

AFGHANISTAN

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Districts

Factsheet Booklet
Western Region

Round 2

February 2020



ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED IN THE FRAMEWORK OF:

HTR - R2 | 2020
AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan Inter-Cluster Coordination Team



Afghanistan
Education in Emergencies Working Group (EiEWG)
گروپ کاری تعليم و تربيه در شرايط اضطراري، افغانستان



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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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REACH

Informing
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CONTEXT

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

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

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

ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

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

OBJECTIVES

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

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

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

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

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

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

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

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

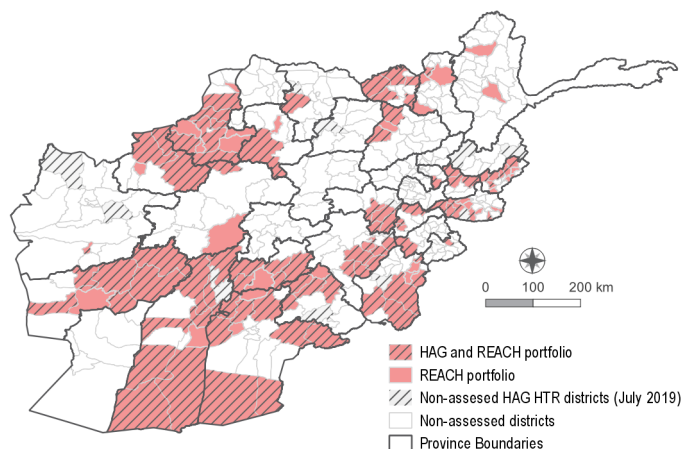
As the HAG HTR list is released every 6 months, the table below shows the coverage of REACH need's assessment compared to the HAG HTR list of both July 2019 and March 2020.

Coverage of HAG HTR list by REACH portfolio:

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

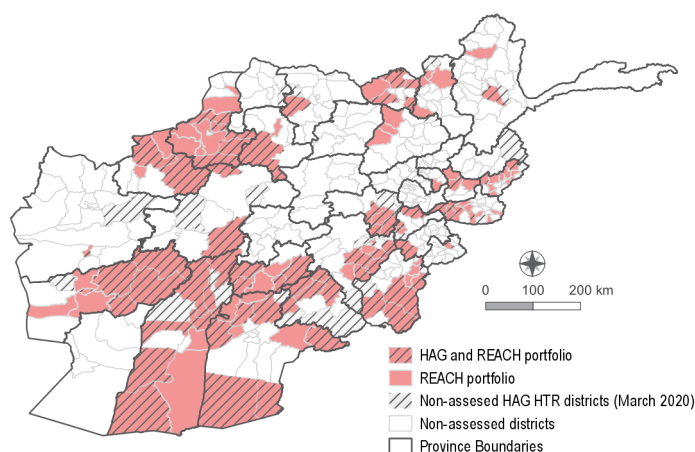
Coverage of REACH portfolio and HAG HTR districts (July 2019)

(July 2019)



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

(March 2020)



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

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

SAMPLING

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

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

DATA COLLECTION

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

ANALYSIS

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

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

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

index.

LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL OVERVIEW LEVEL FACTSHEET

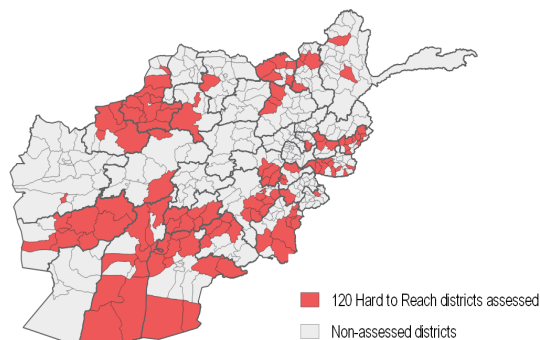
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Overall 120 Hard to Reach districts

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OVERVIEW



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

Trend analysis of average severity score:¹

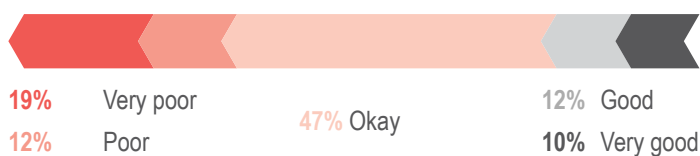
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.7
Severity score R2	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.1
Comparison	—	—	—	—	↓	—	↓

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

PROTECTION

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

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



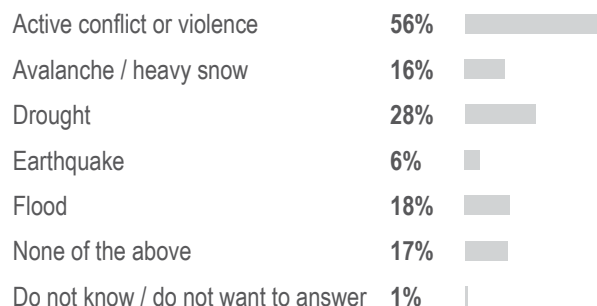
In **45%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (35%)** or **due to natural disaster (23%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



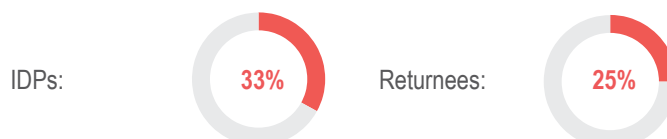
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

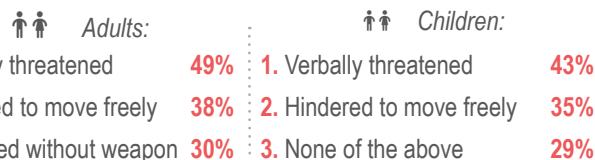


In **51%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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



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



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

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

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



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

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Overall 120 Hard to Reach districts

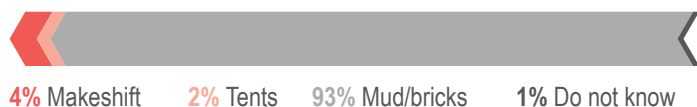
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EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

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

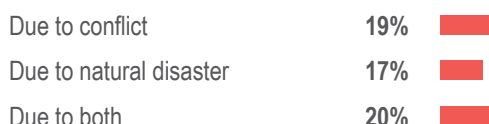
2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

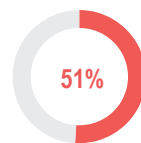


In **20%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

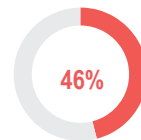
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



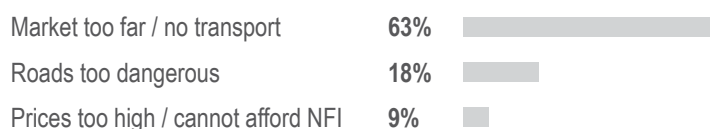
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



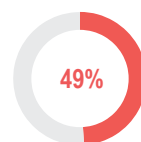
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



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



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

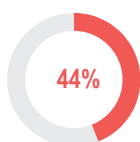


HEALTH

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

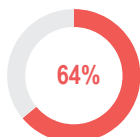
1.8

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



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

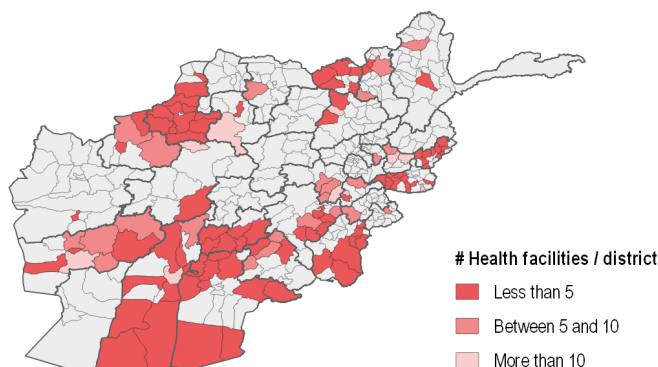
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



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

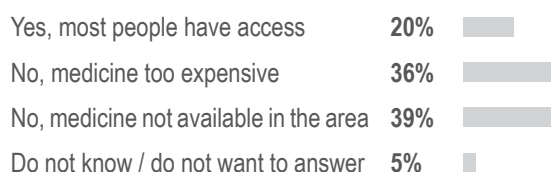


 Reported location of available health facilities:



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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Overall 120 Hard to Reach districts

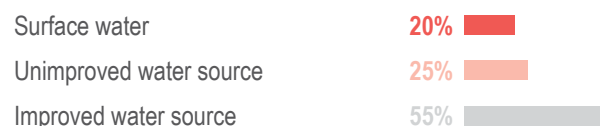
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WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

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

1.9

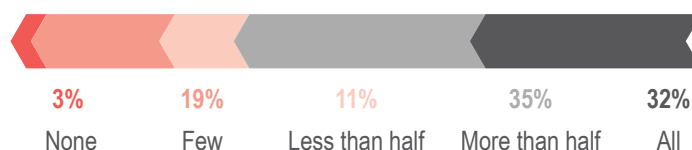
% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



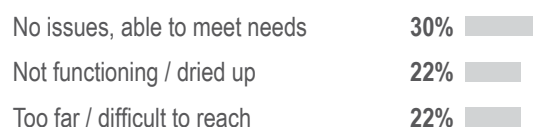
In **43%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

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

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



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



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

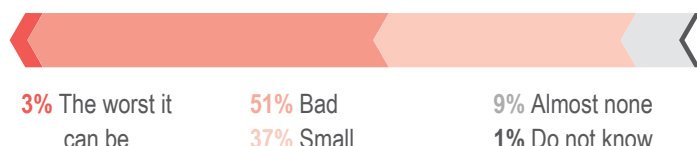
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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

1.7

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

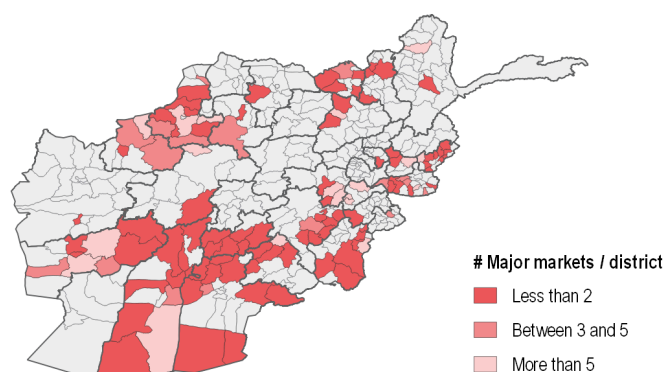
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



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

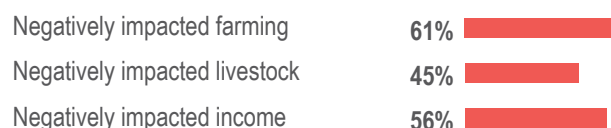
In **7%** and **9%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations and number of services are indicative only.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

Overall 120 Hard to Reach districts

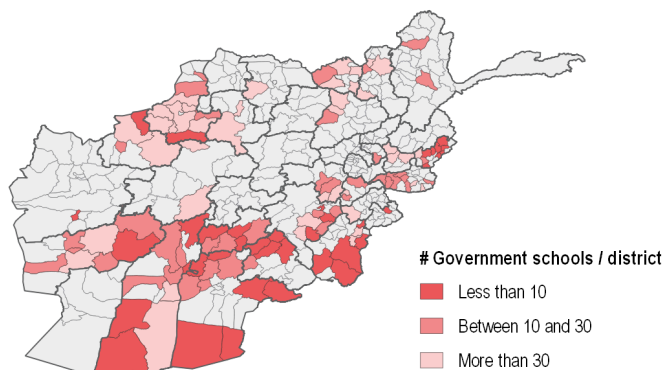
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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

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

2.4

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations and number of services are indicative only.

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

NUTRITION

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

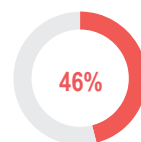
2.1

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

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

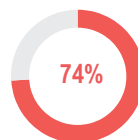
Services are too far	36%
Services are too expensive	23%
Other reason services not accessible	23%

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

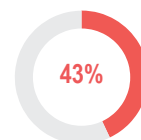


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



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

Girls:

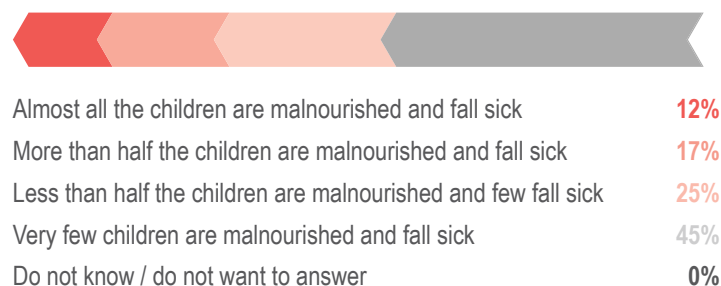
1. Lack of facilities 66%
2. Cultural reasons 59%
3. School too far / no school 53%

Boys:

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

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

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	84%
Shelter or NFI	22%
Education	18%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

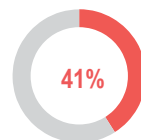
Healthcare	58%
Food	52%
Education for children under 18	39%

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

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

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

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



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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

DISTRICT LEVEL FACTSHEET

HTR - R2 | 2020
AFGHANISTAN



OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
40 out of 212

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.5	2.9
Physical constraint:	2	2
Conflict intensity:	2.6	3.1
Complexity of actors:	2.7	3

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

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

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

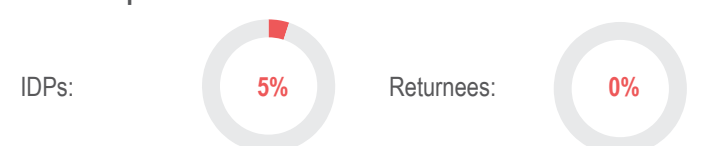
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

Active conflict or violence	100%
Avalanche / heavy snow	48%
Drought	70%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	15%
None of the above	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

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

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

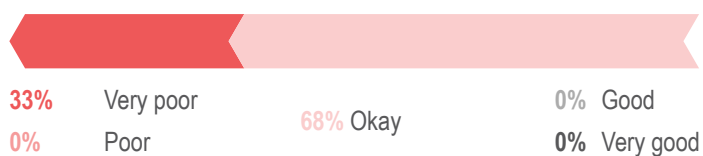


PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Bala Murghab district:

4

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



In **43%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (40%)** or **due to natural disaster (15%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



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

Adults:	Children:
1. Forced recruitment 85%	1. No answer 55%
2. Hindered to move freely 85%	2. Forced recruitment 40%
3. Forced to work 50%	3. Hindered to move freely 20%

In **88%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **18%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Extreme impact	18%
Severe impact	15%
Small impact	71%

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

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

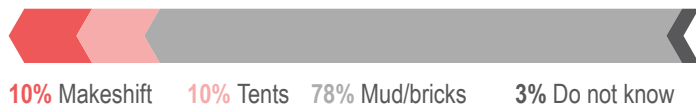
⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Bala Murghab district:

2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

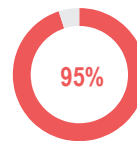


In **10%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

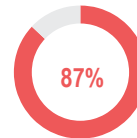
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	5%	■
Due to natural disaster	18%	■
Due to both	10%	■

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



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



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

Market too far / no transport	38%	■
Prices too high / cannot afford NFI	24%	■
No answer	21%	■

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

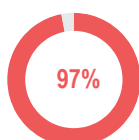


HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Bala Murghab district:

2

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



In **15%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

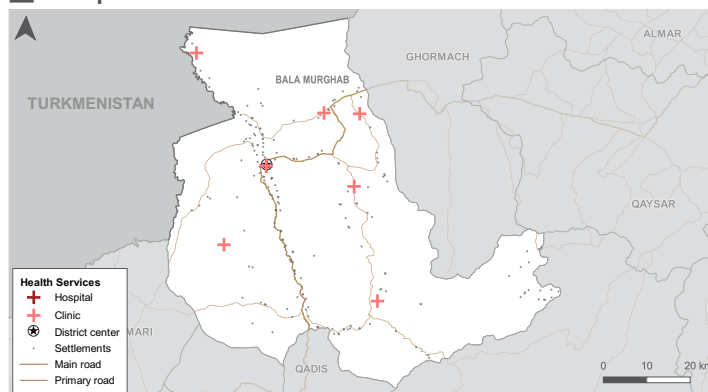
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



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



Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Yes, most people have access	0%	■
No, medicine too expensive	45%	■
No, medicine not available in the area	55%	■
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	■

10% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

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

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

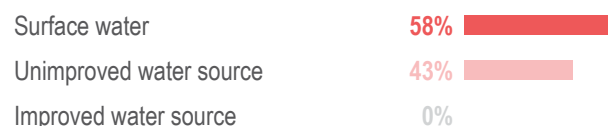
⁴Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Bala Murghab district:

3

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



In **45%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **50%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Bala Murghab district:

3

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

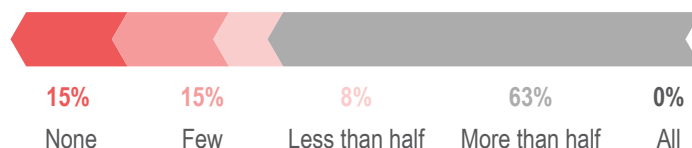


5% The worst it can be 93% Bad 0% Almost none
0% Small 3% Do not know

In **93%** and **8%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **15%** and **35%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

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



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



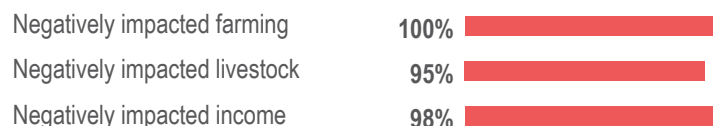
In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **23%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **80%** and **15%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

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

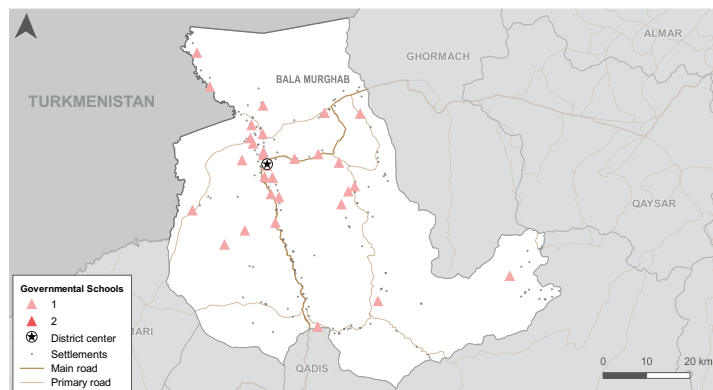
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Bala Murghab district:

4

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **88%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Bala Murghab district:

2

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

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

Services are too far	3%
Services are too expensive	35%
Other reason services not accessible	63%

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

100%

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

Girls:

100%

Boys:

100%

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

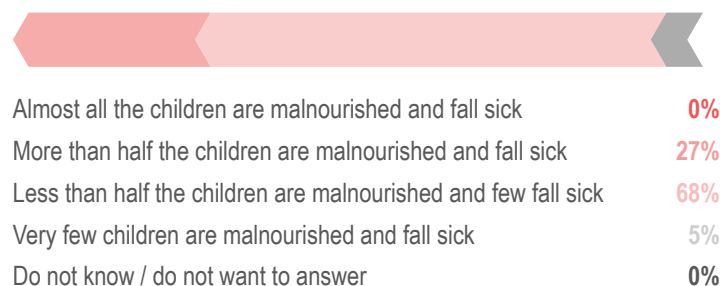
Girls:

Boys:

1. Lack of facilities	100%	1. Lack of facilities	100%
2. Cultural reasons	85%	2. Child working	82%
3. School too far / no school	68%	3. School too far / no school	65%

In **93%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

5% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Protection	98%
Education for children under 18	80%
Livelihood support / employment	42%

98% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	92%
Active conflict on road	8%
NA	NA%

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

97%

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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
28 out of 133

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.4	2.1
Physical constraint:	1.5	1.9
Conflict intensity:	1.5	1.1
Complexity of actors:	3.3	3

Comparison table of severity score¹:

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

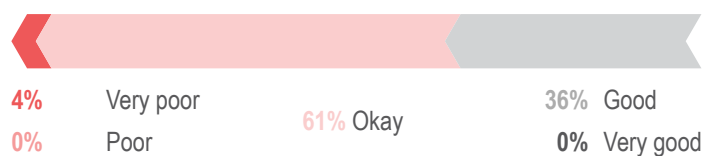
* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Ghormach district:

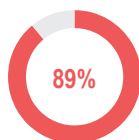
4

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



In **43%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (32%)** or **due to natural disaster (21%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



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

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

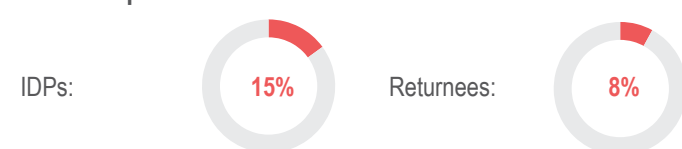
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

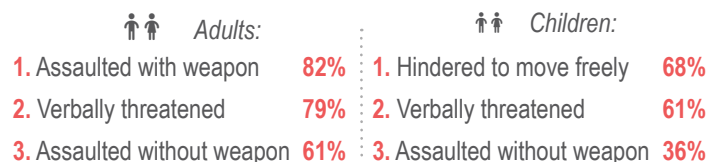


In **71%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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



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



In **96%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **21%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Ghormach district:

2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

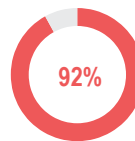
0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In **50%** of assessed settlements, **at least one person** reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements **more than half of the households** reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

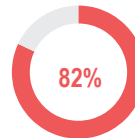
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	7%	■
Due to natural disaster	29%	■
Due to both	25%	■

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



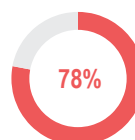
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



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

Prices too high / cannot afford NFI	61%	■
Market too far / no transport	30%	■
Roads blocked due to winter	9%	■

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

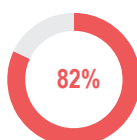


HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Ghormach district:

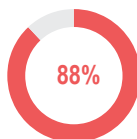
2

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



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

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



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



Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Yes, most people have access	7%	■
No, medicine too expensive	25%	■
No, medicine not available in the area	68%	■
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	■

18% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

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

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

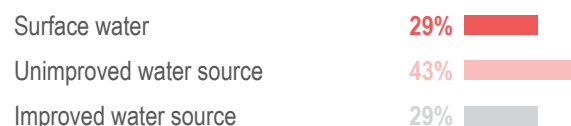
⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Ghormach district:

3

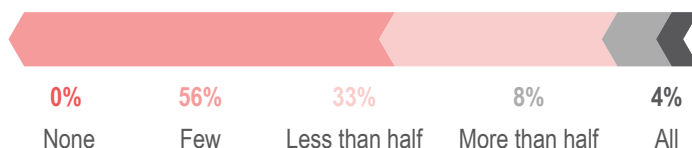
% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



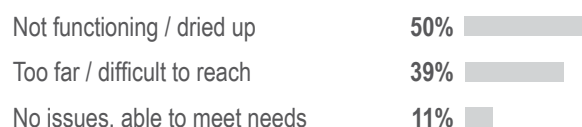
In **54%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **96%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



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



In **93%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

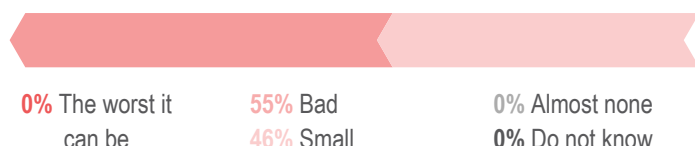
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Ghormach district:

2

In **79%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

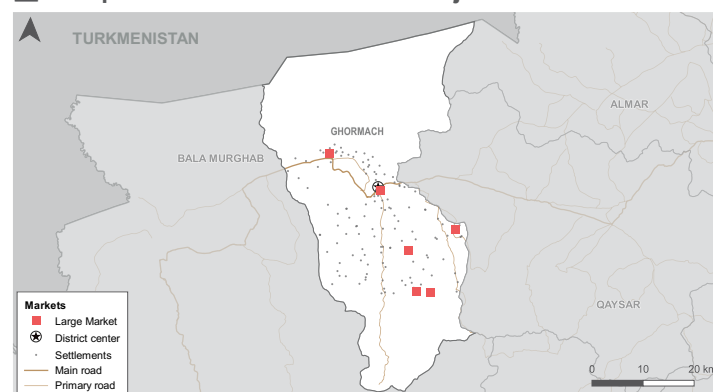
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



In **14%** and **4%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

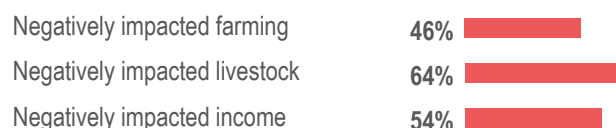
In **0%** and **11%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **7%** and **4%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.⁸

In **36%** and **29%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.⁹

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in
Ghormach district:

3

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **18%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in
Ghormach district:

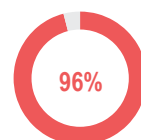
4

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

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

Services are too far	39%
Services are too expensive	18%
Other reason services not accessible	43%

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

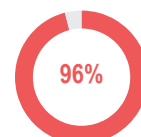


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



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

Girls:

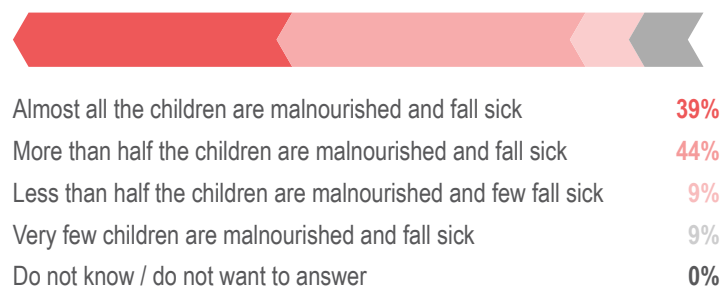
1. School too far / no school **82%**
2. Cultural reasons **32%**
3. Lack of facilities **29%**

Boys:

1. School too far / no school **89%**
2. Lack of facilities **41%**
3. Child working **33%**

In **82%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

4% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

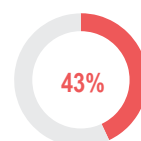
Healthcare	86%
Education for children under 18	71%
Food	61%

68% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	90%
Active conflict on road	5%
Snow or ice blocked road	5%

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



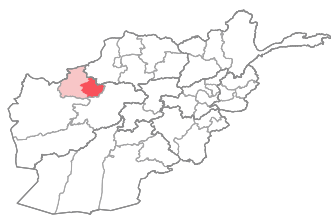
¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
91 out of 477

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.2	2.3
Physical constraint:	2.6	3
Conflict intensity:	2.1	2
Complexity of actors:	2.1	2.5

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

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

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

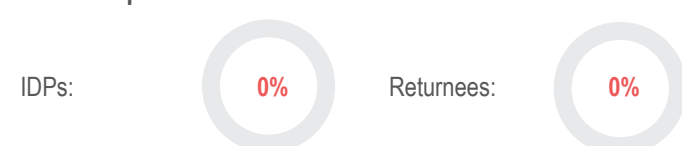
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

Active conflict or violence	2%
Avalanche / heavy snow	19%
Drought	4%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	4%
None of the above	73%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **4%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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

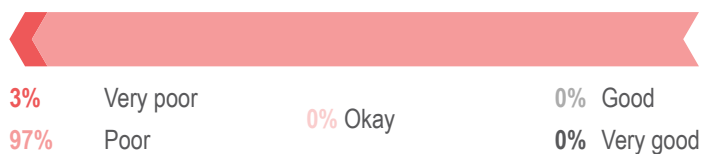


PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Jawand district:

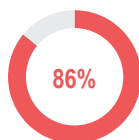
3

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



In **4%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (1%)** or **due to natural disaster (3%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



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

Adults:	Children:
1. Verbally threatened 90%	1. Hindered to move freely 89%
2. Hindered to move freely 89%	2. Verbally threatened 87%
3. Assaulted without weapon 55%	3. Assaulted without weapon 57%

In **11%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

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

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

Extreme impact	6%
Severe impact	10%
Small impact	100%

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

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Jawand district:

2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

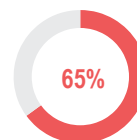
0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

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

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

Due to conflict	1%	I
Due to natural disaster	2%	I
Due to both	0%	

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



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



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

Market too far / no transport	84%	
Roads too dangerous	16%	
NA	NA%	

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

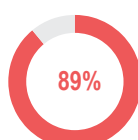


HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Jawand district:

2

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

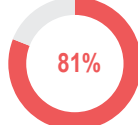


In 2% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

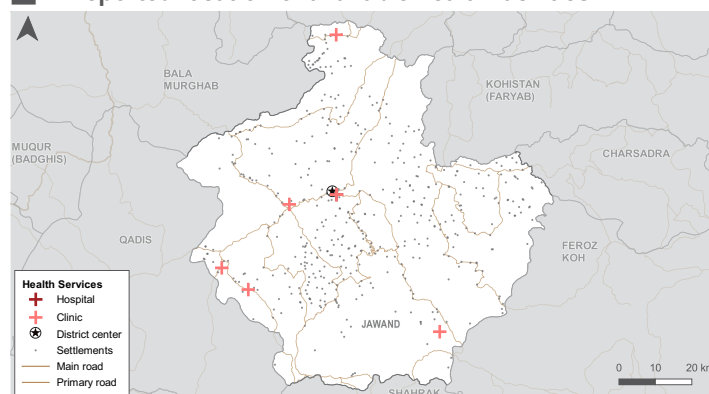
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



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



Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Yes, most people have access	2%	I
No, medicine too expensive	28%	
No, medicine not available in the area	70%	
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	

9% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

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

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

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

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Jawand district:

2

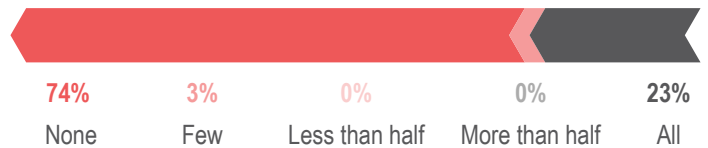
% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



In **4%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

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

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



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



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

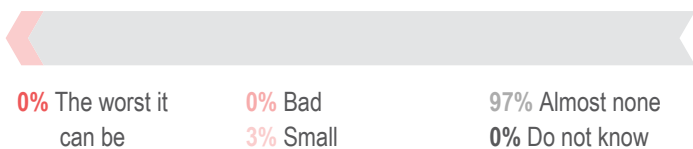
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Jawand district:

1

In **99%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

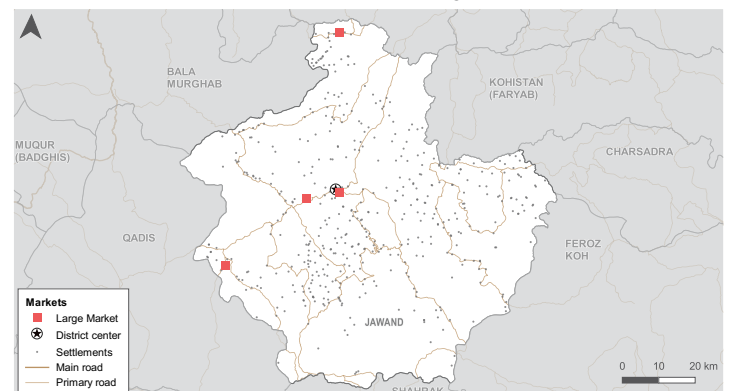
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



In **1%** and **23%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

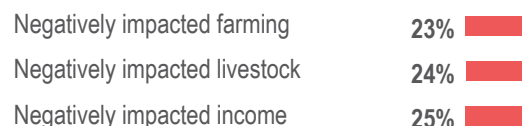
In **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **0%** and **1%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.⁸

In **3%** and **21%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.⁹

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

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

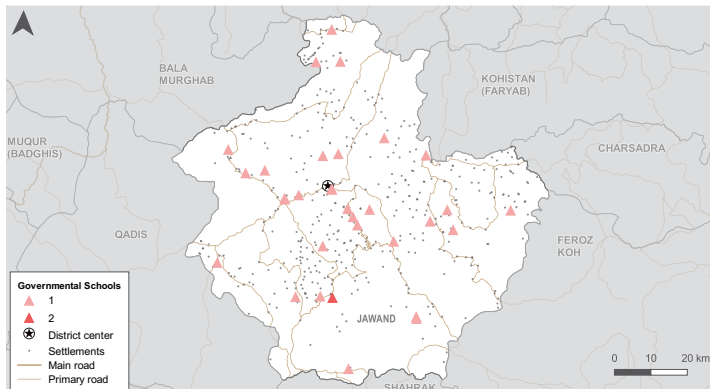
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in
Jawand district:

3

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **7%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in
Jawand district:

4

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

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

Services are too far	86%
Services are too expensive	14%
Other reason services not accessible	0%

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

100%

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

Girls:

90%

Boys:

88%

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

Girls:

Boys:

1. Lack of facilities	98%	1. Lack of facilities	100%
2. School too far / no school	98%	2. School too far / no school	100%
3. Cultural reasons	4%	3. Child working	1%

In **31%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	93%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	7%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	0%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Food	98%
Healthcare	96%
Drinking water	75%

93% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

Active conflict on road	59%
No road to settlement	41%
NA	NA%

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

100%

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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
16 out of 73

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	1.9	2
Physical constraint:	1.2	1.2
Conflict intensity:	2.3	2
Complexity of actors:	1.9	2

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

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

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

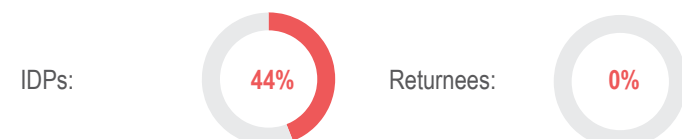
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

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

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

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

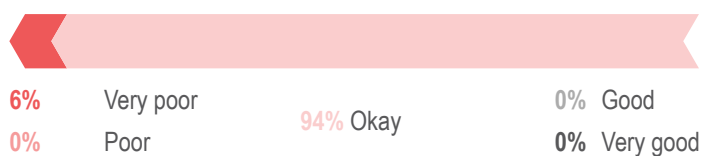


PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Muqur district:

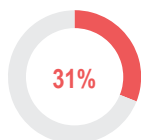
3

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



In **50%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (44%)** or **due to natural disaster (6%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



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

Adults:	Children:
1. Verbally threatened 44%	1. None of the above 100%
2. Assaulted without weapon 38%	2. NA NA%
3. Forcibly detained 25%	3. NA NA%

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

In **50%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Extreme impact	19%
Severe impact	50%
Small impact	100%

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

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Muqur district:

2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

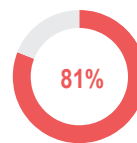
0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

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

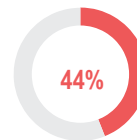
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	6%	
Due to natural disaster	0%	
Due to both	31%	




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



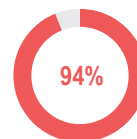
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



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

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

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

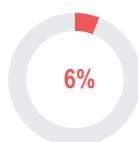


HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Muqur district:

1

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



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

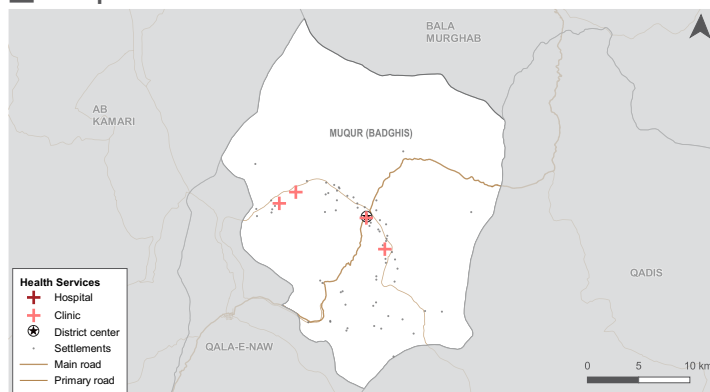
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



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






 Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Yes, most people have access	19%	
No, medicine too expensive	6%	
No, medicine not available in the area	75%	
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	

6% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

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

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

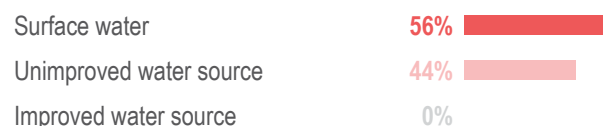
⁴Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Muqur district:

2

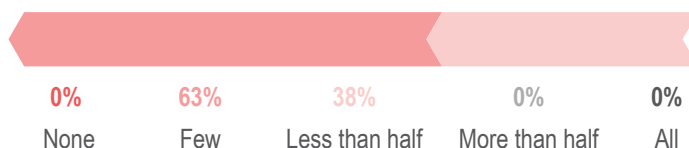
% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



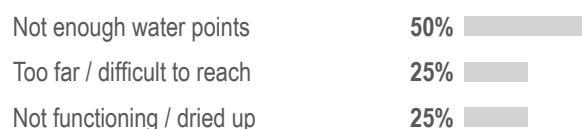
In **13%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

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

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



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



In **0%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

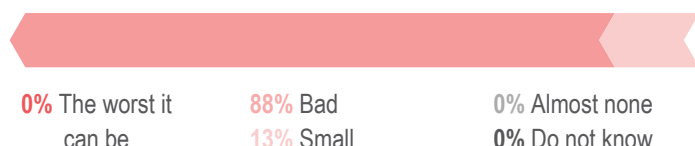
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Muqur district:

3

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



In **75%** and **25%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **75%** and **25%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **0%** and **38%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **13%** and **75%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

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

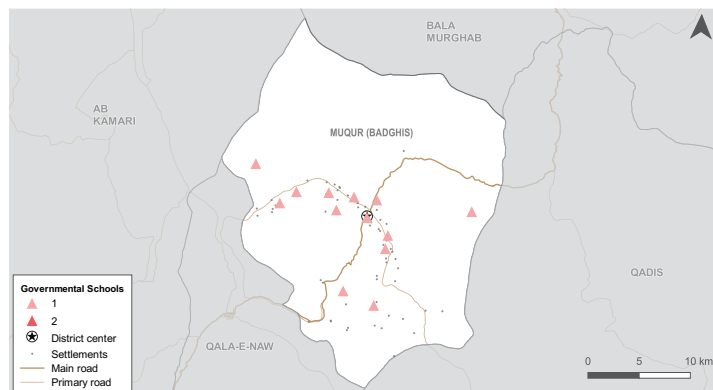
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in
Muqur district:

2

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **44%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in
Muqur district:

4

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

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

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

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

25% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Drinking water	100%
Protection	56%
Food	44%

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

0%

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

Girls:

31%

Boys:

0%

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

Girls:

Boys:

1. Cultural reasons	100%	1. NA	NA%
2. Cannot afford costs	60%	2. NA	NA%
3. Security concerns	40%	3. NA	NA%

In **88%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

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

38% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	50%
Snow or ice blocked road	33%
Active conflict on road	17%

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

38%

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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
25 out of 127

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.5	2.3
Physical constraint:	1.2	1.2
Conflict intensity:	2.5	2
Complexity of actors:	2.8	2.8

Comparison table of severity score¹:

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

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

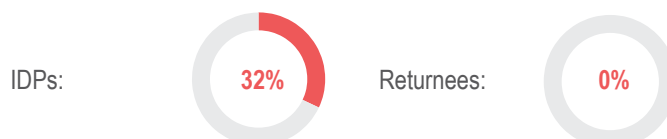
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

Active conflict or violence	76%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	96%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
None of the above	4%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

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

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

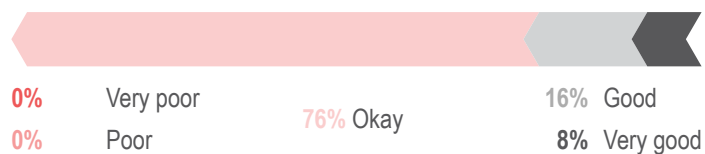


PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Bakwa district:

2

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



In **76%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (72%)** or **due to natural disaster (8%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



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

Adults:	Children:
1. Assaulted with weapon 52%	1. Verbally threatened 64%
2. Verbally threatened 44%	2. Assaulted without weapon 52%
3. Assaulted without weapon 28%	3. None of the above 16%

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

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

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

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

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

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

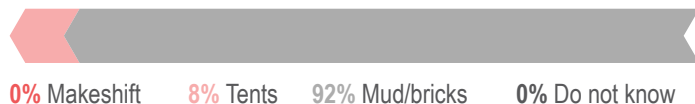
⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Bakwa district:

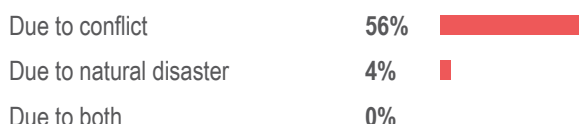
2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

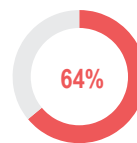


In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

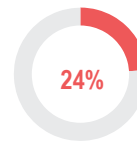
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



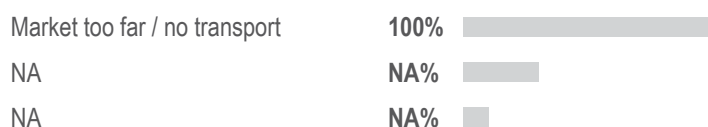
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



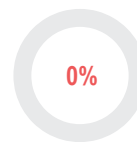
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



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



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

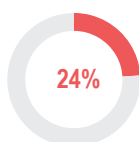


HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Bakwa district:

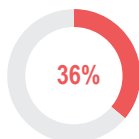
2

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



In **64%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

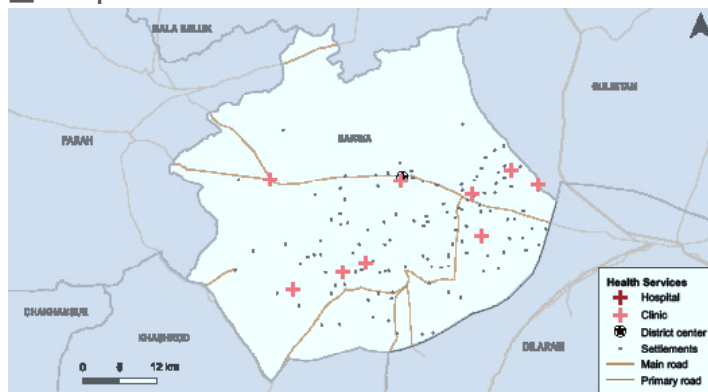
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



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

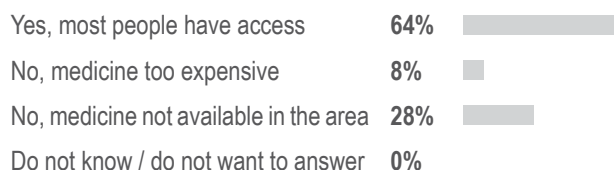


Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

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



16% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

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

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

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

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Bakwa district:

1

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



In **48%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **12%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

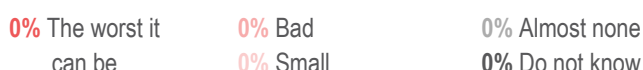
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Bakwa district:

1

In **0%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

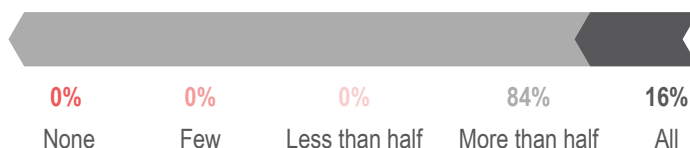
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



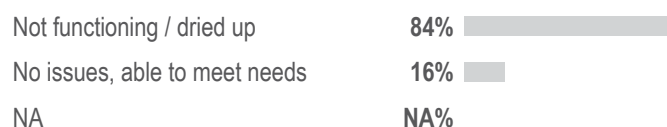
In **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

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

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

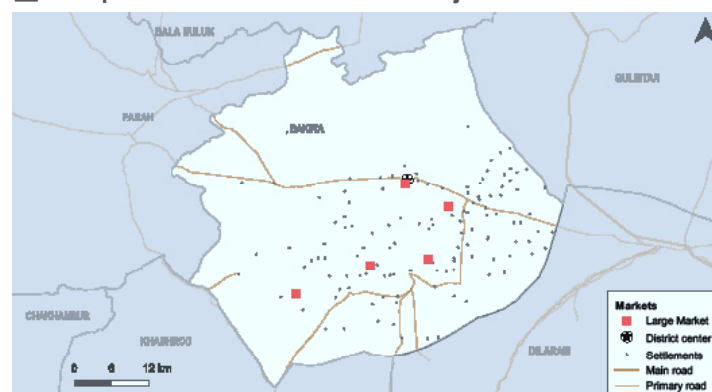


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



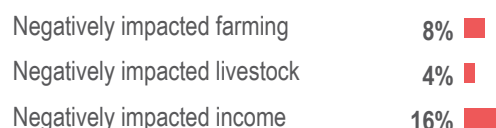
In **36%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



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

In **4%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.⁹

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

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

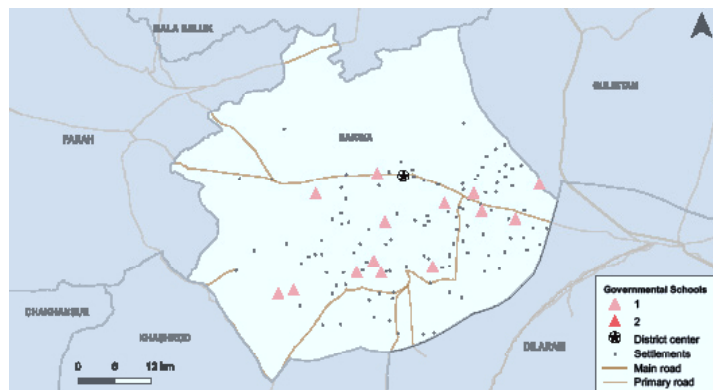
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in
Bakwa district:

3

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **32%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in
Bakwa district:

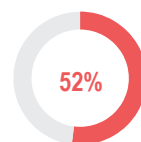
1

In **44%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Services are too far	44%
Services are too expensive	0%
Other reason services not accessible	0%

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

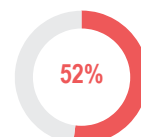


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



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

Girls:

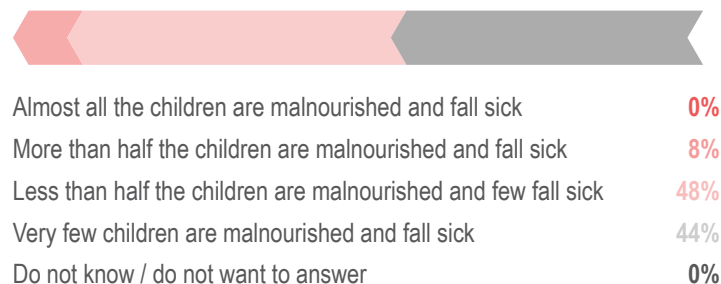
1. Cultural reasons 76%
2. Lack of facilities 76%
3. School too far / no school 72%

Boys:

1. School too far / no school 100%
2. Lack of facilities 85%
3. Cultural reasons 8%

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

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

44% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	100%
Healthcare	27%
Education	9%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Seed or other agricultural input	92%
Healthcare	88%
Education for children under 18	52%

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

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

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



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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
35 out of 184

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.8	2.8
Physical constraint:	2	2
Conflict intensity:	3.7	3.8
Complexity of actors:	2.5	2.7

Comparison table of severity score¹:

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

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

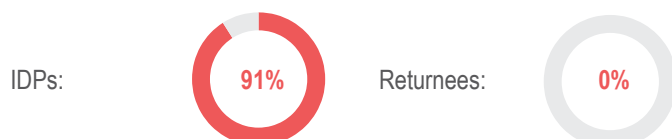
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

Active conflict or violence	100%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	6%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
None of the above	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **97%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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

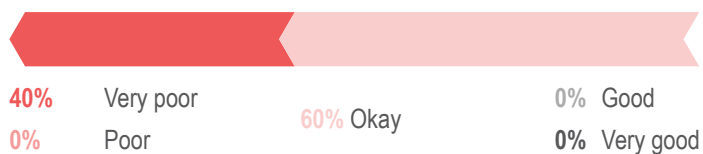


PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Bala Buluk district:

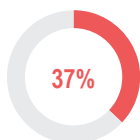
3

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



In **63%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (60%)** or **due to natural disaster (6%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



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

Adults:	Children:
1. Hindered to move freely 97%	1. Verbally threatened 97%
2. Verbally threatened 94%	2. Hindered to move freely 94%
3. None of the above 3%	3. None of the above 3%

In **14%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **34%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Extreme impact	9%
Severe impact	34%
Small impact	100%

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

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Bala Buluk district:

2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

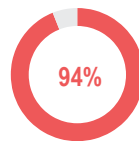
0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

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

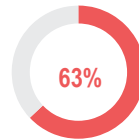
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>
Due to natural disaster	71%	<div style="width: 71%;"></div>
Due to both	26%	<div style="width: 26%;"></div>

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



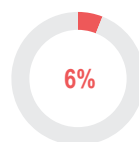
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



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

Market too far / no transport	82%	<div style="width: 82%;"></div>
Prices too high / cannot afford NFI	9%	<div style="width: 9%;"></div>
Roads blocked due to winter	9%	<div style="width: 9%;"></div>

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

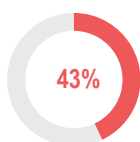


HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Bala Buluk district:

2

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



In 20% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

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



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



Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Yes, most people have access	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>
No, medicine too expensive	17%	<div style="width: 17%;"></div>
No, medicine not available in the area	80%	<div style="width: 80%;"></div>
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

49% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

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

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

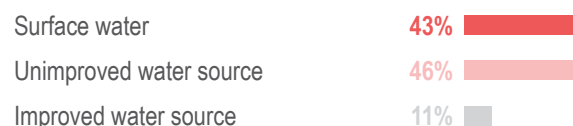
⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Bala Buluk district:

2

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



In **86%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

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

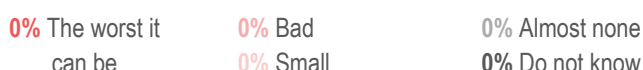
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Bala Buluk district:

2

In **0%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



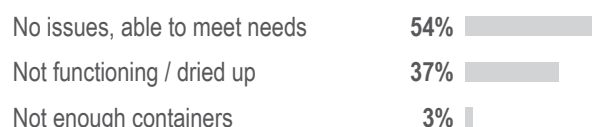
In **0%** and **3%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

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

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

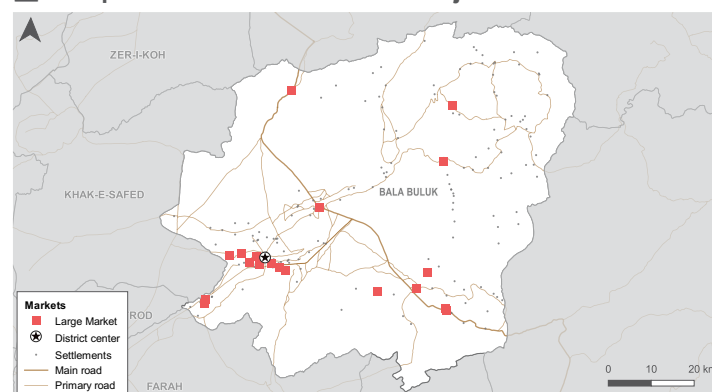


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



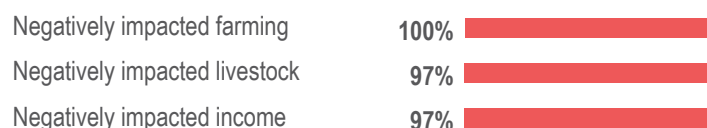
In **20%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **6%** and **69%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **63%** and **34%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

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

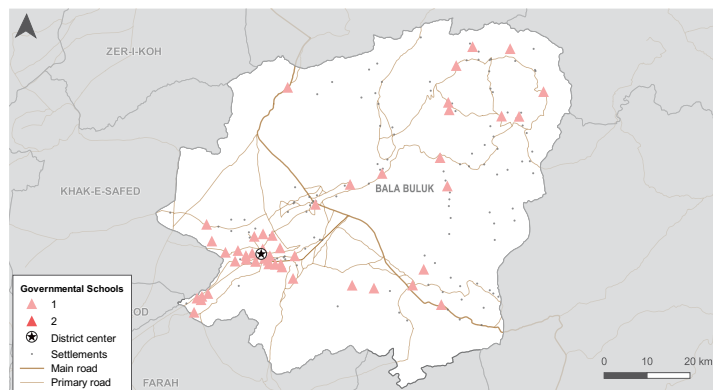
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in
Bala Buluk district:

4

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **54%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in
Bala Buluk district:

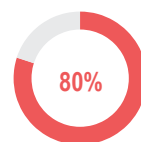
4

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

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

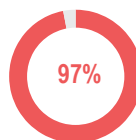
Services are too far	77%
Services are too expensive	23%
Other reason services not accessible	0%

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

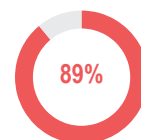


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



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

Girls:

1. Cultural reasons 91%
2. School too far / no school 74%
3. Child work instead 71%

Boys:

1. Child work instead 90%
2. Security concerns 77%
3. School too far / no school 77%

In **29%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

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

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Healthcare	97%
Protection	80%
Education for children under 18	69%

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

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

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



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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
50 out of 256

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	1.3	2.2
Physical constraint:	1	1
Conflict intensity:	3.7	2.8
Complexity of actors:	1.7	2.1

Comparison table of severity score¹:

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

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

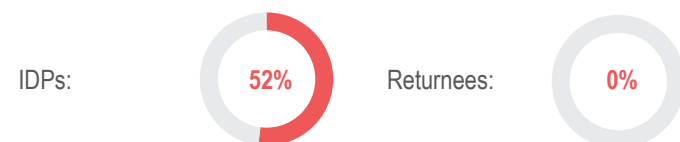
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

Active conflict or violence	100%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	4%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
None of the above	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **84%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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

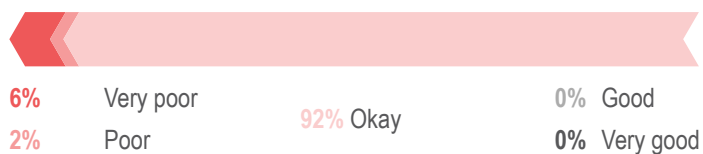


PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Farah district:

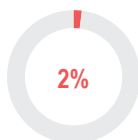
3

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



In **38%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (38%)** or **due to natural disaster (2%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



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

Adults:	Children:
1. Hindered to move freely 80%	1. Hindered to move freely 76%
2. Verbally threatened 64%	2. Verbally threatened 20%
3. None of the above 16%	3. None of the above 12%

In **30%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **26%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Extreme impact	6%
Severe impact	26%
Small impact	92%

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

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

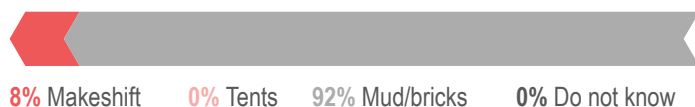
⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Farah district:

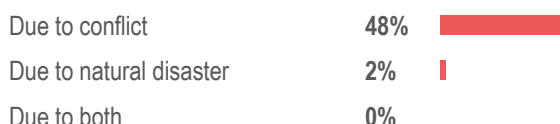
2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

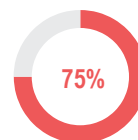


In **14%** of assessed settlements, **at least one person** reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements **more than half of the households** reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

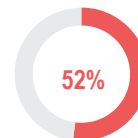
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



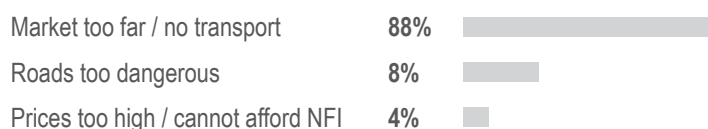
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



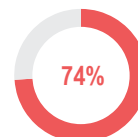
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



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



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

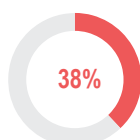


HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Farah district:

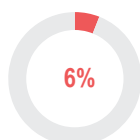
1

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



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

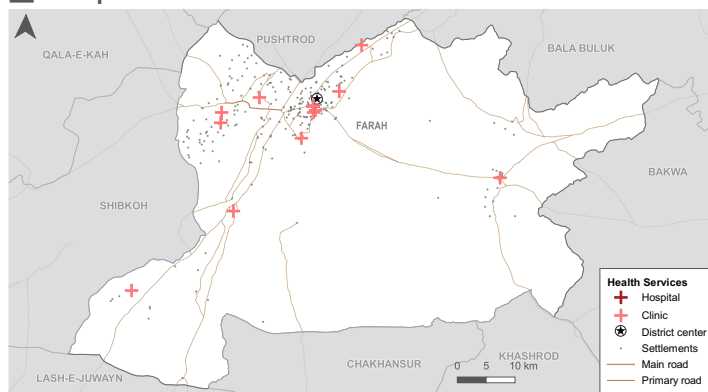
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



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

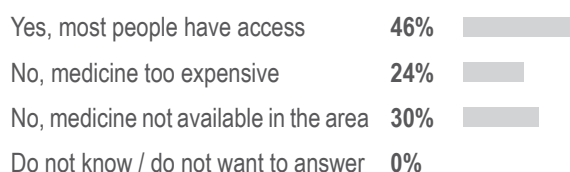


Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

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



2% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

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

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

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

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Farah district:

2

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



In **68%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **42%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

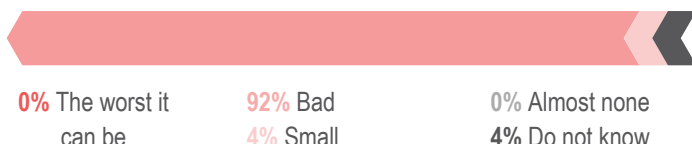
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Farah district:

1

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

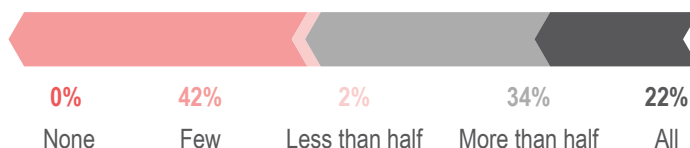
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



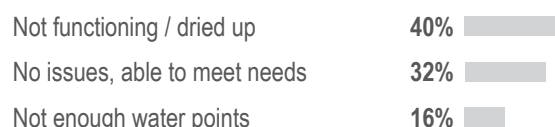
In **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

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

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

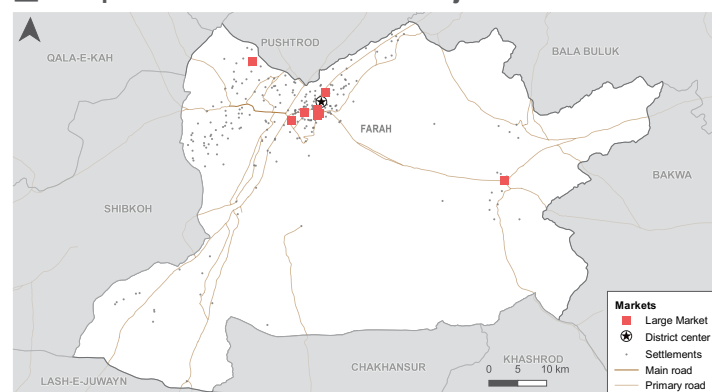


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



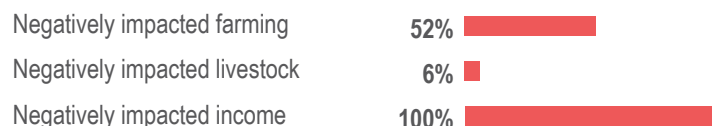
In **58%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

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

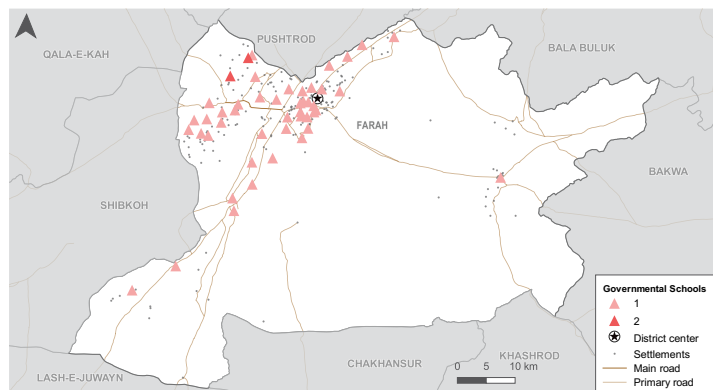
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Farah district:

2

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **54%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Farah district:

1

In **96%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Services are too far	48%
Services are too expensive	6%
Other reason services not accessible	42%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

38% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Healthcare	84%
Education	74%
WASH	53%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Seed or other agricultural input	76%
Healthcare	64%
Education for children under 18	50%

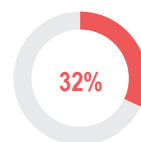
¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

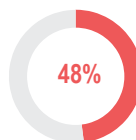
⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

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

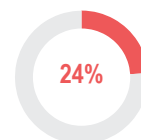


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



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

Girls:

1. School too far / no school 96%
2. Cultural reasons 92%
3. Lack of facilities 79%

Boys:

1. Lack of facilities 100%
2. School too far / no school 100%
3. Security concerns 58%

In **68%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

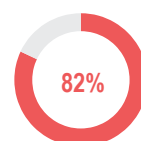
Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	0%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	100%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

12% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

Blocked by armed actors	83%
Snow or ice blocked road	17%
NA	NA%

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



OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
40 out of 219

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.2	2.3
Physical constraint:	2.8	3.2
Conflict intensity:	1.1	1.1
Complexity of actors:	2.8	3

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

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Severity score R2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3
Comparison							

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

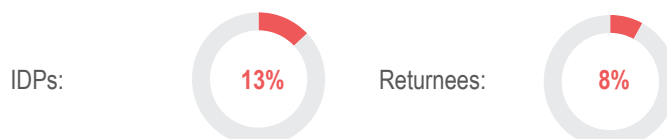
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

Active conflict or violence	50%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	3%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	3%
None of the above	48%
Do not know / do not want to answer	3%

In **50%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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

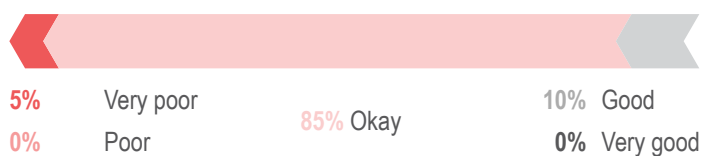


PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Gulistan district:

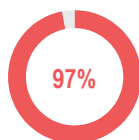
3

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



In **8%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (8%)** or **due to natural disaster (0%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



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

Adults:

Children:

1. Assaulted without weapon	92%	1. Verbally threatened	90%
2. Verbally threatened	92%	2. Assaulted without weapon	88%
3. Assaulted with weapon	90%	3. Hindered to move freely	25%

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

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

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

Extreme impact	10%
Severe impact	3%
Small impact	100%

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

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

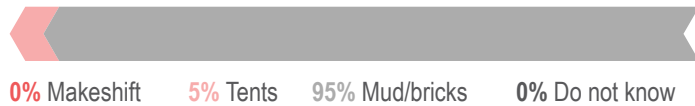
⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Gulistan district:

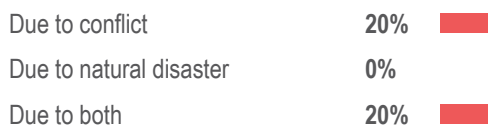
2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

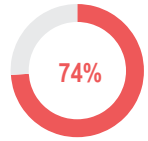


In **33%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

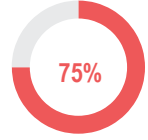
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



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



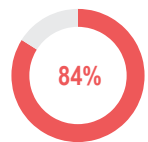
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



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



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

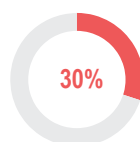


HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Gulistan district:

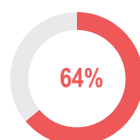
2

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



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

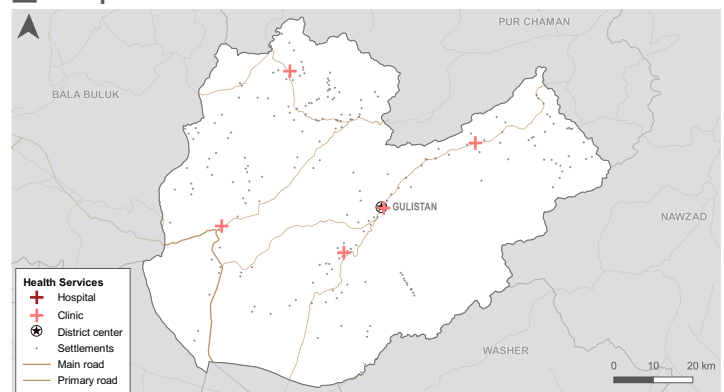
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



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

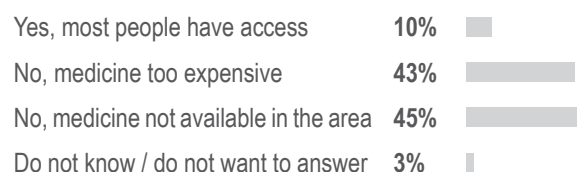


Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

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



8% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

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

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

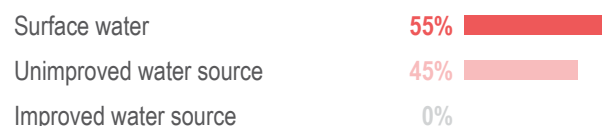
⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Gulistan district:

2

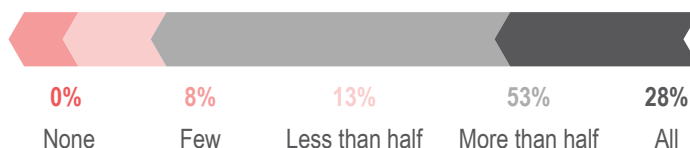
% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



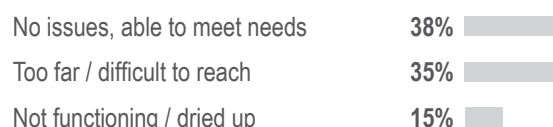
In **13%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **98%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



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



In **85%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

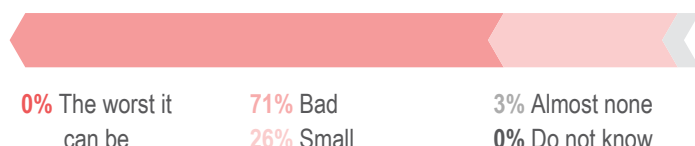
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Gulistan district:

2

In **78%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

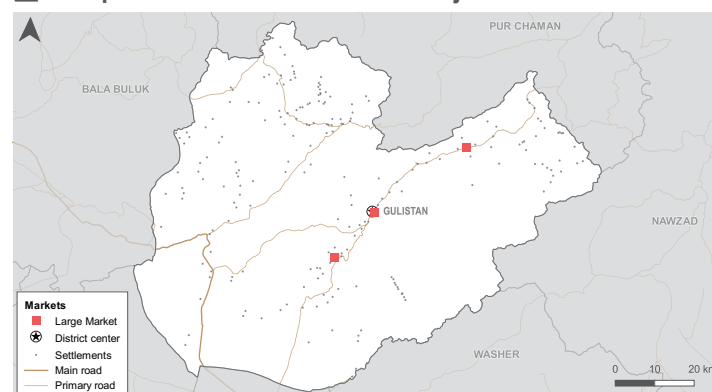
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



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

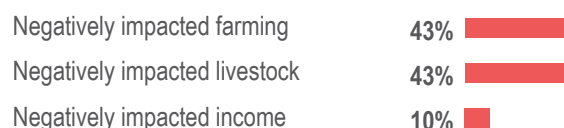
In **0%** and **18%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **3%** and **13%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **38%** and **5%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

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

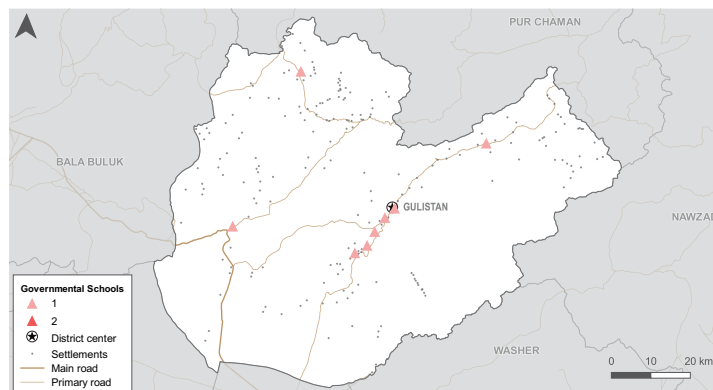
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in
Gulistan district:

3

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **10%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in
Gulistan district:

3

In **88%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Services are too far	25%
Services are too expensive	33%
Other reason services not accessible	30%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

18% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

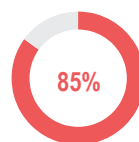
Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Shelter or NFI	57%
Food	43%
Healthcare	29%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Healthcare	98%
Food	80%
Education for children under 18	58%

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

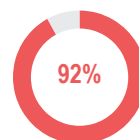


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



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

Girls:

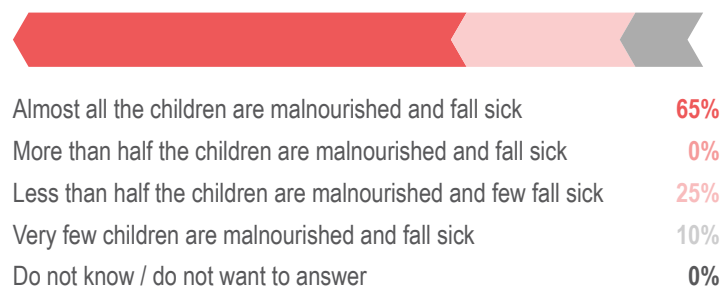
1. Cultural reasons 95%
2. School too far / no school 40%
3. Lack of facilities 32%

Boys:

1. Child work instead 86%
2. School too far / no school 57%
3. Cultural reasons 54%

In **50%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



35% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	86%
Active conflict on road	14%
NA	NA%

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



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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
16 out of 82

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.4	2
Physical constraint:	1.2	1.2
Conflict intensity:	2.7	1.7
Complexity of actors:	2.5	2.5

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

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

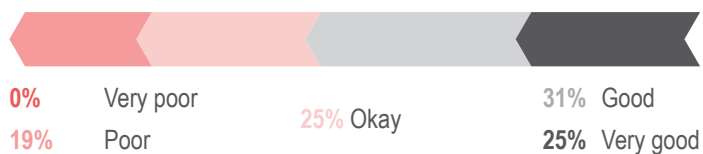
* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Khak-e-Safed district:

2

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



In **63%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (0%)** or **due to natural disaster (63%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



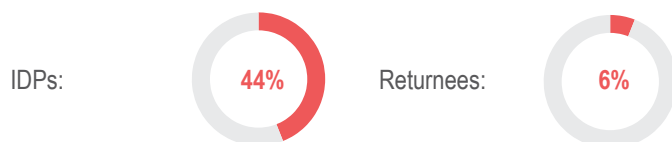
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

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

In **88%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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



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

Adults:	Children:
1. None of the above 88%	1. None of the above 88%
2. Hindered to move freely 12%	2. Assaulted with weapon 12%
3. Assaulted with weapon 12%	3. Hindered to move freely 6%

In **6%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.⁵

In **25%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Extreme impact	25%
Severe impact	13%
Small impact	0%

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

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Khak-e-Safed district:

2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

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

In **38%** of assessed settlements, **at least one person** reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements **more than half of the households** reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Due to conflict	0%	
Due to natural disaster	13%	
Due to both	69%	

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

25%

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

75%

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

Roads blocked due to winter	50%	
Market too far / no transport	25%	
Prices too high / cannot afford NFI	25%	

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

75%

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Khak-e-Safed district:

3

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

44%

In **50%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

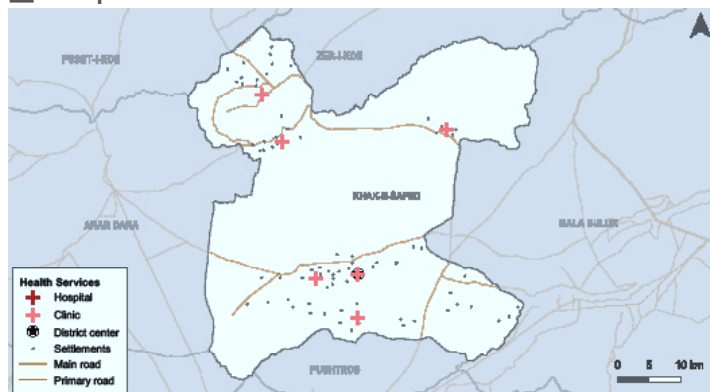
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:

81%

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

63%

Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Yes, most people have access	25%	
No, medicine too expensive	31%	
No, medicine not available in the area	44%	
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	

31% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

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

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

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

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Khak-e-Safed district:

3

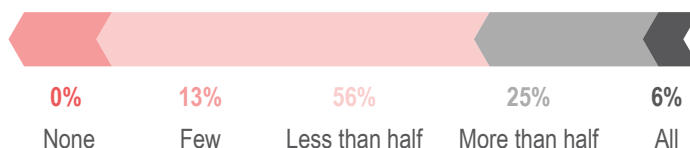
% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

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

In **88%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **100%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



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

Not functioning / dried up	44%
Too far / difficult to reach	19%
High risk to access	19%

In **88%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

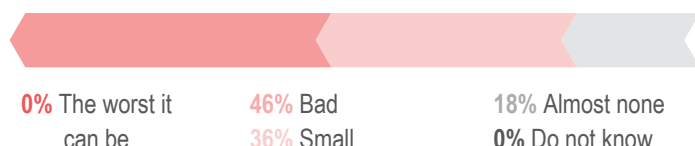
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Khak-e-Safed district:

2

In **69%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



In **13%** and **31%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **44%** and **19%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Negatively impacted farming	69%
Negatively impacted livestock	75%
Negatively impacted income	69%

In **13%** and **25%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **31%** and **44%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

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

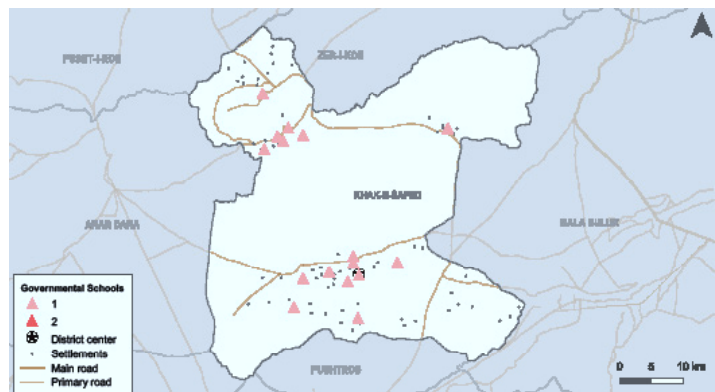
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in
Khak-e-Safed district:

3

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **56%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in
Khak-e-Safed district:

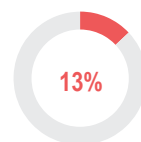
3

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

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

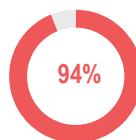
Services are too far	19%
Services are too expensive	44%
Other reason services not accessible	38%

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

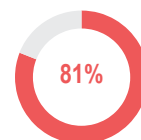


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



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

Girls:

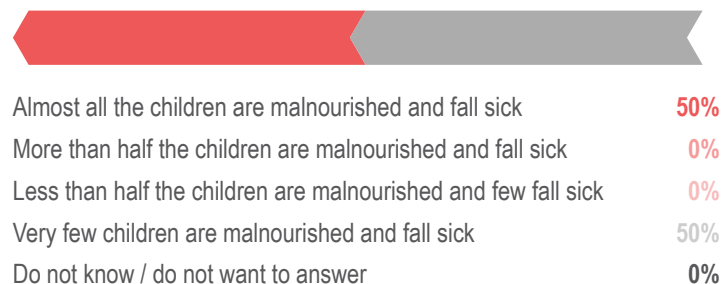
1. Child work instead 93%
2. School too far / no school 27%
3. Lack document to enrol 7%

Boys:

1. Child work instead 85%
2. School too far / no school 46%
3. Cannot afford cost 15%

In **13%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

13% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Healthcare	50%
Shelter or NFI	50%
Food	50%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Food	100%
Shelter / Housing	100%
Healthcare	100%

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

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

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



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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
70 out of 367

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.2	2.2
Physical constraint:	2.6	3
Conflict intensity:	1.7	1.6
Complexity of actors:	2.5	2.5

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

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

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

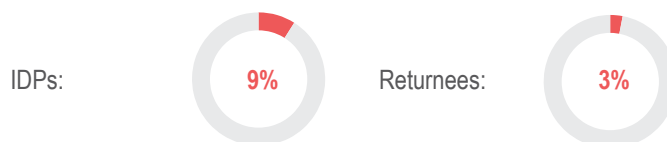
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

Active conflict or violence	30%
Avalanche / heavy snow	26%
Drought	6%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	24%
None of the above	46%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **53%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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

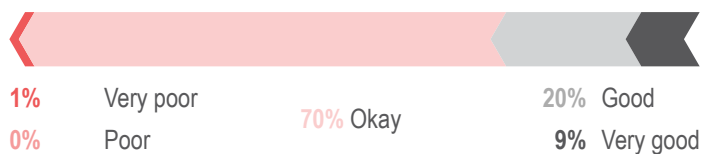


PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Pur Chaman district:

2

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



In **43%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (24%)** or **due to natural disaster (40%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



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

Adults:	Children:
1. None of the above 50%	1. None of the above 50%
2. Verbally threatened 39%	2. Hindered to move freely 31%
3. Hindered to move freely 33%	3. Forced to work 27%

In **10%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **23%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Extreme impact	16%
Severe impact	23%
Small impact	56%

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

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Pur Chaman district:

2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

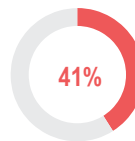
1% Makeshift 0% Tents 99% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In **41%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

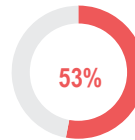
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	50%

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



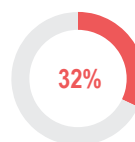
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



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

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

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

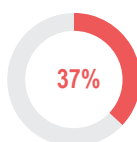


HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Pur Chaman district:

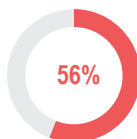
1

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



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

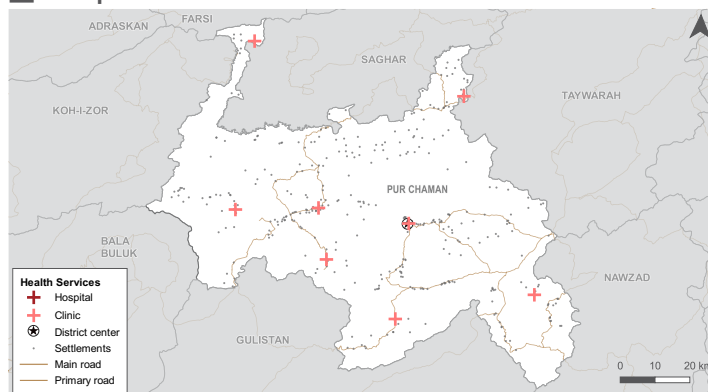
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



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



Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Yes, most people have access	53%
No, medicine too expensive	21%
No, medicine not available in the area	24%
Do not know / do not want to answer	1%

14% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

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

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

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

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Pur Chaman district:

2

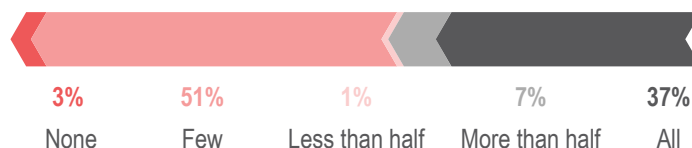
% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



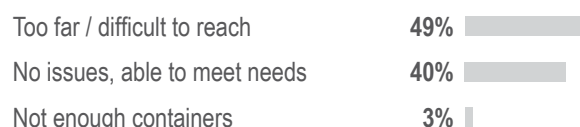
In **27%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **21%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



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



In **44%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

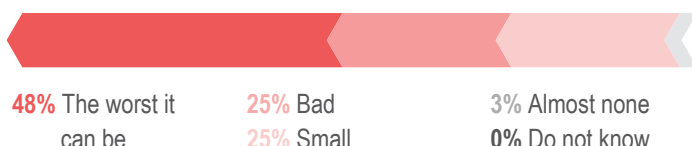
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Pur Chaman district:

2

In **57%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



In **1%** and **23%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

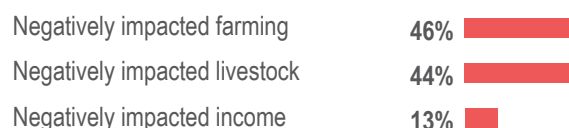
In **3%** and **20%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **0%** and **13%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.⁸

In **26%** and **19%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.⁹

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

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

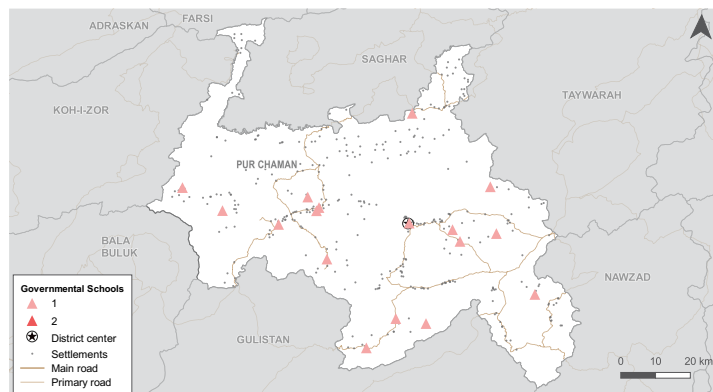
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in
Pur Chaman district:

3

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **43%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in
Pur Chaman district:

2

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

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

Services are too far	66%	
Services are too expensive	0%	
Other reason services not accessible	27%	

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

16% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	100%	
NA	0%	
NA	0%	

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Food	86%	
Livelihood support / employment	56%	
Healthcare	54%	

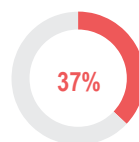
¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

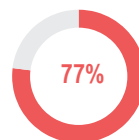
⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

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

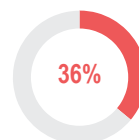


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



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

Girls:

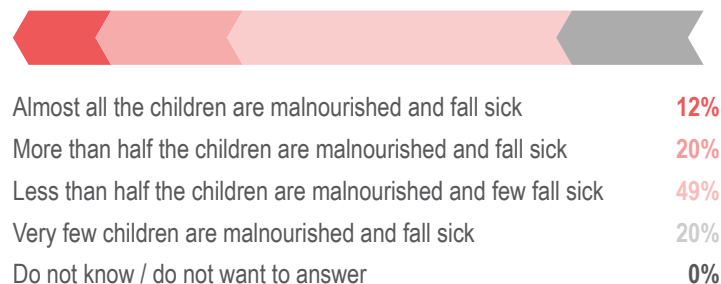
1. Cultural reasons 96%
2. School too far / no school 65%
3. Lack of facilities 63%

Boys:

1. Lack of facilities 100%
2. School too far / no school 88%
3. Child working 88%

In **59%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

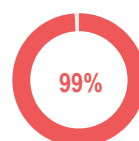


53% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

No road to settlement	97%	
Blocked by armed actors	3%	
NA	NA%	

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



OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
12 out of 61

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.5	2.4
Physical constraint:	1.2	1.2
Conflict intensity:	3.3	2.6
Complexity of actors:	2.3	2.5

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

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

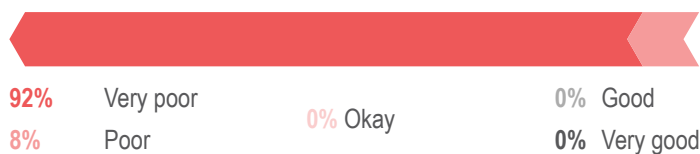
* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in PushTROD district:

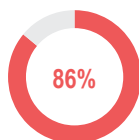
4

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



In **8%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (8%)** or **due to natural disaster (0%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



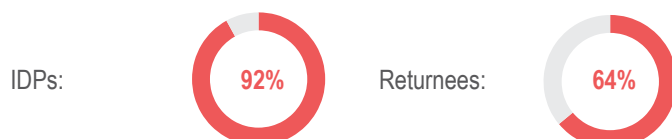
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

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

In **92%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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



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

Adults:	Children:
1. Verbally threatened 100%	1. Verbally threatened 92%
2. Hindered to move freely 58%	2. Hindered to move freely 42%
3. NA NA%	3. Assaulted with weapon 8%

In **83%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **50%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Extreme impact	33%
Severe impact	42%
Small impact	33%

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

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Pushrod district:

2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

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

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

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

Due to conflict	92%	<div style="width: 92%;"></div>
Due to natural disaster	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Due to both	8%	<div style="width: 8%;"></div>

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

100%

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

100%

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

Market too far / no transport	75%	<div style="width: 75%;"></div>
Roads too dangerous	25%	<div style="width: 25%;"></div>
NA	NA%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

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

100%

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Pushrod district:

2

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

100%

In 50% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

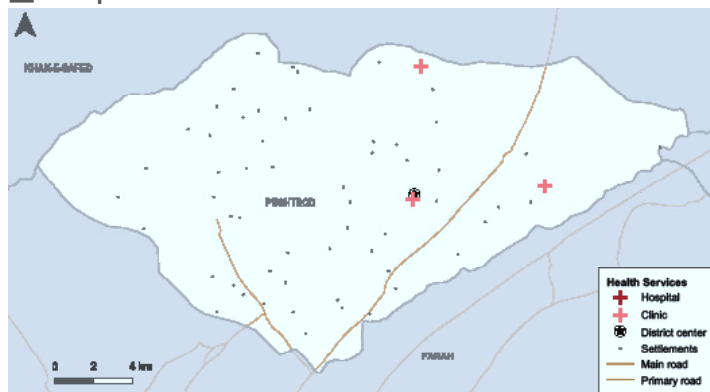
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

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

100%

Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Yes, most people have access	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
No, medicine too expensive	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
No, medicine not available in the area	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

8% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

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

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

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

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in PushTROD district:

3

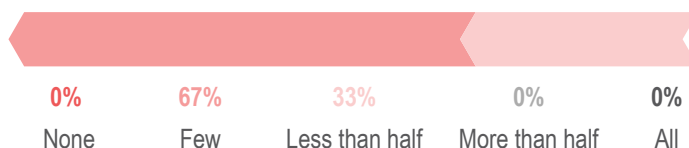
% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

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

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

In **100%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



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

Not enough water points	50%
Too far / difficult to reach	42%
Not enough containers	8%

In **83%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
PushTROD district:

1

In **8%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

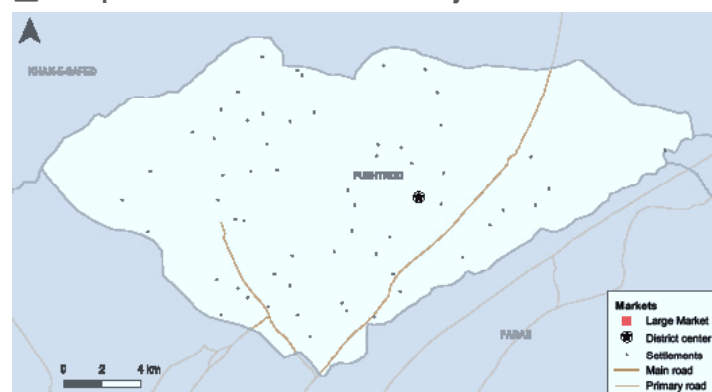
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶

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

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

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

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Negatively impacted farming	83%
Negatively impacted livestock	42%
Negatively impacted income	25%

In **0%** and **25%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.⁸

In **8%** and **33%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.⁹

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

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

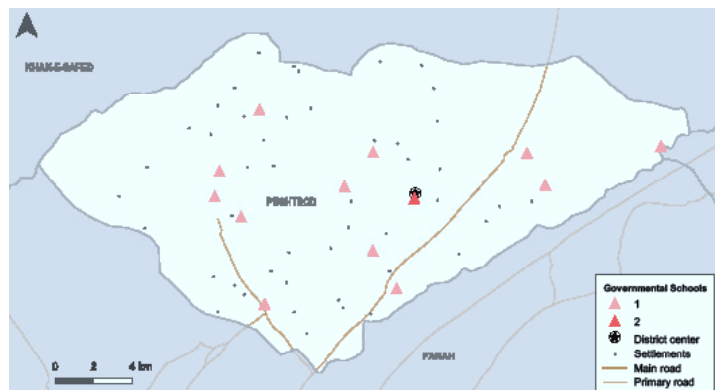
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in
Pushrod district:

4

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in
Pushrod district:

2

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

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

Services are too far	8%
Services are too expensive	0%
Other reason services not accessible	92%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Education for children under 18	100%
Seed or other agricultural input	92%
Healthcare	83%

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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

100%

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

Girls:

100%

Boys:

92%

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

Girls:

Boys:

1. Cultural reasons	92%	1. School too far / no school	100%
2. School too far / no school	50%	2. Lack of facilities	54%
3. Lack of facilities	17%	3. Security concerns	36%

In **50%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

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

33% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

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

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

0%

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
12 out of 59

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.2	2.1
Physical constraint:	1.2	1.2
Conflict intensity:	1.7	1.5
Complexity of actors:	3	3

Comparison table of severity score¹:

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

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

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

In **92%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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

IDPs:

0%

Returnees:

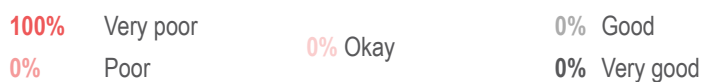
33%

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Shibkoh district:

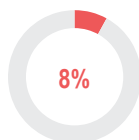
3

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



In **58%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (58%)** or **due to natural disaster (8%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



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

Adults:

Children:

1. Verbally threatened	50%	1. Verbally threatened	50%
2. Forced recruitment	42%	2. Forced recruitment	42%
3. Hindered to move freely	42%	3. Hindered to move freely	33%

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

In **25%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Extreme impact	25%
Severe impact	25%
Small impact	100%

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

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Shibkoh district:

3

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

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

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

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

Due to conflict	83%	<div style="width: 83%;"></div>
Due to natural disaster	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Due to both	17%	<div style="width: 17%;"></div>

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

100%

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

92%

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

Market too far / no transport	54%	<div style="width: 54%;"></div>
Roads blocked due to winter	27%	<div style="width: 27%;"></div>
Roads too dangerous	18%	<div style="width: 18%;"></div>

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

36%

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Shibkoh district:

2

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

0%

In 8% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

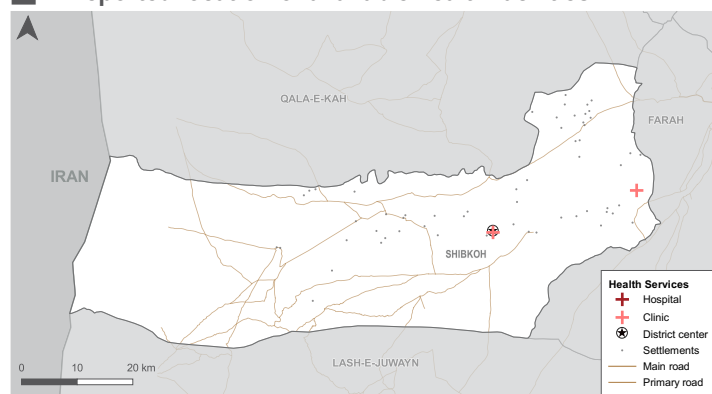
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

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

100%

Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Yes, most people have access	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
No, medicine too expensive	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
No, medicine not available in the area	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

50% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

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

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

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

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Shibkoh district:

1

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

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

In **8%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **100%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



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

No issues, able to meet needs	92%
Not enough containers	8%
NA	NA%

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

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Shibkoh district:

2

In **0%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

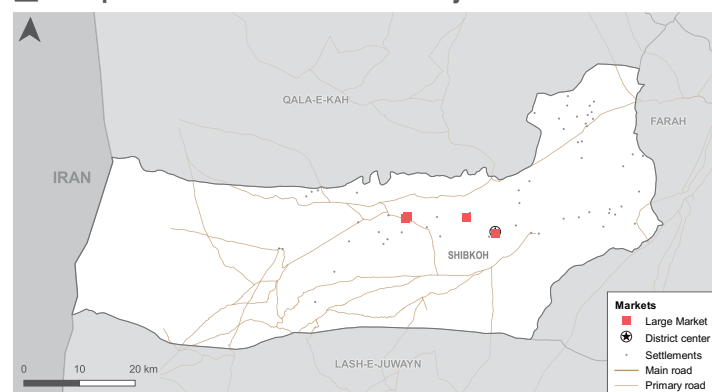
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶

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

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

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

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Negatively impacted farming	100%
Negatively impacted livestock	100%
Negatively impacted income	100%

In **33%** and **58%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **8%** and **92%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

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

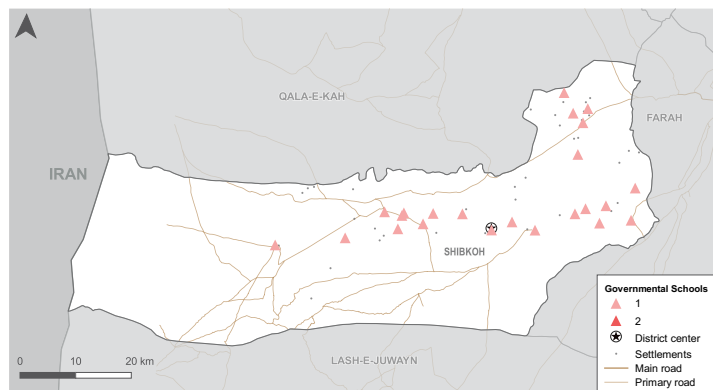
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in
Shibkoh district:

3

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in
Shibkoh district:

2

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

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

Services are too far	8%
Services are too expensive	0%
Other reason services not accessible	92%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

92% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Shelter or NFI	100%
Food	100%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Food	100%
Seed or other agricultural input	92%
Healthcare	83%

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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

0%

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

Girls:

75%

Boys:

0%

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

Girls:

Boys:

1. Security concerns	100%	1. NA	NA%
2. Cultural reasons	100%	2. NA	NA%
3. Lack of facilities	22%	3. NA	NA%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

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

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

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

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

100%

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
15 out of 69

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.5	2.3
Physical constraint:	2.6	3
Conflict intensity:	2.3	1.7
Complexity of actors:	2.7	2.6

Comparison table of severity score¹:

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

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

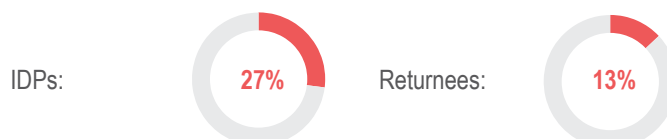
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

Active conflict or violence	93%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	40%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
None of the above	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **47%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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

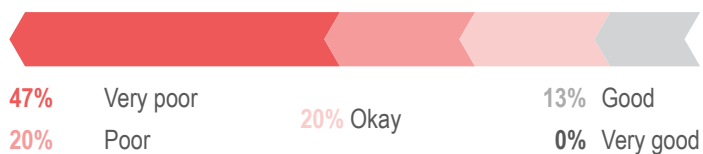


PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Charsadra district:

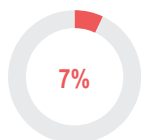
4

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



In **67%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (60%)** or **due to natural disaster (20%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



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

Adults:	Children:
1. Verbally threatened 53%	1. Verbally threatened 73%
2. None of the above 40%	2. None of the above 27%
3. Hindered to move freely 20%	3. Hindered to move freely 13%

In **53%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **93%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Extreme impact	60%
Severe impact	80%
Small impact	36%

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

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

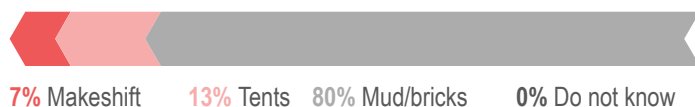
⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Charsadra district:

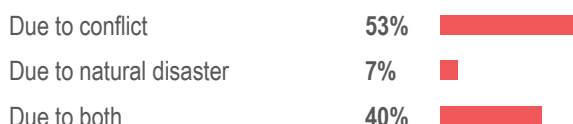
2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

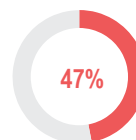


In **13%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

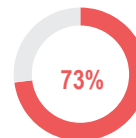
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



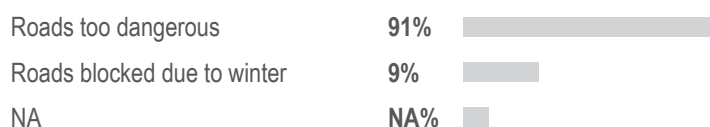
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



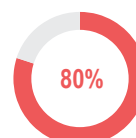
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



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



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

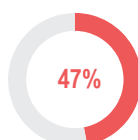


HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Charsadra district:

2

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



In **20%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

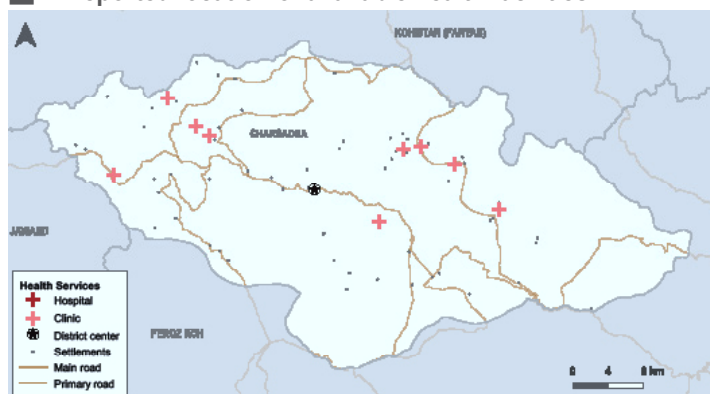
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



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

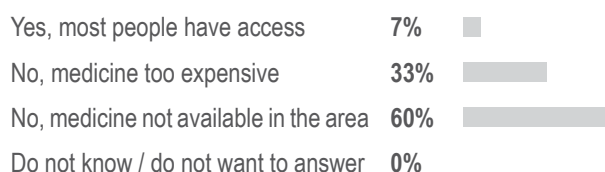


Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

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



67% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

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

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

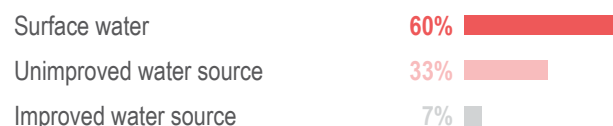
⁴Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Charsadra district:

2

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



In **27%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

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

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Charsadra district:

2

In **53%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

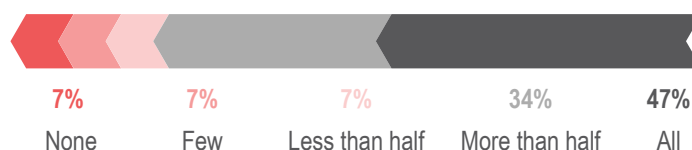


0% The worst it can be	38% Bad	0% Almost none
	63% Small	0% Do not know

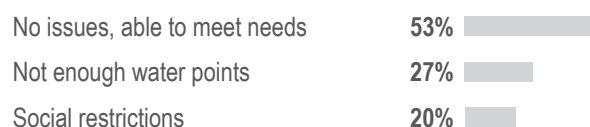
In **27%** and **20%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **0%** and **13%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

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



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



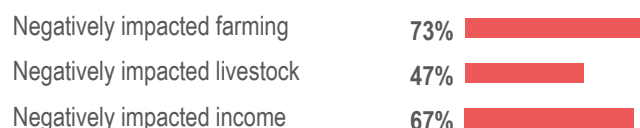
In **80%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **33%** and **7%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **20%** and **27%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

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

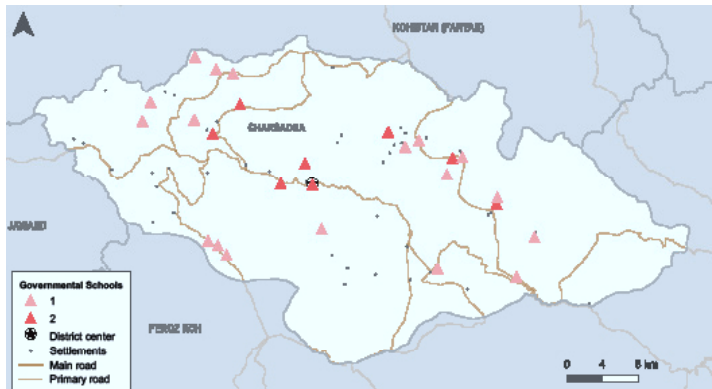
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Charsadra district:

4

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Charsadra district:

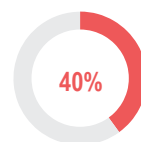
2

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

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

Services are too far	53%	
Services are too expensive	20%	
Other reason services not accessible	27%	

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

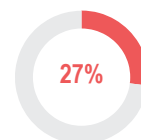


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



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

Girls:

1. Security concerns
2. Cultural reasons
3. Child work instead

100%
87%
40%

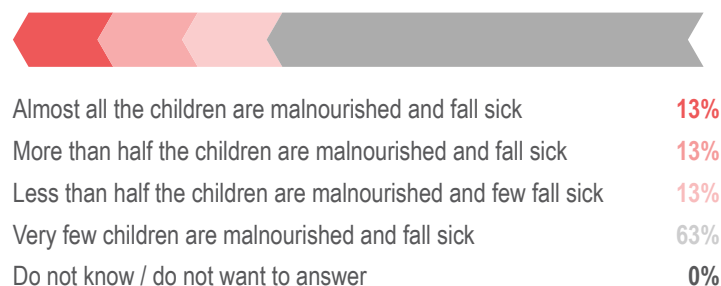
Boys:

1. Security concerns
2. Child working
3. School too far / no school

100%
100%
75%

In **53%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

7% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Food	73%
Seed or other agricultural input	73%
Shelter / Housing	60%

13% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

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

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
84 out of 417

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2	2.3
Physical constraint:	2.6	2.6
Conflict intensity:	1.2	1.5
Complexity of actors:	2.4	2.8

Comparison table of severity score¹:

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	4	2	3	3	3	3	2
Severity score R2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3
Comparison	↓	—	↓	↓	↓	—	↑

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

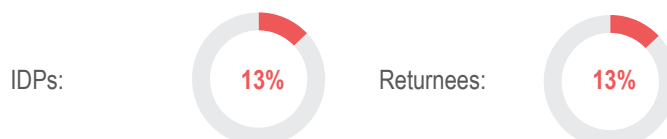
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	32%
Avalanche / heavy snow	6%
Drought	71%
Earthquake	2%
Flood	0%
None of the above	1%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **75%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

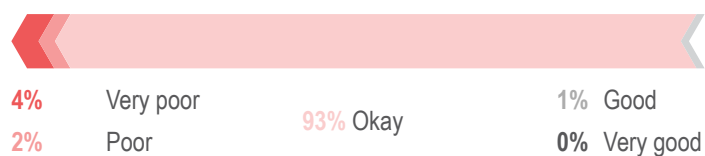
% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



PROTECTION

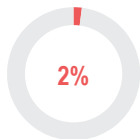
Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Pasaband district: **3**

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **21%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (16%)** or **due to natural disaster (11%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a **tazkira** in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. Verbally threatened 82%	1. Verbally threatened 70%
2. Hindered to move freely 38%	2. Hindered to move freely 34%
3. Assaulted without weapon 32%	3. Assaulted without weapon 21%

In **44%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **18%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	6%
Severe impact	17%
Small impact	93%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

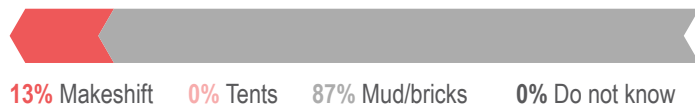
⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Pasaband district:

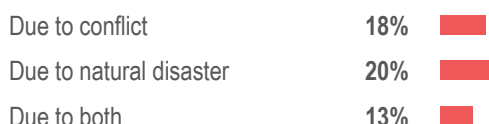
2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

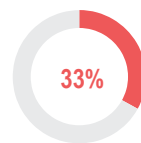


In **2%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

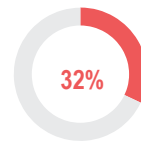
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



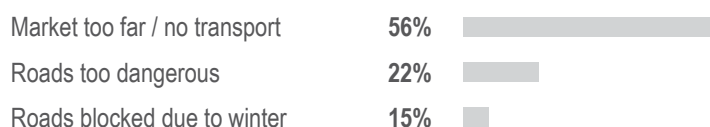
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



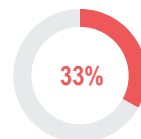
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:



% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

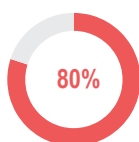


HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Pasaband district:

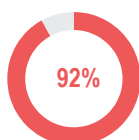
2

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:

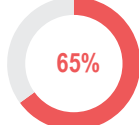


In **5%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

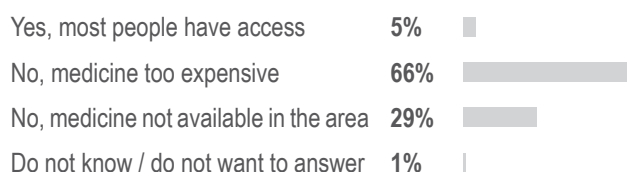


Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



5% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

²Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³If most people have access or do not know / do now want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

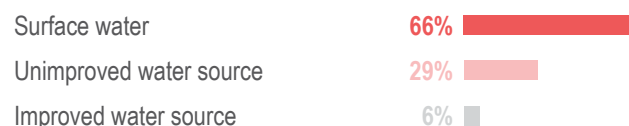
⁴Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Pasaband district:

2

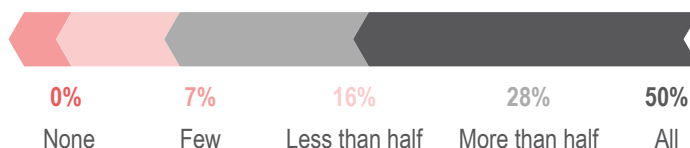
% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



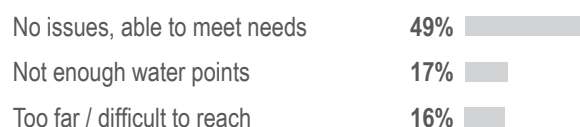
In **14%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **13%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **95%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

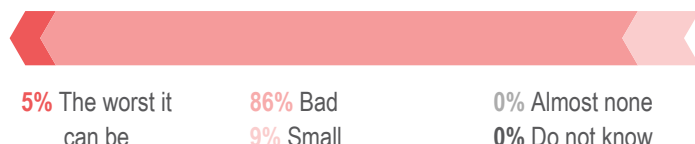
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Pasaband district:

2

In **26%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



In **7%** and **17%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

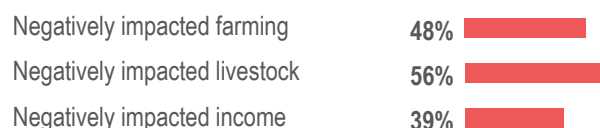
In **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁷



In **7%** and **23%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.⁸

In **33%** and **23%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.⁹

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or *kariz* (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

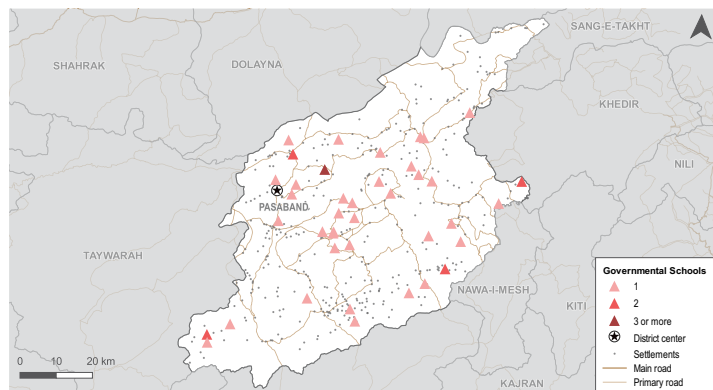
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Pasaband district:

3

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **44%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Pasaband district:

3

In **96%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	21%
Services are too expensive	38%
Other reason services not accessible	37%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

1% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Healthcare	69%
Education for children under 18	50%
Livelihood support / employment	43%

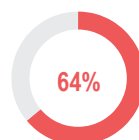
¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

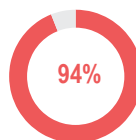
⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

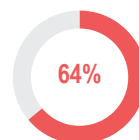


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

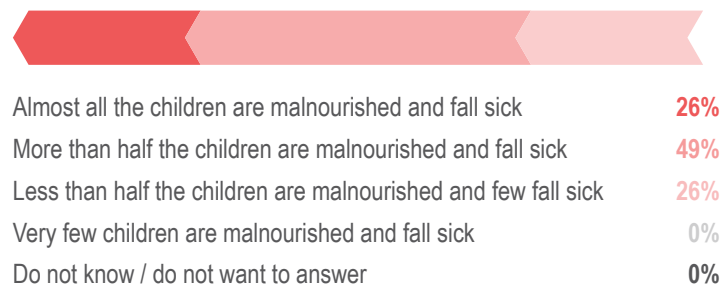
1. Security concerns 77%
2. Cultural reasons 65%
3. School too far / no school 56%

Boys:

1. School too far / no school 89%
2. Security concerns 65%
3. Lack of facilities 26%

In **61%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



11% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements **inaccessible by road**:

No road to settlement	67%
Blocked by armed actors	33%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
15 out of 80

Comparison table of HAG HTR score^{*}

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.8	2.9
Physical constraint:	1.8	2
Conflict intensity:	3.6	4
Complexity of actors:	2.5	2.3

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	3	2	2	2	3	3	4
Severity score R2	2	1	1	1	2	2	4
Comparison	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	—

^{*} Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

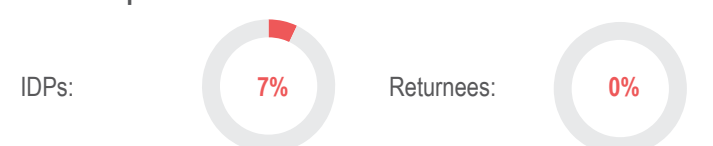
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Active conflict or violence	100%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	0%
Earthquake	27%
Flood	0%
None of the above	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **87%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member from the following population groups had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

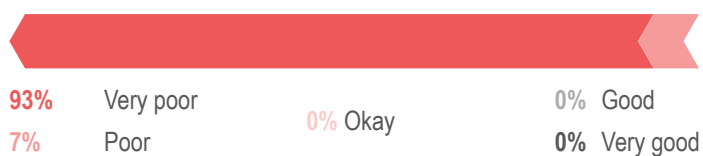


PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Shindand district:

2

% of assessed settlements by perceived level of safety and security in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **53%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (53%)** or **due to natural disaster (0%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a **tazkira** in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. Verbally threatened 53%	1. None of the above 93%
2. None of the above 47%	2. Verbally threatened 7%
3. Assaulted without weapon 47%	3. NA NA%

In **0%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.⁵

In **0%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴

Extreme impact	0%
Severe impact	0%
Small impact	0%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.

⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).

⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need
in Shindand district:

1

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

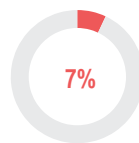
0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	40%	<div style="width: 40%;"></div>
Due to natural disaster	0%	
Due to both	0%	

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

NA	NA%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
NA	NA%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
NA	NA%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need
in Shindand district:

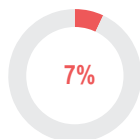
1

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In 0% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

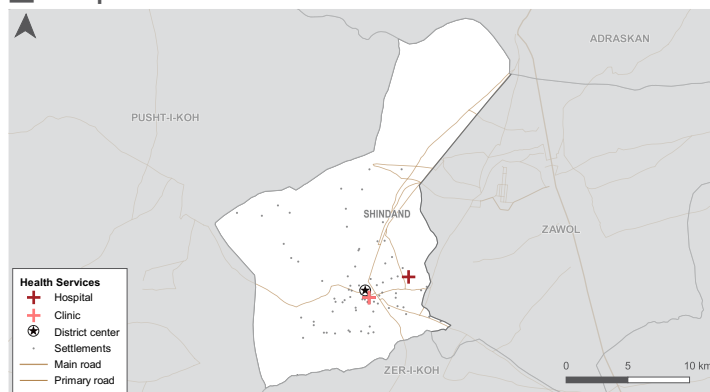
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported location of available health facilities:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	0%	
No, medicine too expensive	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
No, medicine not available in the area	0%	
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	

0% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need
in Shindand district:

1

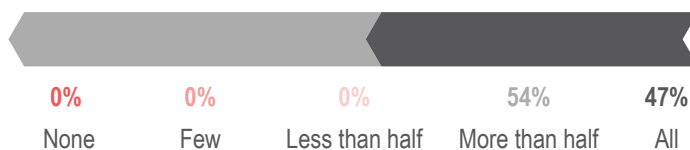
% of assessed settlements per water source type used by most people as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



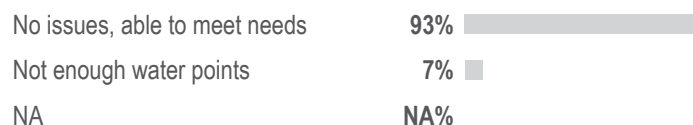
In **7%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **0%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **0%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

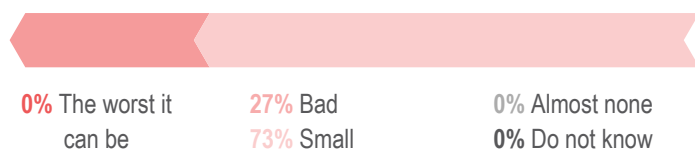
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in
Shindand district:

2

In **73%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

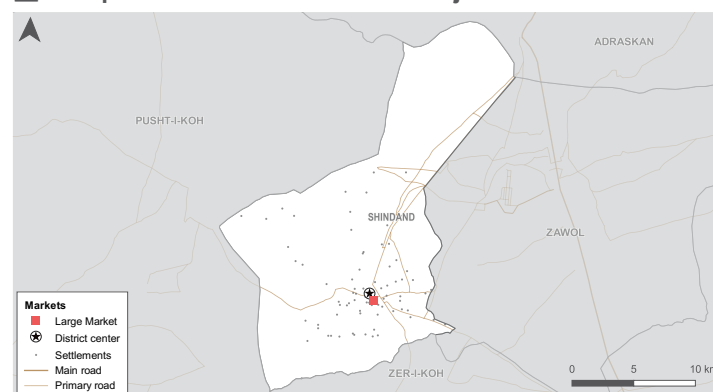
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



In **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **0%** and **13%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁷



In **0%** and **33%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **80%** and **7%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

¹ Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering (National WASH cluster guidance).

² Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

³ If no issues or do not know / do not want to answer was selected, reason for not meeting needs could not be selected.

⁴ Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

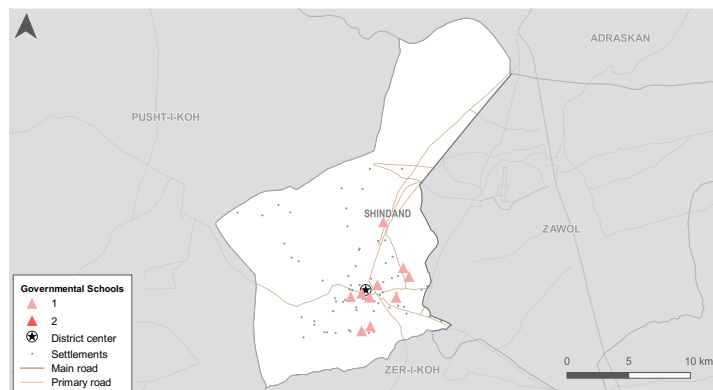
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Shindand district:

2

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **80%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Shindand district:

4

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:

Services are too far	0%
Services are too expensive	100%
Other reason services not accessible	0%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

0% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

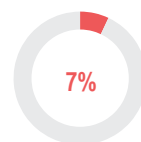
Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

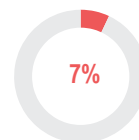
Healthcare	100%
Seed or other agricultural input	93%
Drinking water	47%

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}



% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

1. NA
2. NA
3. NA

%NA
%NA
%NA

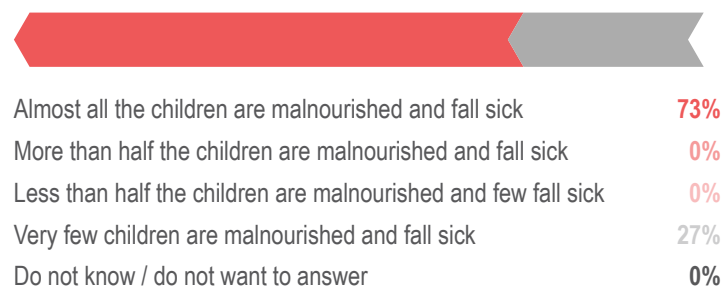
Boys:

1. NA
2. NA
3. NA

NA%
NA%
NA%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

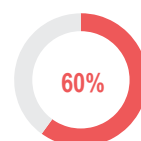


13% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements **inaccessible by road**:

No road to settlement	50%
Snow or ice blocked road	50%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

ANNEX 1: DIMENSIONS OF LOW ACCESSIBILITY

HTR - R2 | 2020
AFGHANISTAN

In 2019, the Humanitarian Access Group (HAG) led a coordinated effort to establish a comprehensive list of Afghanistan's HTR districts, updated every 6 months. To this end, they rated each district according to three inaccessibility factors: (1) physical constraints, (2) conflict intensity and conflict spread, and (3) complexity of actors. Based on those dimensions, HTR districts are areas that humanitarian actors struggle to access and provide assistance to, due to (1) their remoteness and poor infrastructure, (2) on-going armed clashes, and/or (3) the presence of one or multiple armed actors that actively limits access to areas under their control. The weighted indicators used to determine the inaccessibility score of every district of Afghanistan are listed below.

Indicators	Weight
Physical Constraints:	15%
Average number of hours to reach district center	50%
Phone coverage	20%
Distance to airport	30%
Conflict Intensity and spread:	35%
Conflict intensity	75%
# Kinetic Incidents (by political actors)	25%
# Deaths Conflict actors (0.25%) Civilian causality (0.75%)	40%
# Airstrikes/IDF incidents	10%
# IED/UXO incidents (detonations and discoveries)	10%
Active/Disputed Control	15%
Conflict spread - Scope of populated areas affected by conflict	25%
Stakeholder Complexity:	50%
Presence of IS-K	25%
% NSAG Control	25%
# Times DAC fell from GOA control	15%
Access by female staff	20%
Access by staff	15%

Methodology note

Analysis of HtR district needs was conducted using R's statistical packages.

A sectoral index of need was calculated for each sector (see below), comprised of multiple indicators based on consultations with each active Cluster in Afghanistan and aligned with the 2019 WoAA household survey index¹.

The composite sectoral indicators include three different categories of distinct indicators, aiming to measure: (1) humanitarian condition of the settlement, (2) access to basic services in the settlement, (3) event/shock impact on the settlement. Indicators took on different weights based on their estimated proportional contribution to the overall need and the proportion of settlements reporting a need for this indicator. For instance, indicators falling into the third category around the impact of event/shock were commonly weighted higher than indicators on access to services, given that the former were deemed to have a more immediate impact on the humanitarian need of a settlement. Indicators falling into category (1) on the humanitarian condition in general, were sub-divided into three different severity weights (stress, severe, and extreme).

Composite indicator

The composite considered both the magnitude and the intensity of all indicators. Each severity indicator was calculated based on the magnitude of the need (% of settlements), and the intensity of the indicator (weight). The total was then ranked on a severity scale: [1] minimal, [2] stress, [3] severe, [4] extreme.

Severity of need: A total severity score was obtained for every district in each sector by aggregating the district's score for weighted indicators within the sectoral index. Districts classified as having a "severe" or "extreme" severity score were classified as having a sectoral need.²

¹ [Whole of Afghanistan Assessment province level factsheet](#)

Education in Emergency				
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning formal education facility	In the past 3 months, were there ANY functional formal education facilities or Community Based Education services in the area accessible for MOST children of the settlement?	No	1	Minimal: <175 Stress: 175-349 Severe: 350-524 Extreme >525
% of assessed settlements in which boys are not able to attend school	In the past 3 months, did MOST boys (aged 6 to 17) of the settlement able to attend school?	No	1	
% of assessed settlements in which girls are not able to attend school	In the past 3 months, did MOST girls (aged 6 to 17) of the settlement able to attend school?	No	2	
% of assessed settlements in which at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to shocks	In the past 3 months, were ANY children (6-17 years old) removed from school due to conflict or natural disaster in the settlement	Yes	3	

ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS ESNFI

HTR - R2 | 2020
AFGHANISTAN

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food items				
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements in which most people lived in tent or emergency shelter	In the past 3 months, what type of shelter did MOST people in the settlement live in?	Tents (emergency shelter) or makeshift shelter	2	Minimal: <275 Stress: 275-549 Severe: 550 -824 Extreme >825
% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly lived	Are you aware of ANY people in the settlement living in the open without shelter in the past 3 months?	Yes	2	
% of assessed settlements with shelter destroyed due to conflict or natural disaster	Have ANY shelters in the settlement been destroyed or severely damaged in the past 3 months due to conflict or natural disaster? If yes, how many households had shelter destroyed or severely damaged because of either conflict or natural disaster in the settlement in the past 3 months?	Yes, due to both or yes, due to conflict yes, due to natural disaster and More than half of the shelters or Almost all/ All shelters	3	
		Yes, due to both or yes, due to conflict yes, due to natural disaster and Less than half of the shelters or Almost half/half of the shelters	2	
		Yes, due to both or yes, due to conflict or yes, due to natural disaster and Very few shelters	1	
% of assessed settlements with evictions reported	Are you aware of ANY people in the settlement being evicted from their shelter in the past 3 months?	Yes	1	
% of assessed settlements where no sufficient access to market with NFI have been reported	In the past 3 months, has there been a market open with sufficient access to Non-Food Items for MOST people in the settlement? (e.g. Sleeping mats/mattress, plastic tarpulin, blankets, etc.)	No	1	
% of assessed settlements in which non-sustainable sources of heating is used	What is the MAIN source of heating for MOST households in your settlement in the winter?	Wood / Bushes or Dung or Waste or No source of heating	2	

ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS

FSA

HTR - R2 | 2020
AFGHANISTAN

Food security				
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements by severity of hunger shock	In the past 3 months, were MOST members of the settlement able to access enough food? If no, how would you BEST describe the level of hunger of MOST people in the settlement?	No and hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths or no and hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food	3	Minimal: <325 Stress: 325-649 Severe: 650 - 974 Extreme >974
		Hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food	2	
		Almost no hunger	1	
% of assessed settlements relying on coping strategy when food or money to buy food was not available per proportion of household in the month prior to data collection	In the past month, are you aware of ANY member of your settlement who borrowed/relied on help from friends or relatives for staple food or borrowed money to spend on food or essential household needs? If yes, what proportion of the settlement has to rely on such coping strategy to eat when food or money to buy food is not available?	Yes, and more than half	2	
		Yes, and almost half/half	1	
	In the past month, are you aware of ANY member of your settlement that reduced food consumption for small children to eat when food or money to buy food is not available? If yes, what proportion of the settlement has to rely on such coping strategy to eat when food or money to buy food is not available	Yes, and more than half	2	
		Yes, and almost half/half	1	
% of assessed settlements that had their livelihood affected due to conflict or natural disaster	Did conflict or natural disaster negatively impact the livelihood (eg. livestock, agriculture or employment) of the settlement in the past 3 months? If yes, how? If affected livestock, what have been the MAIN negative impacts noted on livestock for MOST members of the settlement in the past 3 months?	Yes, negatively impacted livestock and one of the following: livestock have died, or livestock have become ill or livestock was left unattended in previous location because of necessary displacement due to conflict or natural disaster	3	
		Yes, negatively impacted livestock and one of the following: livestock have become ill or livestock are producing less produce (milk, eggs etc.)	2	
	Did conflict or natural disaster negatively impact the livelihood (eg. livestock, agriculture or employment) of the settlement in the past 3 months? If yes, how? If affected agriculture, how much production did MOST members of the settlement lose in the past 3 months?	Yes, negatively impacted agriculture and more than half of the harvest lost	3	
		Yes, negatively impacted agriculture and half of the harvest lost	2	

ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS HEALTH

HTR - R2 | 2020
AFGHANISTAN

Health				
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements in which no health facility was reportedly accessible within 2 hours	In the past 3 months, was there ANY functioning health facility in the area that MOST people in the settlement could access within 2 hours?	No	1	Minimal: <200 Stress: 200-399 Severe: 400 -599 Extreme >599
% settlements with increased mortality	In the last 3 months, have MORE people died than in the months BEFORE for any reason in [name of settlement]?	Yes	2	
% of assessed settlements with closed or severely damaged health facilities due to conflict or natural disaster	In the past 3 months, has ANY health facilities closed or been severely damaged due to conflict or natural disaster?	Yes	3	
% assessed settlements where health is one of the top 3 priority needs	What are the 3 priority needs for MOST people in the settlement?	Healthcare as one of top three needs	1	
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital	In the past 3 months, were MOST pregnant women able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital?	No	1	

ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS

NUTRITION

HTR - R2 | 2020
AFGHANISTAN

Nutrition				
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements in which more than half of the children were reportedly malnourished and fell sick	In the past 3 months, what has been the severity of malnutrition for children under 5 in the settlement?	More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	3	Minimal: <100 Stress: 100 - 199 Severe: 200-299 Extreme >299
		Less than half the children are malnourished and only a few fall sick	2	
% of assessed settlement without access to nutrition treatment services	In the past 3 months, did MOST people of the settlement have sufficient access to nutrition treatment services in the area?	No, services are too far or no, services are too expensive or no, services not accessible (for a reason besides too far or too expensive)	1	

ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS PROTECTION

HTR - R2 | 2020
AFGHANISTAN

Protection				
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements in which protection incidents were reported	In the past 3 months, are you aware of ANY adults (18 or older) subject to ANY of the following protection incidents?	At least one of the following incidents reported: Assaulted (beaten, stabbed, attacked, shot) with a weapon, forced to work, forcibly detailed, or hindered to move freely within or outside your settlement	3	Minimal: <350 Stress: 350-699 Severe: 700-1049 Extreme >1049
	In the past 3 months, are you aware of ANY children (17 or younger) subject to ANY of the following protection incidents?	At least one of the following incidents reported: Verbally threatened, assaulted (hit, slapped, punched) without a weapon, hindered to move freely to another district or province	2	
% assessed settlement with reported GBV incidents	Are you aware of any other threats that household members in the settlement were worried about in the past 3 months that you would like to mention?	Yes, violence targeting women, girls or boys specifically	3	
% of assessed settlements with people reportedly injured by conflict or natural disaster	Are you aware of ANY members of your community that has been physically injured due to conflict in the past 3 months? Are you aware of ANY members of your community been physically injured due to natural disaster in the past 3 months?	Yes	3	
% of assessed settlements with reportedly the majority of the male not having a Tazkira	What proportion of men in the settlement have a Tazkira?	Very few or none	1	
% of assessed settlements where the safety is reported to be very poor	How would you rate the safety and security for MOST people in the settlement in the past 3 months?	Very poor	1	
% settlement per type of impact due to the presence of explosive	In the past 3 months, have you been aware of the presence of ANY explosive hazards (mines, ERWs, PPIEDs) in or within 5km of the settlement? If yes, have this presence impacted the population of the settlement in ANY of the following ways in the past 3 months?	Yes, and one of the following: incident – death or disability of family member or constrained access to basic services (school, hospital, mosque)	3	
		Yes, and one of the following: negative impact on livelihood income, or impact on psychological wellbeing (fear, stress, anxiety)	2	
		Yes and: restricted to playing and recreation (for children)	1	

ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS WASH

HTR - R2 | 2020
AFGHANISTAN

WASH				
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly relied on an improved water source as their main drinking water source	In the past 3 months, what was the MAIN source of drinking water (clean or unclear) for MOST people in the settlement?	Surface water (stream / river / irrigation)	3	Minimal: <299 Stress: 300 - 599 Severe: 600 - 899 Extreme >824
		Water trucking / tankering or unprotected spring, well or kariz	2	
% of assessed settlements were very few have access to water	In the past 3 month, what proportion of households had SUFFICIENT access to water to meet or satisfy their basic needs?	No households or Very few households or Less than half of the households	2	
% of assessed settlement per reason to not be able to meet water needs	What is the MAIN reason people in the settlement are not able to meet their water needs?	High risk to access water sources	2	
		Waterpoints are too far or Social restrictions on waterpoint access	1	
% of assessed settlements in which soap was reported as not commonly available on the market	In the past 3 months, was soap commonly available in the market for people in the settlement?	No	1	
% of assessed settlements reporting unimproved types of latrine	In the past 3 months, what was the MOST COMMON type of latrine used by people in your settlement?	No facility - open field, dearan, bush or Family pit latrine - without slab / open	1	
% of assessed settlements with destroyed, damaged or dried up water source due to conflict or natural disaster	Have the MAIN water source in the settlement been destroyed, damaged, or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the past 3 months?	Yes, damaged or destroyed due to conflict Yes, damaged, destroyed or dried up due to natural disaster Yes, damaged or destroyed due to both	3	