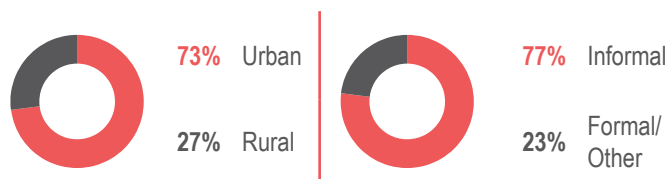
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): 5.2

% 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.



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

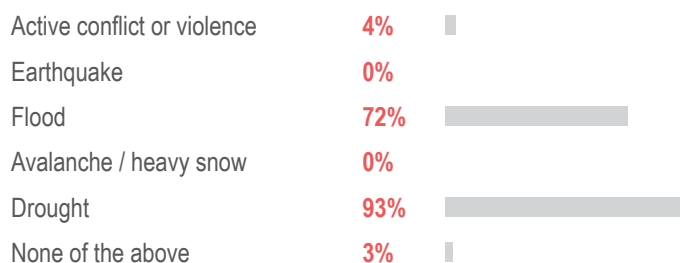


29% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.

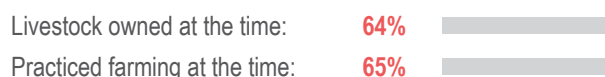


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

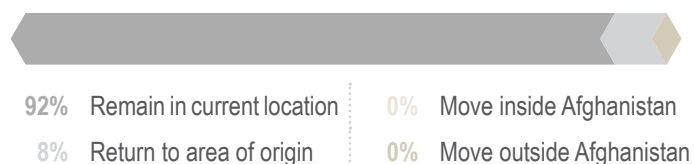
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



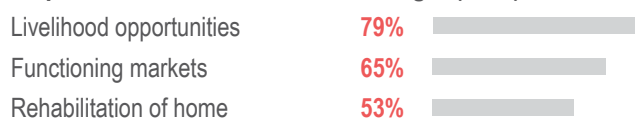
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



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,**}



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.



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 | 66% | <div></div> |
| Transitional (mud & brick) | 23% | <div></div> |
| Permanent (mud & brick) | 11% | <div></div> |

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,**}



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% | <div></div> |
| Wood/bushes | 18% | <div></div> |
| electricity | 2% | <div></div> |

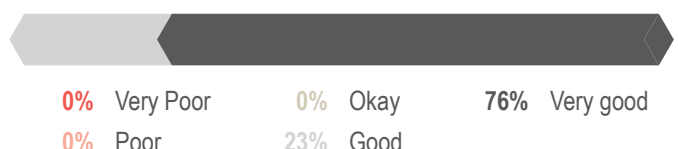


87% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

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



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% | <div></div> |
| Restricted recreation (children) | 58% | <div></div> |
| Psychological impact | 57% | <div></div> |

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% | <div></div> |
| Psychological wellbeing | 2% | <div></div> |
| Other | 1% | <div></div> |



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

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.



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.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:

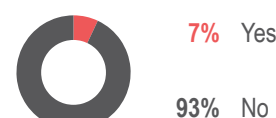
| | | |
|------------------------------|-----|--|
| Other health facility/clinic | 54% | |
| In hospital | 40% | |
| At home | 4% | |

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

Adult member(s):



Child member(s):



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:

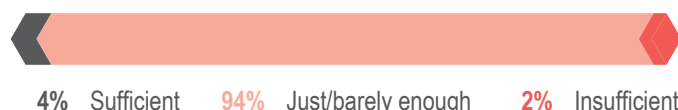
| | | |
|--------------------------|-----|--|
| Water trucking/tankering | 78% | |
| Public handpumped well | 19% | |
| Private handpumped well | 2% | |



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% | |

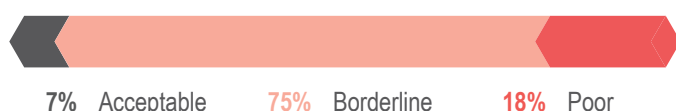
Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|
| 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.

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, dearaan, 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.

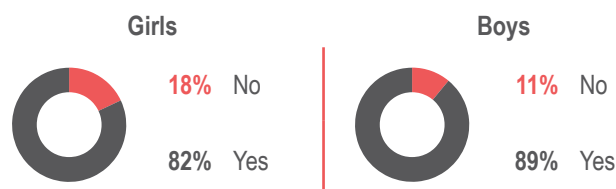
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



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:**

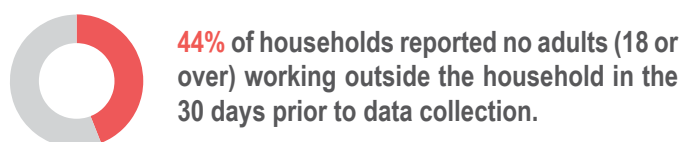
| Girls | | Boys | |
|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|
| No facilities/school far | 76% | No facilities/school far | 61% |
| Cultural reasons | 42% | Security concerns | 24% |
| Security concerns | 26% | Lack of teachers/rooms | 15% |

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

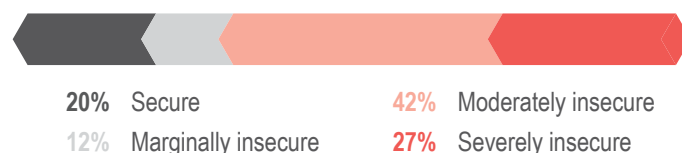


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported 0% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

90% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:**

| | |
|------------|-----|
| Food | 79% |
| Healthcare | 16% |
| Rent | 2% |

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



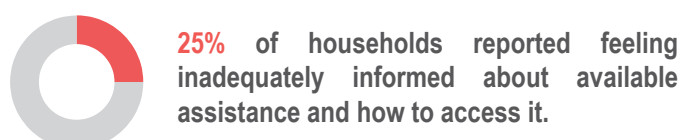
80% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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)



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% |

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:**



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.

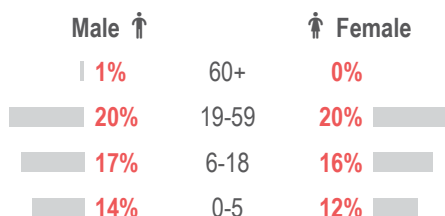
| | |
|---|-----|
| Total number of households surveyed: | 550 |
| # of recent IDP households (<6 months): | 132 |
| # of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): | 418 |
| # of cross-border returnee households: | 0 |
| Total number of districts surveyed: | 1/7 |



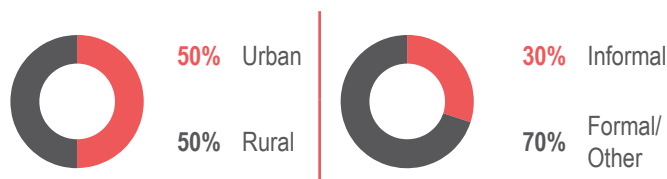
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): **6.8**

% of household members, by age and gender



% 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

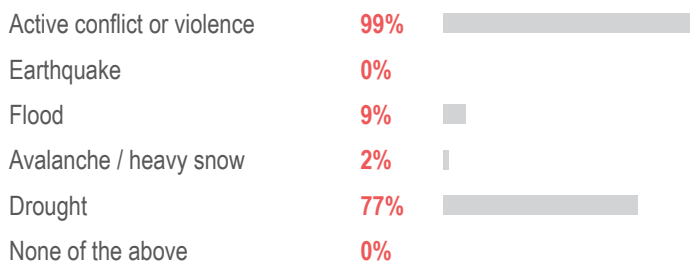


81% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.

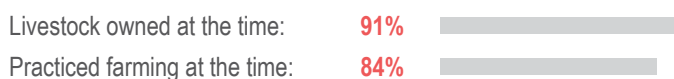


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

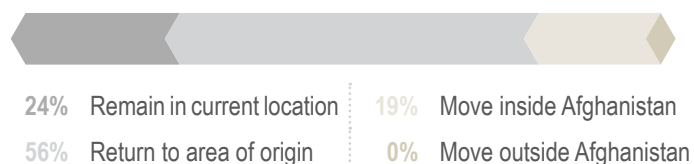
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



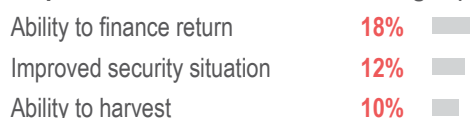
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



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,**}



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.



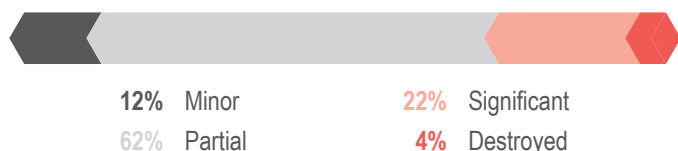
EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

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:

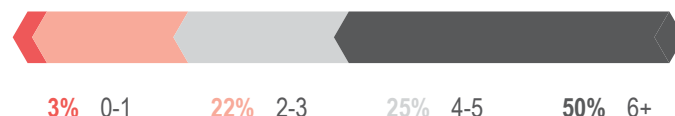
| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|
| Permanent (mud & brick) | 31% | |
| Makeshift | 29% | |
| Transitional (mud & brick) | 22% | |

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:

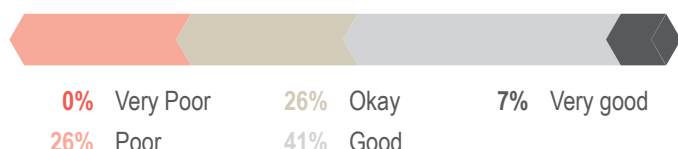
| | | |
|------------------------------|-----|--|
| Wood/bushes | 52% | |
| Waste (paper, plastic, etc.) | 20% | |
| Liquid petroleum gas | 12% | |

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 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.

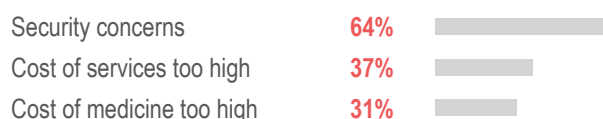


HEALTH



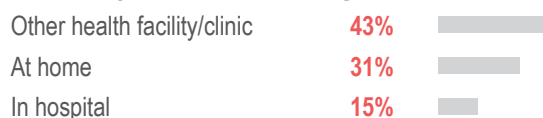
84% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

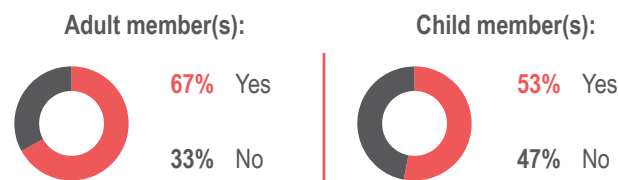


71% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**

42% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



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

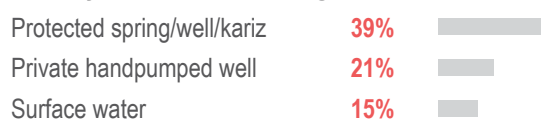


18% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



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:



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.

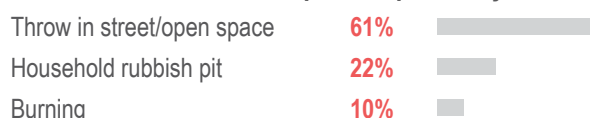
% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



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

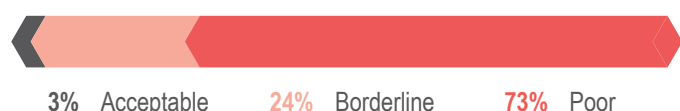


Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



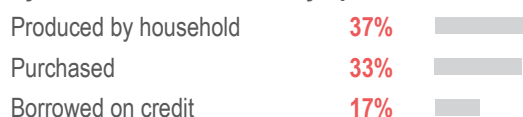
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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

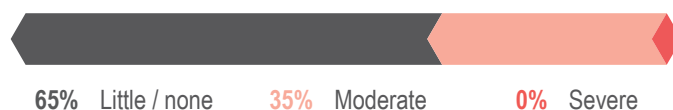


77% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

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



% 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, dearaan, 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.

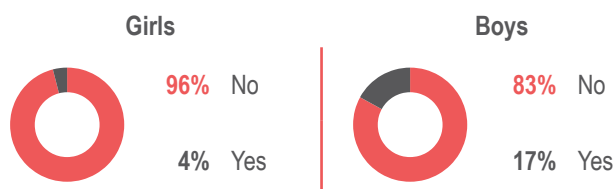
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

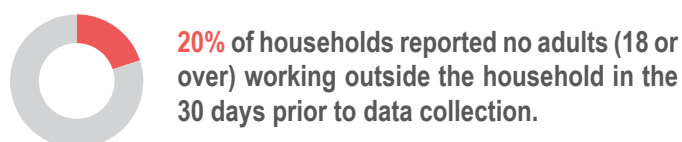
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:*



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).

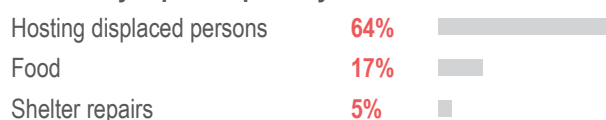


LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

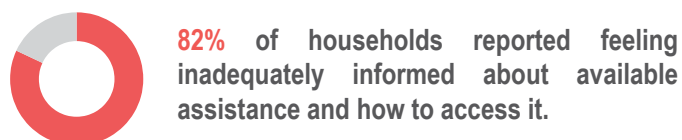


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported 2% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

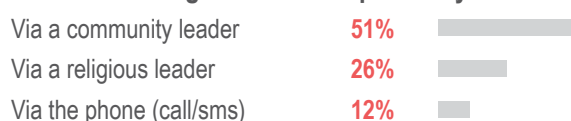
83% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:**



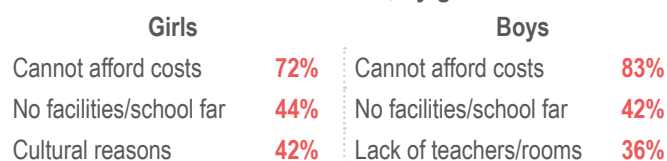
ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



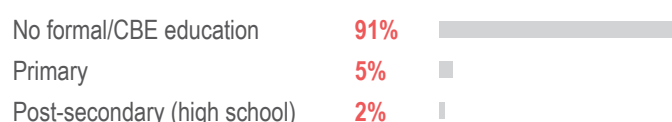
Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



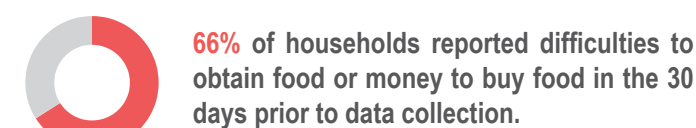
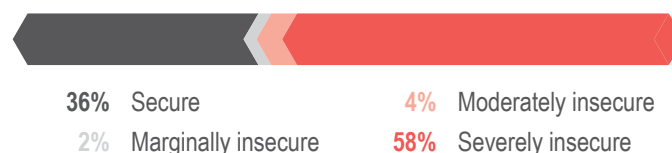
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:**



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



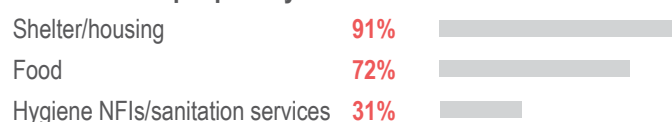
% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:¹⁶



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



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:**



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.

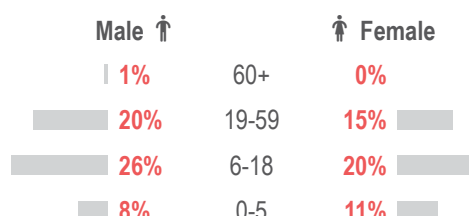
| | |
|---|------|
| Total number of households surveyed: | 560 |
| # of recent IDP households (<6 months): | 176 |
| # of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): | 113 |
| # of cross-border returnee households: | 271 |
| Total number of districts surveyed: | 3/11 |



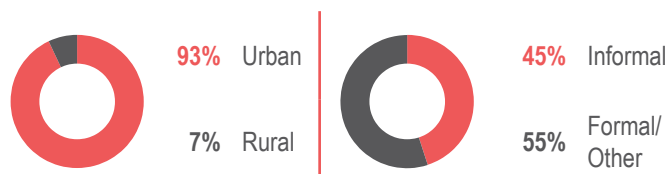
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): 7

% of household members, by age and gender



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



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

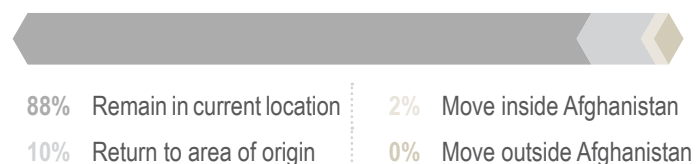
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



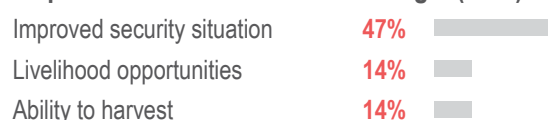
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



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,**}



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.



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) | 63% | |
| 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:

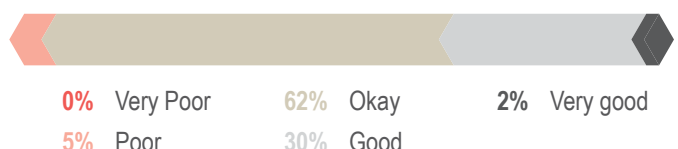
| | | |
|----------------------|-----|--|
| Wood/bushes | 48% | |
| Liquid petroleum gas | 21% | |
| Animal dung | 13% | |

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

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.

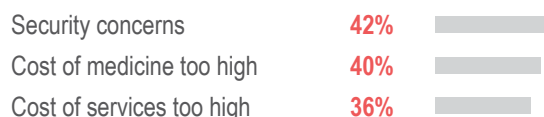


HEALTH



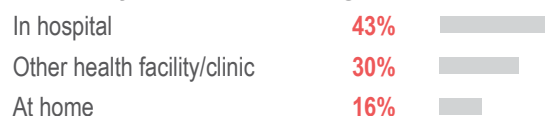
21% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



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.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



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

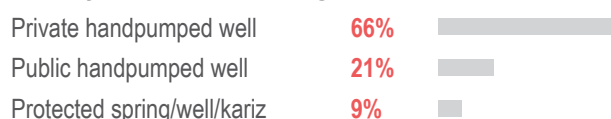


53% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



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:



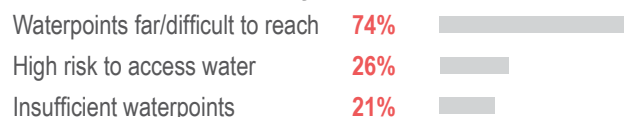
49% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

14% of households reported not having access to soap.

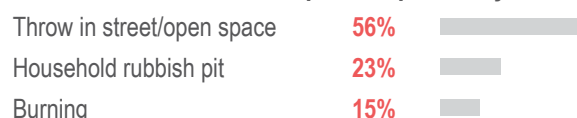
% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



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



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



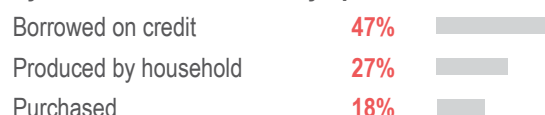
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% 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:



% 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, dearaan, 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.

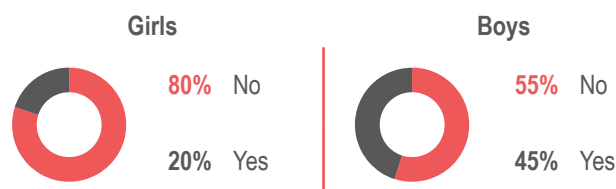
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



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).



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:**



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



81% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

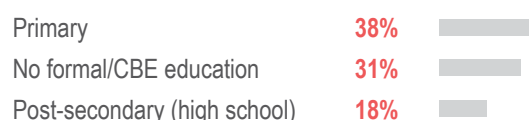
Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



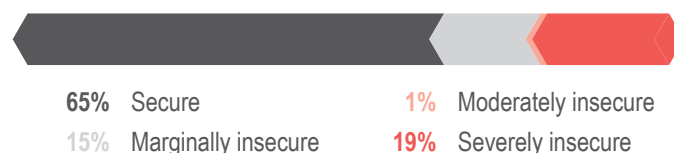
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:**



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



% 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,**}



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:**



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.

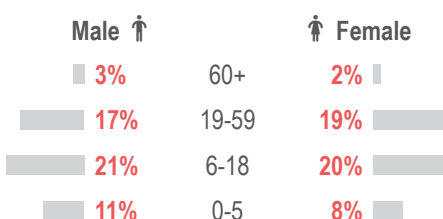
| | |
|---|------|
| Total number of households surveyed: | 712 |
| # of recent IDP households (<6 months): | 587 |
| # of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): | 69 |
| # of cross-border returnee households: | 56 |
| Total number of districts surveyed: | 3/19 |



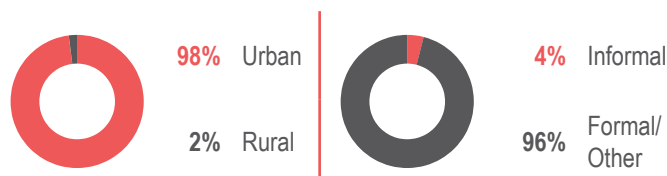
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): 7

% of household members, by age and gender



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



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

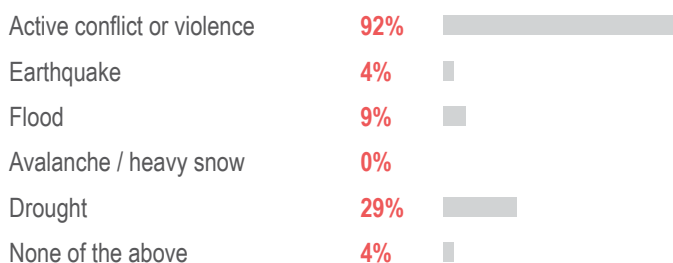


20% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.

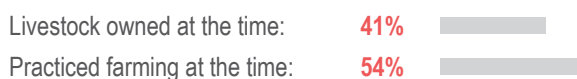


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

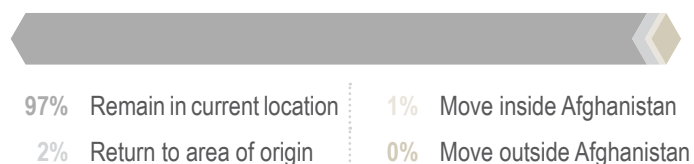
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



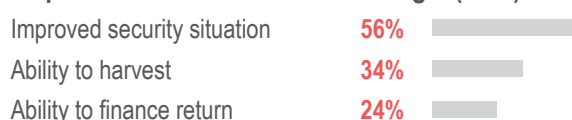
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



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,**}



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.



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) | 73% | |
| 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,**}



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% | |

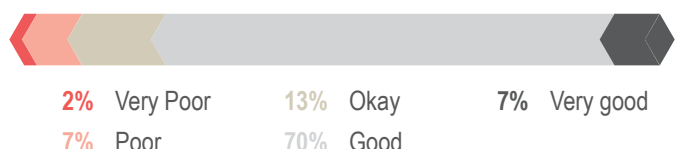


48% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



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.



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:**

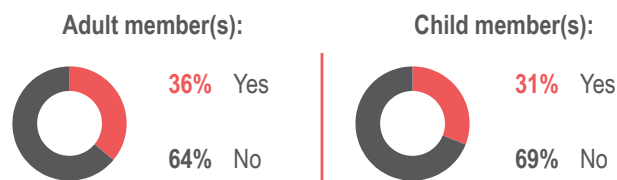
| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|--|
| Unable to reach (no transport) | 56% | |
| Cost of medicine too high | 54% | |
| Staff refused treatment | 30% | |

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.⁹ 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.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----|--|
| Piped water - public | 79% | |
| Private handpumped well | 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% | |

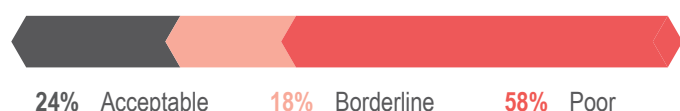
Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|
| 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 | 64% | |
| Produced by household | 27% | |
| Borrowed on credit | 6% | |

% 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, dearaan, 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.

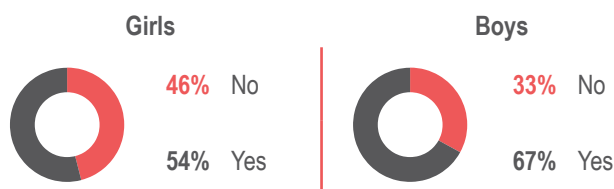
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



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:**

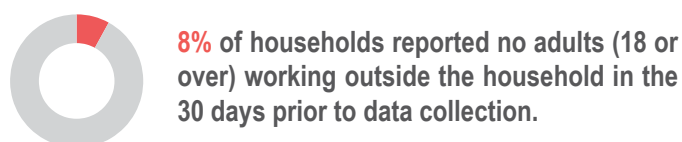
| Girls | | Boys | |
|---------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| Cultural reasons | 32% | Child working | 52% |
| Cannot afford costs | 28% | Lack documentation | 31% |
| Lack documentation | 21% | Cannot afford costs | 18% |

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

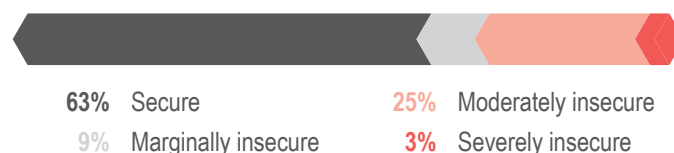


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported 26% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

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



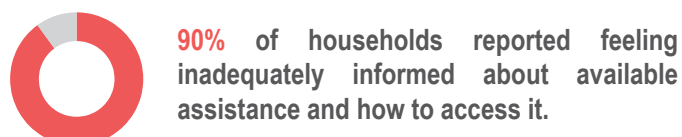
40% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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)



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% | |

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.

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

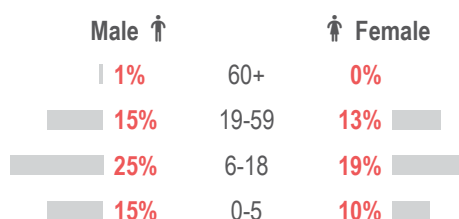
Total number of districts surveyed: 7/13



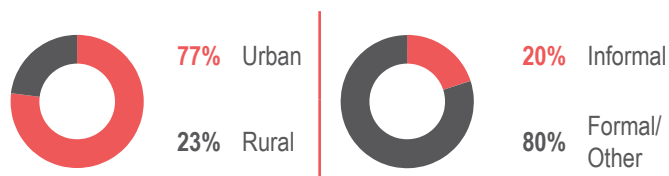
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): 6.7

% 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.



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

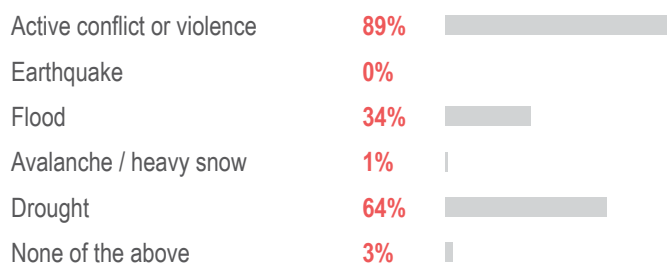


48% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.

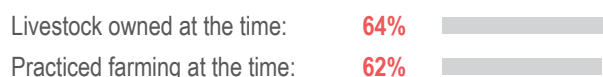


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

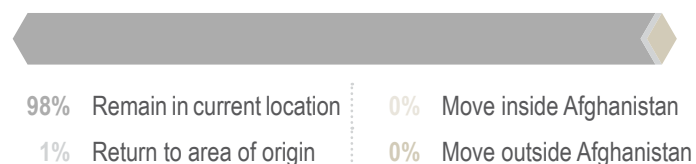
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:*



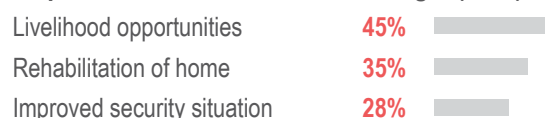
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:**



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



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,}**



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.



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) | 41% | <div></div> |
| Transitional (mud & brick) | 25% | <div></div> |
| Makeshift | 23% | <div></div> |

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,**}



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% | <div></div> |
| Waste (paper, plastic, etc.) | 21% | <div></div> |
| Charcoal | 13% | <div></div> |

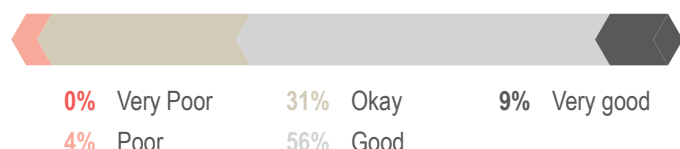


47% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



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 | 75% | <div></div> |
| Negative impact on livelihoods | 24% | <div></div> |
| Restricted recreation (children) | 24% | <div></div> |

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% | <div></div> |
| Psychological wellbeing | 25% | <div></div> |
| Small/medium injuries | 24% | <div></div> |



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 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.

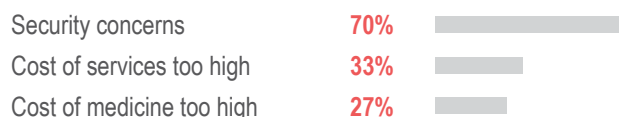


HEALTH



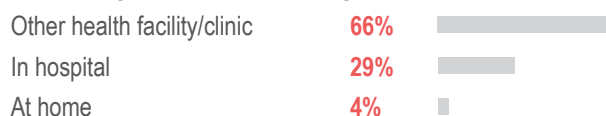
17% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

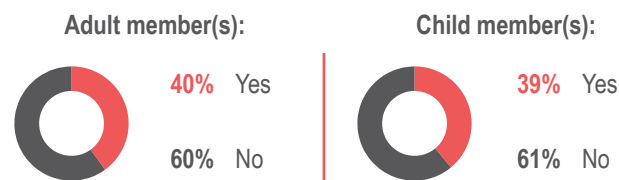


30% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**

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:



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

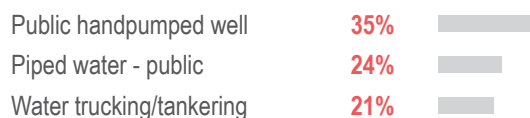


77% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

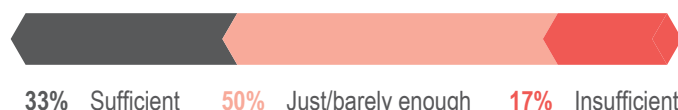
22% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



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.

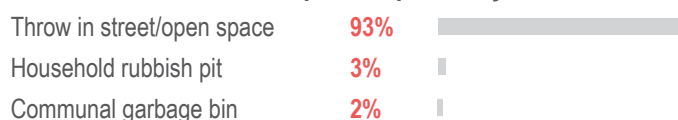
% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



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

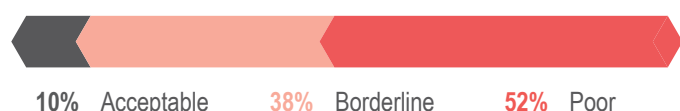


Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



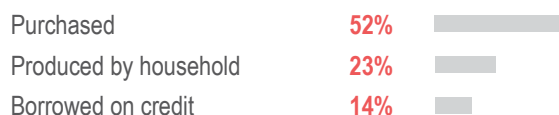
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% 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:



% 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, dearaan, 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.

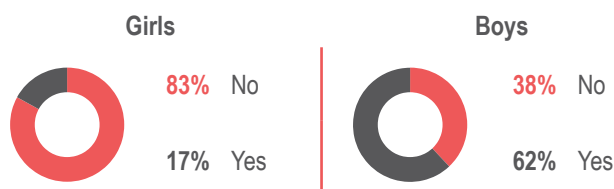
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

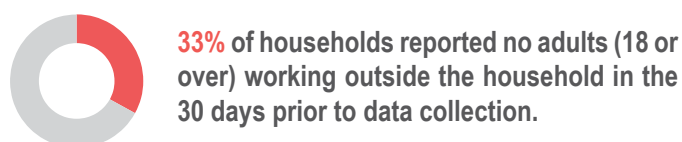
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:^{*}



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).

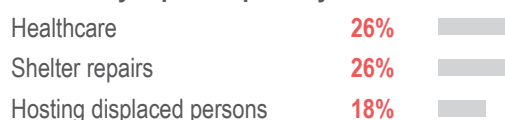


LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

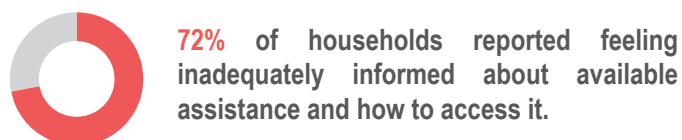


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported 5% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

85% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:^{**}



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



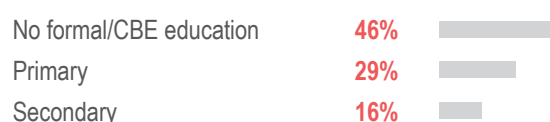
Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



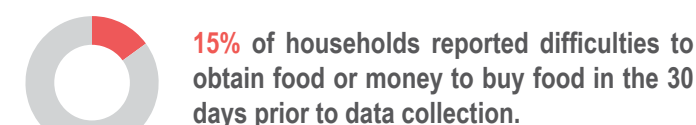
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:^{*,**}



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



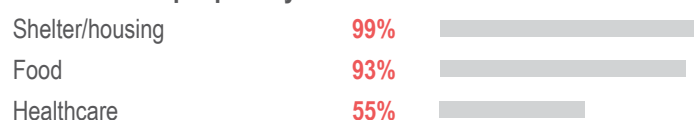
% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:¹⁶



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



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:^{**}



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.

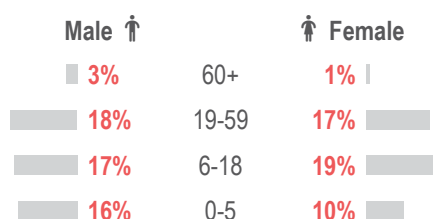
| | |
|---|------|
| Total number of households surveyed: | 598 |
| # of recent IDP households (<6 months): | 0 |
| # of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): | 168 |
| # of cross-border returnee households: | 430 |
| Total number of districts surveyed: | 8/19 |



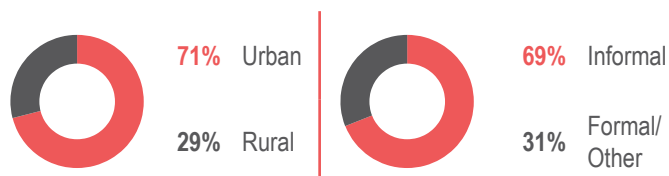
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): **6.8**

% of household members, by age and gender



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



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

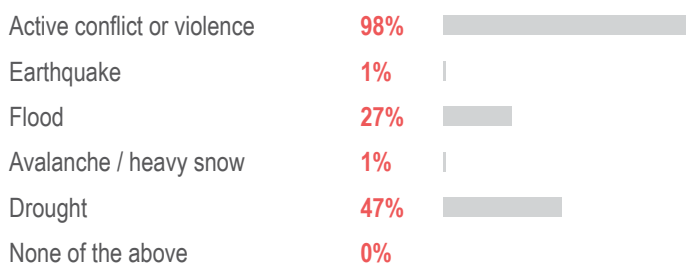


40% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.

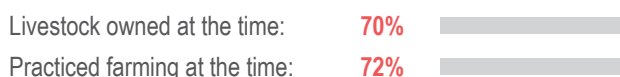


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

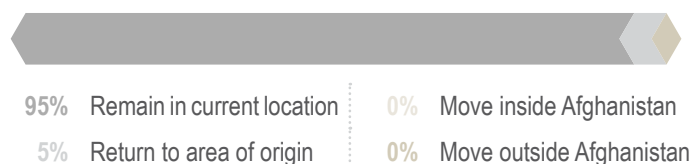
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



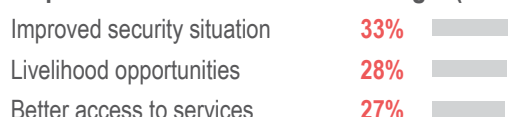
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



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,**}



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.



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:

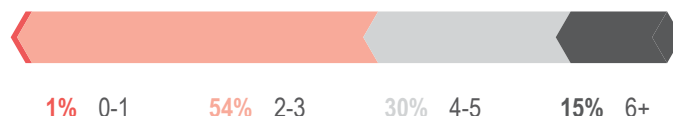
| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|
| Makeshift | 55% | |
| Permanent (mud & brick) | 26% | |
| Transitional (mud & brick) | 18% | |

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% | |
| Liquid petroleum gas | 1% | |

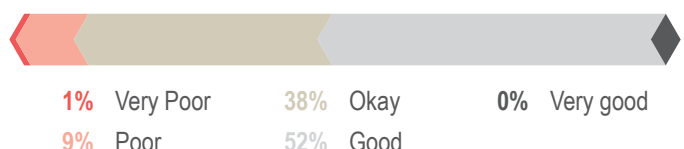


19% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



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 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.



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.⁹ 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 | 40% | |
| Piped water - public | 22% | |
| Private handpumped well | 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% | |

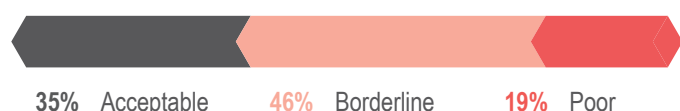
Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|
| 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



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, dearaan, 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.

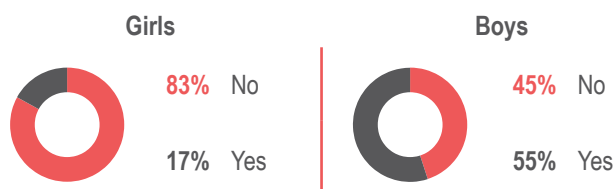
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

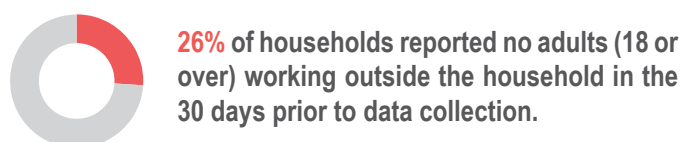
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:**



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).

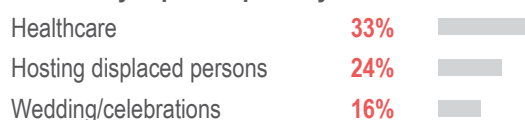


LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

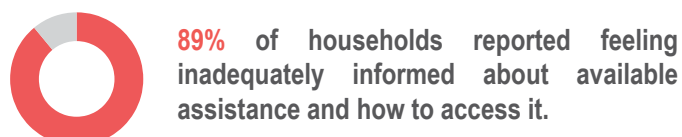


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported 1% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

80% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:**



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



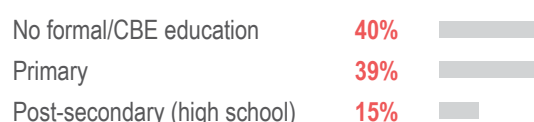
Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



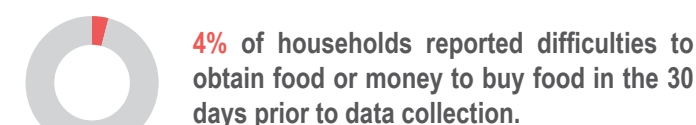
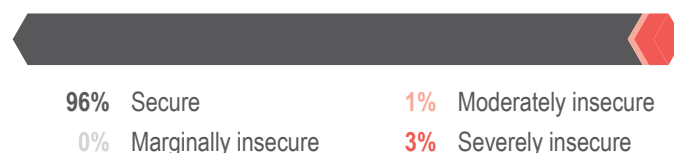
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:**



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



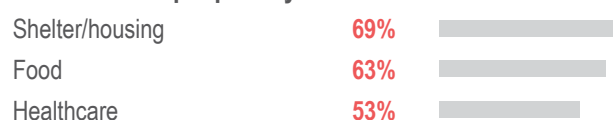
% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:¹⁶



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



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:**



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.

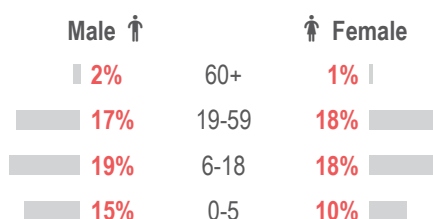
| | |
|---|------|
| Total number of households surveyed: | 507 |
| # of recent IDP households (<6 months): | 21 |
| # of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): | 177 |
| # of cross-border returnee households: | 309 |
| Total number of districts surveyed: | 8/13 |



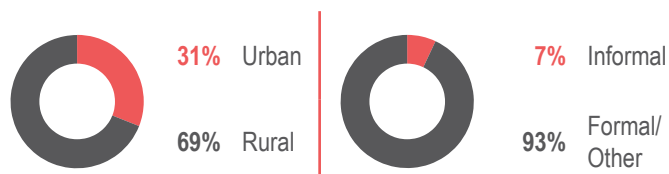
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): **8.5**

% of household members, by age and gender



% 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.

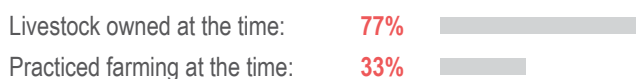


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

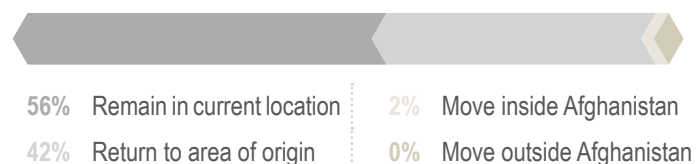
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



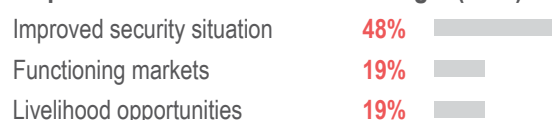
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



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,**}



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.



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,**}



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% | |

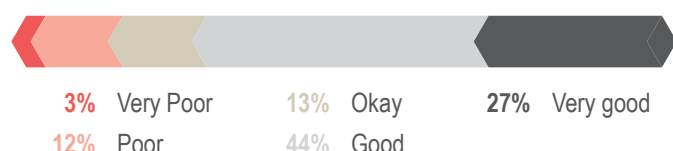


12% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



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 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.



HEALTH



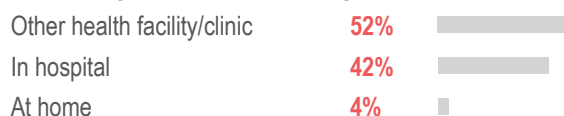
20% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

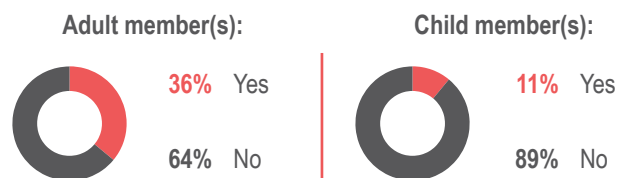


55% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**

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



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

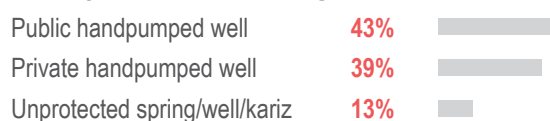


52% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



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:



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:**

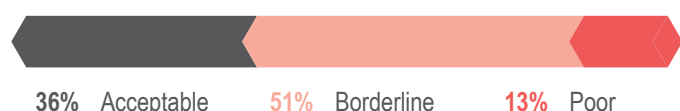


Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



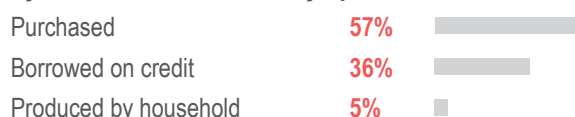
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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

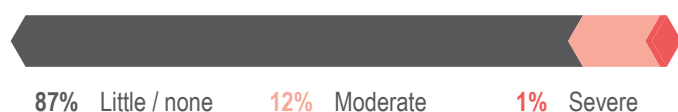


21% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

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



% 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, dearaan, 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.

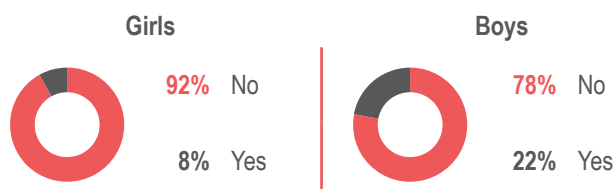
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



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).



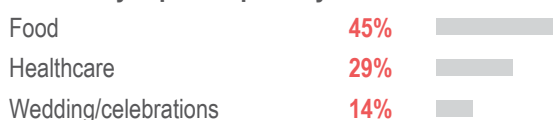
LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



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:**

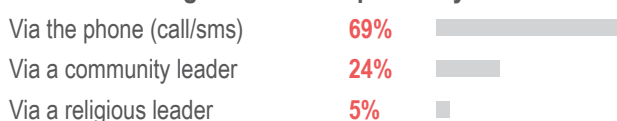


ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



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

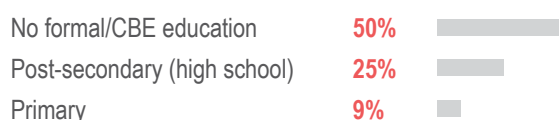
Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



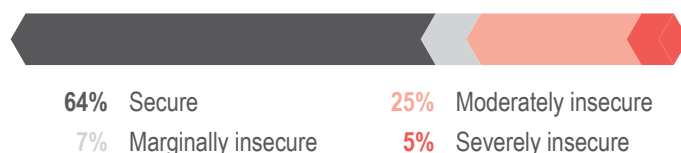
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:**



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



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

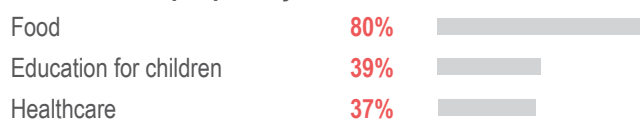


37% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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



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:**



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.

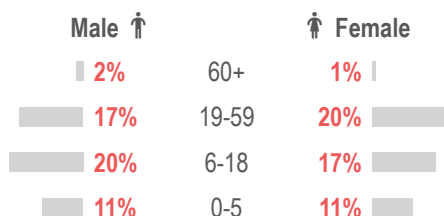
| | |
|---|-----|
| Total number of households surveyed: | 627 |
| # of recent IDP households (<6 months): | 179 |
| # of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): | 373 |
| # of cross-border returnee households: | 75 |
| Total number of districts surveyed: | 4/7 |



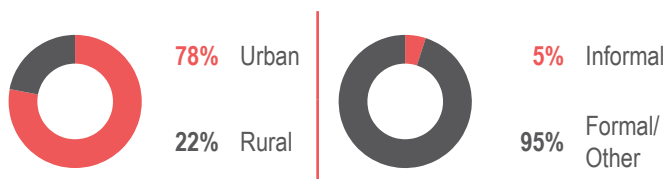
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): 6.5

% of household members, by age and gender



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



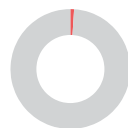
VULNERABILITIES



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

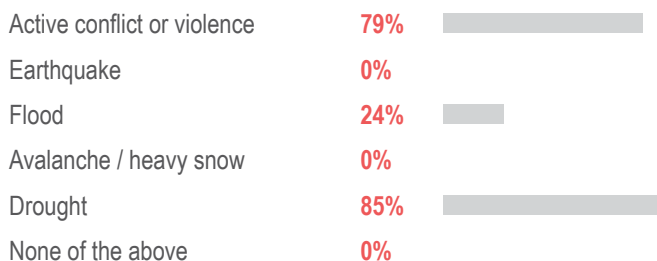


37% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.

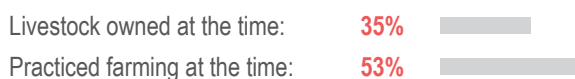


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

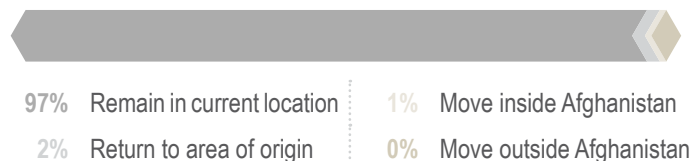
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



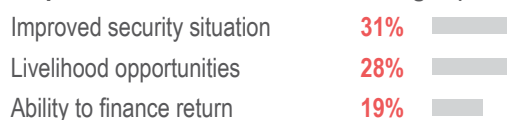
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



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,**}



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.

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



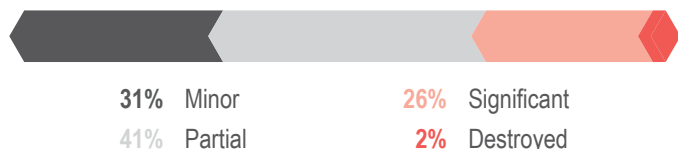
EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

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:

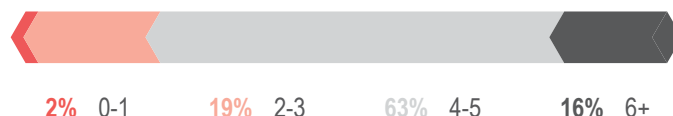
| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|
| Transitional (mud & brick) | 62% | |
| Permanent (mud & brick) | 29% | |
| Makeshift | 8% | |

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% | |

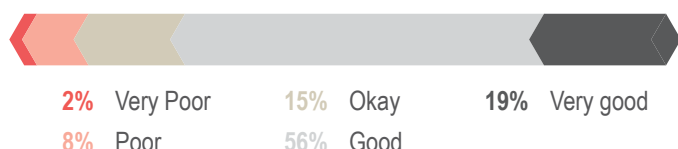


48% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



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% | |
| Negative impact on livelihoods | 54% | |
| 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:^{*}

| Child member(s) | | Adult member(s) | |
|----------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|
| No incidents | 85% | No incidents reported | 81% |
| Verbally threatened | 12% | Verbally threatened | 12% |
| Hindered to leave district | 3% | Hindered to leave district | 9% |

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.

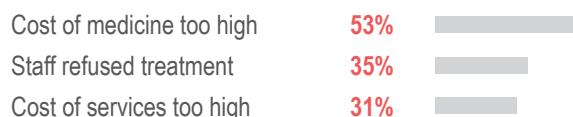


HEALTH



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:**



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.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



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

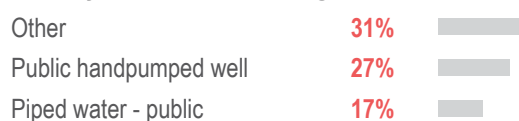


66% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

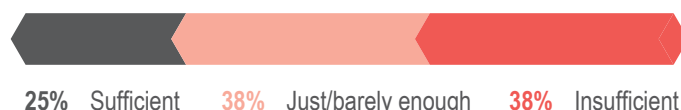
50% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



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:**



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



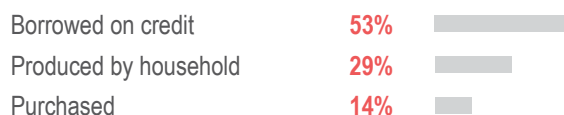
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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

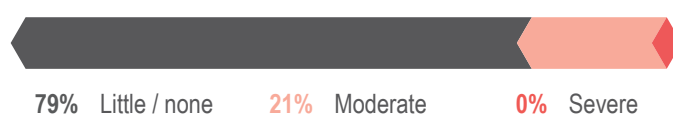


27% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

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



% 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, dearaan, 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.

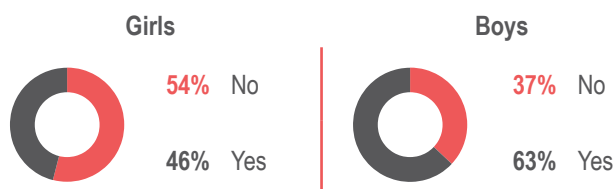
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



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).



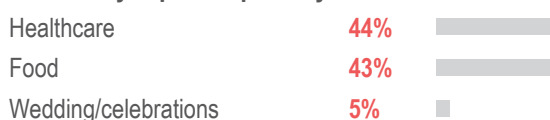
LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



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:**



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)

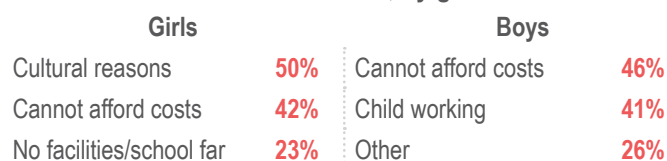


75% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

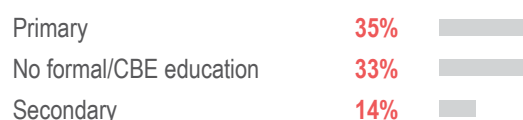
Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



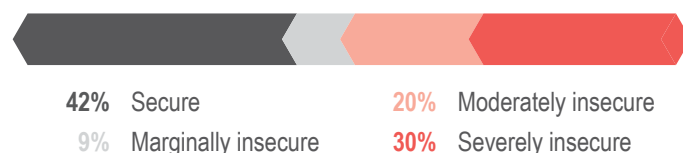
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:**



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



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

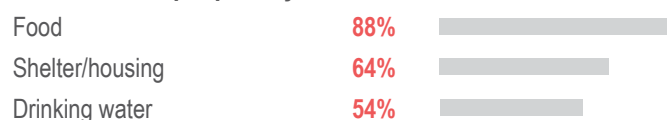


59% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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



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:**



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.

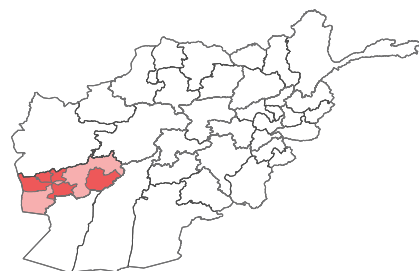
¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

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.

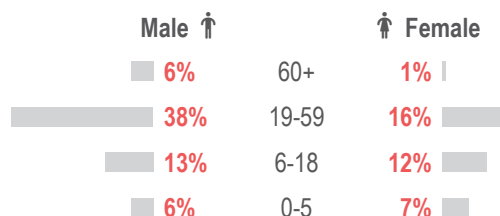
| | |
|---|------|
| Total number of households surveyed: | 548 |
| # of recent IDP households (<6 months): | 193 |
| # of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): | 215 |
| # of cross-border returnee households: | 140 |
| Total number of districts surveyed: | 5/11 |



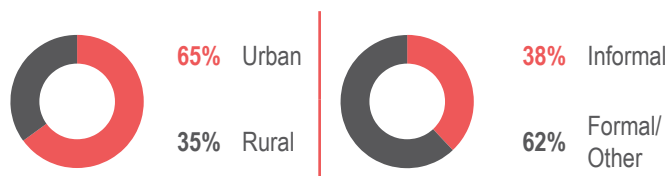
DEMOGRAPHICS

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

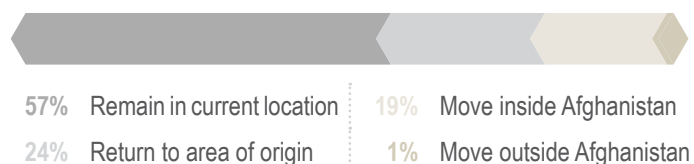
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|--|
| 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:



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.

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



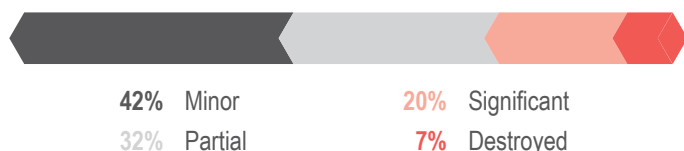
EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

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:

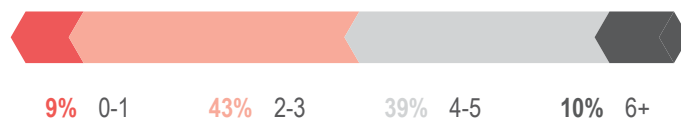
| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|
| Permanent (mud & brick) | 35% | |
| Transitional (mud & brick) | 34% | |
| Makeshift | 16% | |

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% | |

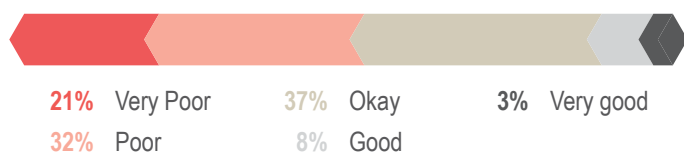


31% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



PROTECTION

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



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 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.

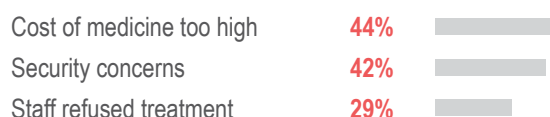


HEALTH



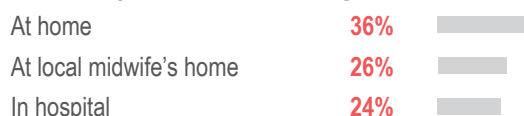
58% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

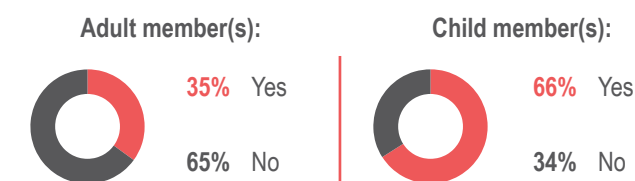


15% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**

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:



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

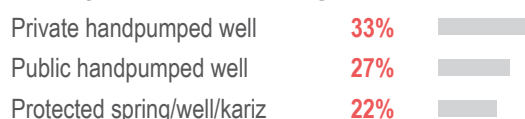


65% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

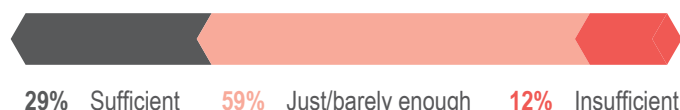
16% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



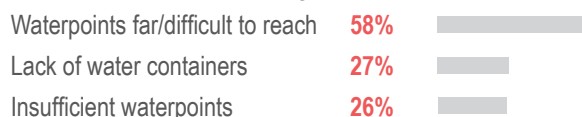
23% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

38% of households reported not having access to soap.

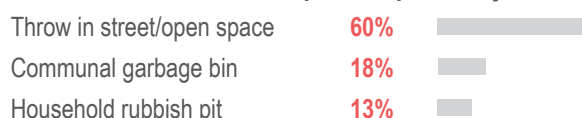
% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



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

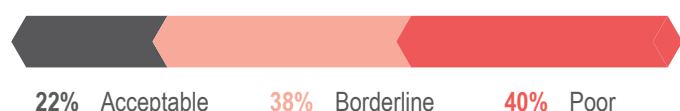


Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



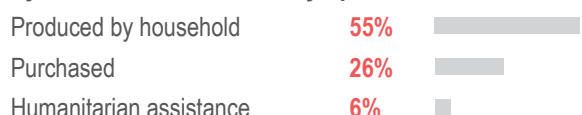
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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

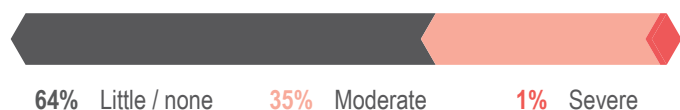


28% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

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



% 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, dearaan, 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.

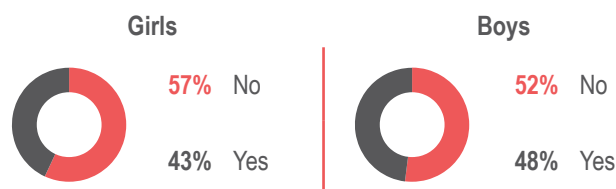
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



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).



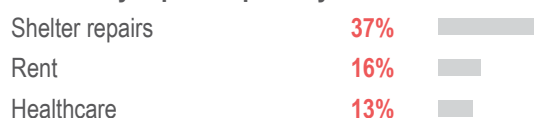
LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



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:**

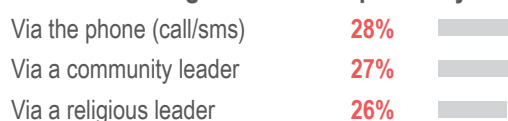


ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



81% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

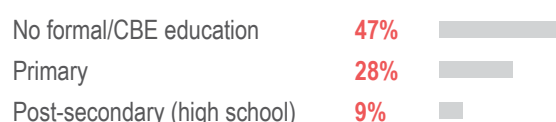
Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



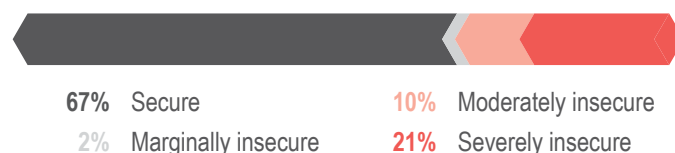
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:**



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



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

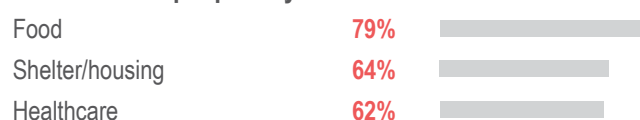


34% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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



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:**



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.

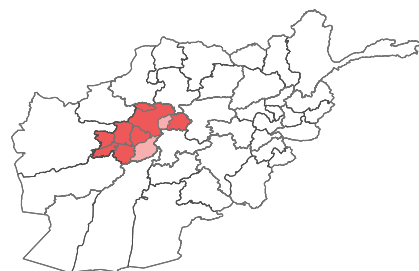
¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

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.

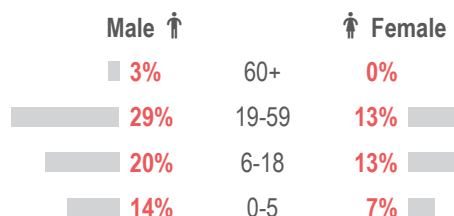
| | |
|---|------|
| Total number of households surveyed: | 559 |
| # of recent IDP households (<6 months): | 8 |
| # of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): | 263 |
| # of cross-border returnee households: | 288 |
| Total number of districts surveyed: | 8/10 |



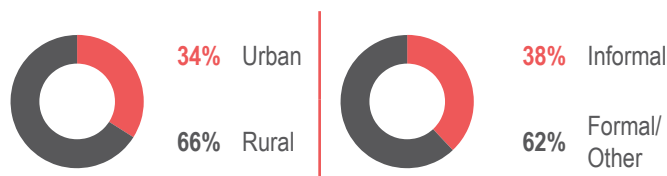
DEMOGRAPHICS

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.

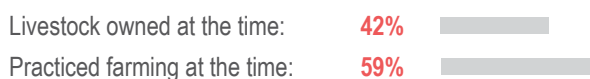


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

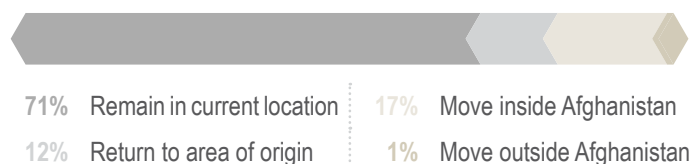
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



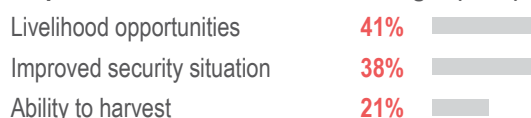
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



% 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,**}



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.



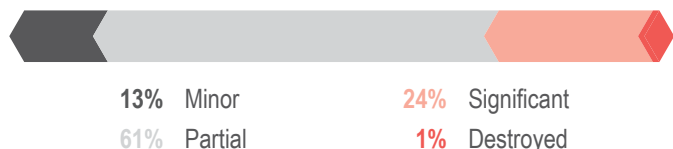
EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

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:

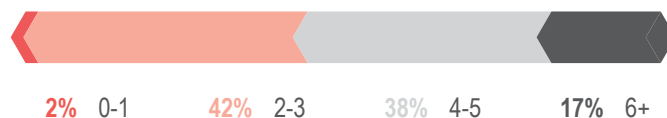
| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|
| Transitional (mud & brick) | 54% | |
| Makeshift | 24% | |
| Permanent (mud & brick) | 13% | |

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% | |

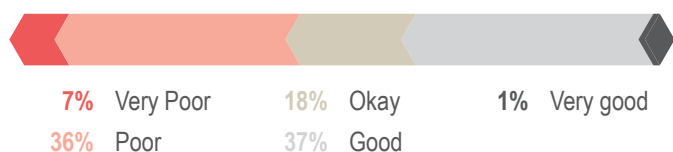


11% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



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 | 27% | |

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:^{*}

| Child member(s) | | Adult member(s) | |
|----------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|
| No incidents | 69% | No incidents reported | 64% |
| Hindered to leave district | 13% | Assaulted (no weapon) | 13% |
| Hindered to move freely | 10% | Hindered to leave district | 10% |

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.

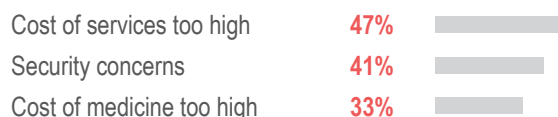


HEALTH



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:**

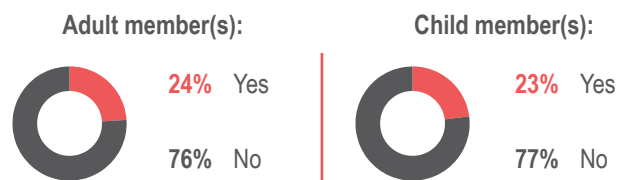


42% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**

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:



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

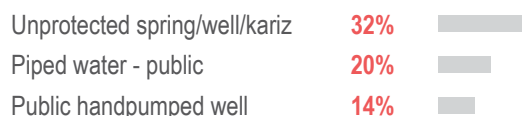


46% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

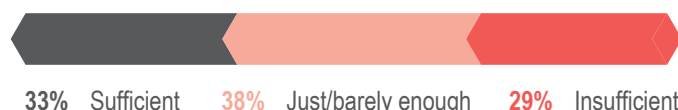
46% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



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:**



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



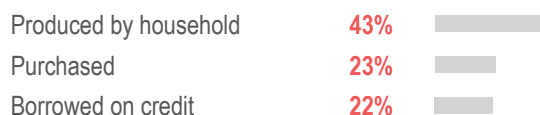
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% 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:



% 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, dearaan, 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.

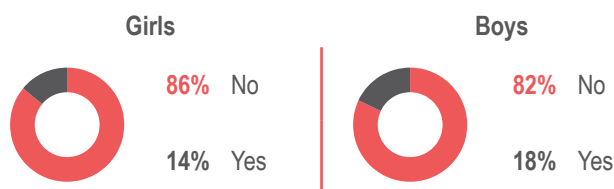
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



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).



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:**

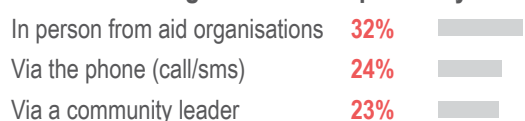


ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)

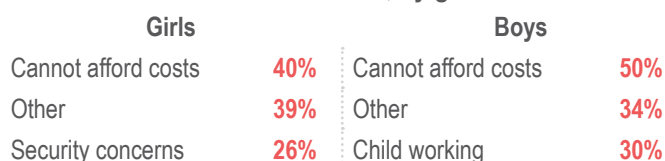


97% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

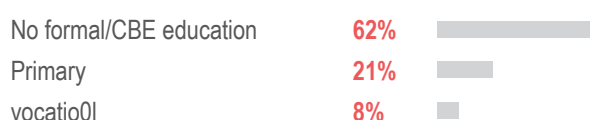
Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



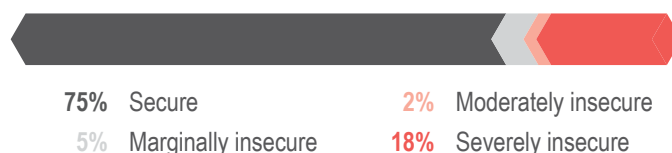
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:**



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



% 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.

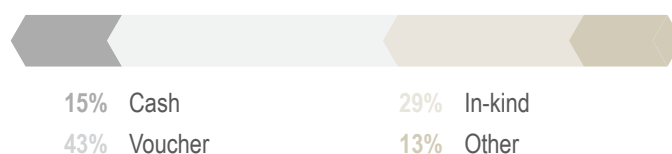
Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:^{17,**}



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:**



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.

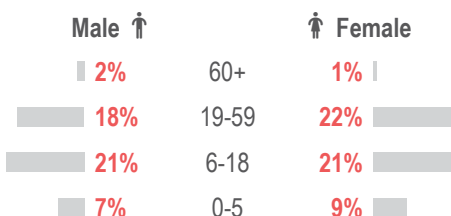
| | |
|---|------|
| Total number of households surveyed: | 654 |
| # of recent IDP households (<6 months): | 198 |
| # of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): | 412 |
| # of cross-border returnee households: | 44 |
| Total number of districts surveyed: | 6/20 |



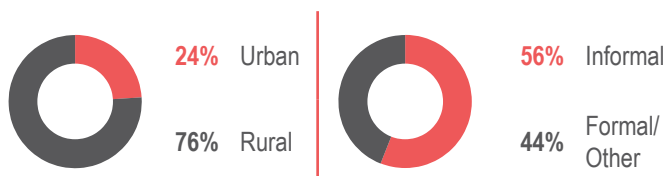
DEMOGRAPHICS

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

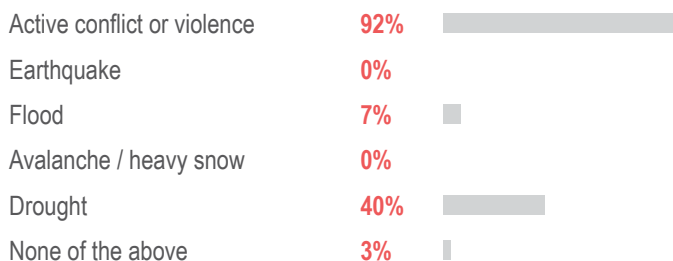


68% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.

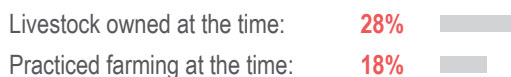


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

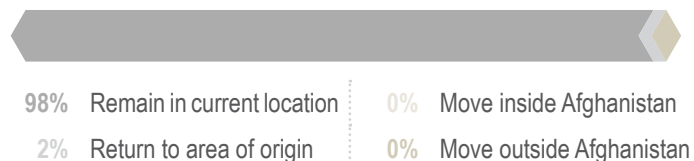
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



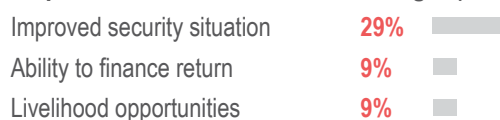
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



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,**}



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.

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



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:

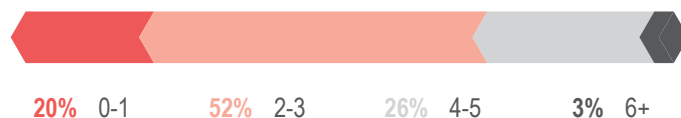
| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|
| Tent (emergency) | 45% | |
| Transitional (mud & brick) | 28% | |
| Makeshift | 19% | |

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% | |

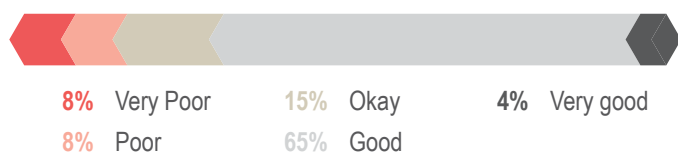


90% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).



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% | |
| Informed decision to relocate | 77% | |
| Restricted recreation (children) | 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.

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 | 81% | No incidents reported | 81% |
| Hindered to leave district | 16% | Hindered to leave district | 16% |
| Forcibly detained | 1% | Forcibly detained | 2% |

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% | |



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.



HEALTH



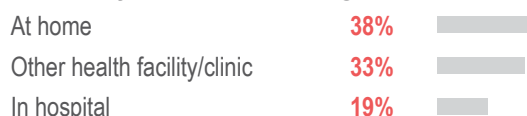
45% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



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.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



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

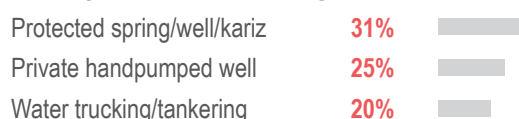


83% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

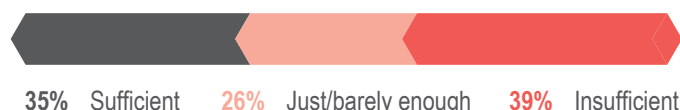
23% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



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.

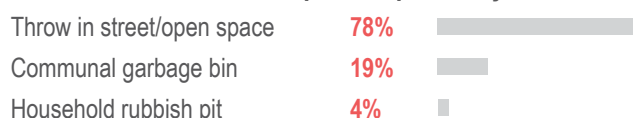
% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



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

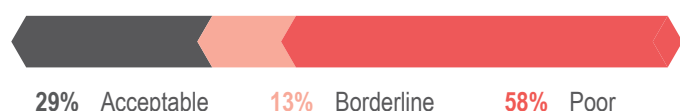


Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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

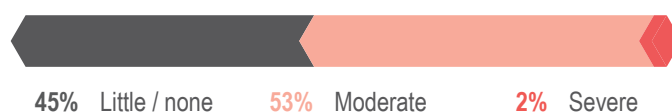


30% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

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



% 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, dearaan, 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.

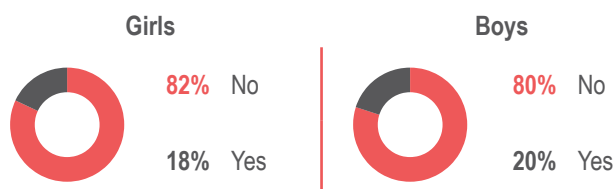
* Multiple options could be selected.

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



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).



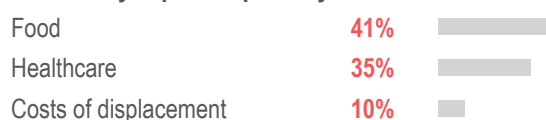
LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



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:^{**}



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:



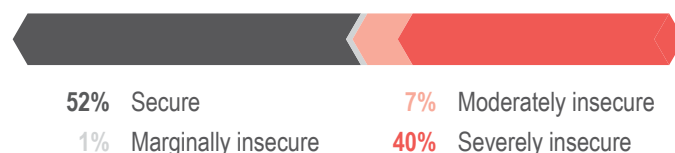
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:^{*,**}



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



% 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,**}



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:^{**}



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.

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 Paktia 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.

¹ These definitions are included in the WoAA 2019 Terms of Reference (ToR) and were agreed on by the ICCT.

² See annex II: sampling framework for details on where non-displaced households were sampled.

ANNEX II: SAMPLING FRAMEWORK

WoAA | 2019
AFGHANISTAN

| 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.