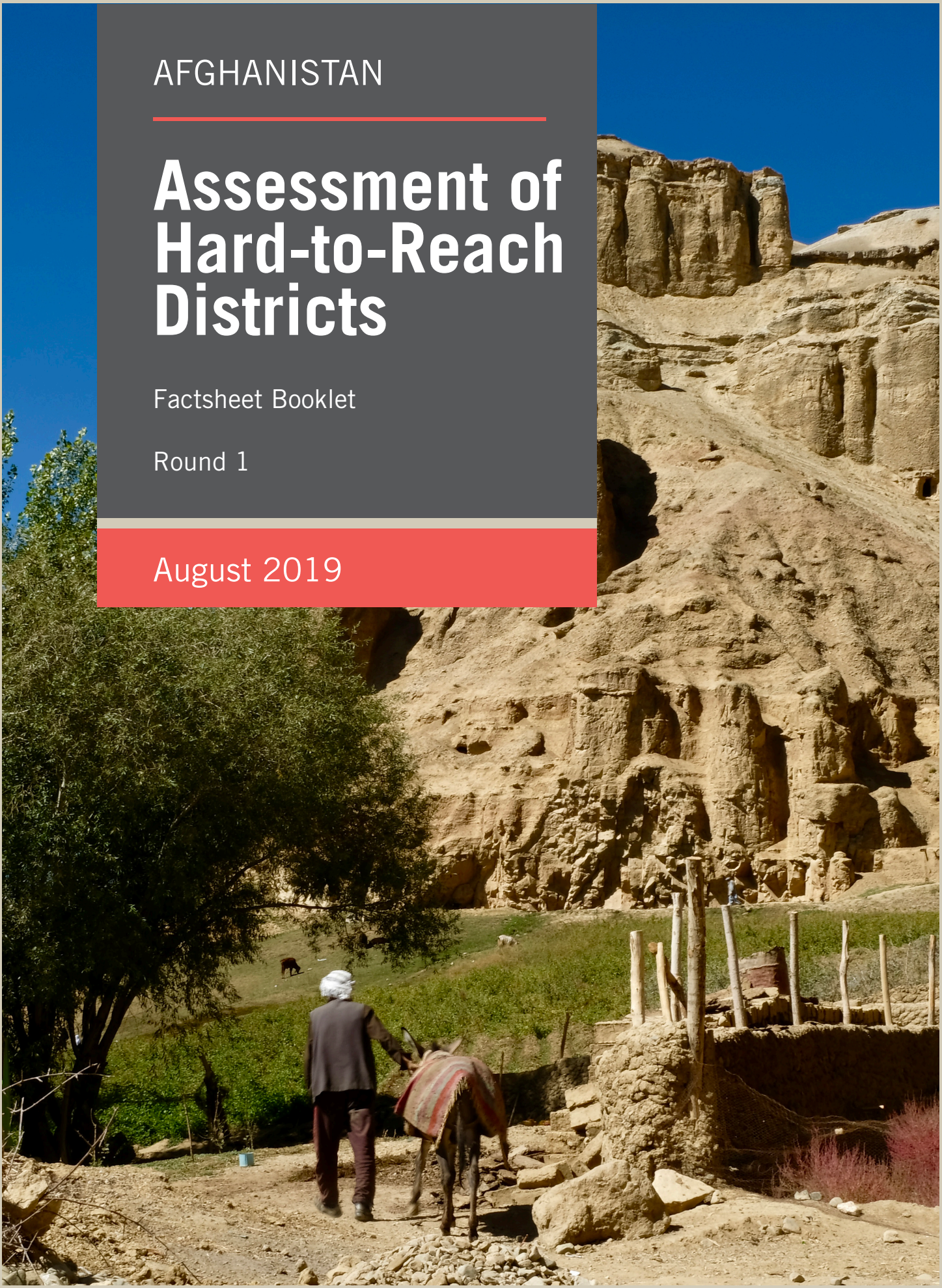
AFGHANISTAN

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Districts

Factsheet Booklet

Round 1

August 2019



OCHA INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM

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ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED IN THE FRAMEWORK OF:

Afghanistan Inter-Cluster Coordination Team

OCHA

Afghanistan
Education in Emergencies Working Group (EiEWG)
گروپ کاری تعلیم و تربیه در شرایط اضطراری، 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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INTRODUCTION & CONTEXT

After 18 years of conflict, the population of Afghanistan continues to suffer from the on-going crisis, with July 2019 having seen the highest number of civilian casualties ever recorded in a single month since the United Nations began its systematic documentation of civilian casualties in Afghanistan in 2009[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 perceived 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 continues to lack reliable data and monitoring tools to assess and track needs and vulnerabilities of people, which should ultimately inform the response, both operationally and strategically. HtR areas are thus twice marginalised: a lack of information in these areas, ranging from basic population figures to needs and vulnerability insights, feeds into a lack of inclusion of these areas into humanitarian planning.

To address the limited insight into humanitarian needs of 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 a needs assessment in 100 districts previously classified as hard-to-reach.

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 analysis. 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 inaccessibility relates 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, beyond this first round of assessment, the project aims to expand the assessed list to 120 HtR districts and monitor 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 UNAMA, Quarterly report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, October 2019

METHODOLOGY

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 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.

Furthermore, the assessment intends to provide a better understanding of the relation between inaccessibility and humanitarian needs in Afghanistan, in general. For the time being, this relation is unclear. There has been little to no research into which features of inaccessibility shape sectoral needs and, if so, which ones. In the past, HtR assessments in Afghanistan have drawn no distinction on why areas are inaccessible and how these factors relate to humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities. This HtR factsheet booklet does not provide any definite answer towards this second objective, but begins to consider and identify some of the relevant factors and relations, which will furthermore be regularly monitored every four months.

Sampling

As outlined in the introduction, there is no objective definition of HtR areas and each organization will perceive inaccessibility of a district differently, based on their particular activities, relations, and history in that district. Nonetheless, there are some distinct dimensions / factors of inaccessibility that affect all organisations, including (1) physical constraints, (2) conflict intensity, and (3) complexity of actors (presence of one or multiple armed actors that actively limits access to areas under their control). In July 2019, the HAG measured and ranked all of Afghanistan's districts across these three dimensions and developed a list of the 103 districts with the highest inaccessibility/HtR score (see Annex 1 for more information).

Based on this 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. Taking the 30 highest ranked districts from the 103 HtR list from the HAG, which were not already included in the existing REACH portfolio of 70 HtR districts, REACH updated and extended its HtR list to include 100 districts. This REACH portfolio of 100 HtR districts is the basis for the HTR district assessment and factsheet booklet. Overall, the REACH portfolio of HtR districts includes 71 districts that are also included in the 103 HAG HtR list. The 29 REACH portfolio districts that are not part of the HAG list, were still included in the current assessment and booklet, as they scored high on one of the three outlined dimensions of inaccessibility and because it allows for a more comprehensive monitoring and trend analysis.

Key sampling steps were taken to strengthen the insights users can draw from the HtR data. First, in order to ensure no area or population of a HtR district is not 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).

Having the BSUs identified, the assessment could ensure 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 16% of all each district's settlements were covered, resulting in an average of four KIIs per BSU.

Data collection

Using Open Data Kit (Kobo Toolbox), 111 REACH enumerators collected 3,114 KIIs across 3,114 settlements between 6th August and 19th September 2019. Of these 2,668 were conducted face-to-face, while 447 were conducted over the phone. The assessment's research design and questionnaire were developed in close coordination with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (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.

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 commonly be disaggregated between particular population groups or household vulnerability criteria. However, findings can be aggregated to the district or national level and be compared across the four main 'drivers' of inaccessibility: (1) Physical Constraints, (2) Conflict Intensity, (3) Complexity of Actors, and (4) Conflict Intensity and Complexity of Actors. For more information on the 'drivers' of inaccessibility and their relation to the previously

outlined dimensions of inaccessibility, see Annex 1.

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 need a sectoral index of need was calculated for each sector (see Annex 2), based on consultations with each active Cluster in Afghanistan and aligned with the 2019 WoAA household survey index.

Limitation

In all but eight districts, the assessment was conducted within the district, by local enumerators. In eight HtR districts[1], data collection was however 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 recently displaced households that had fled from different BSUs within the assessed district.

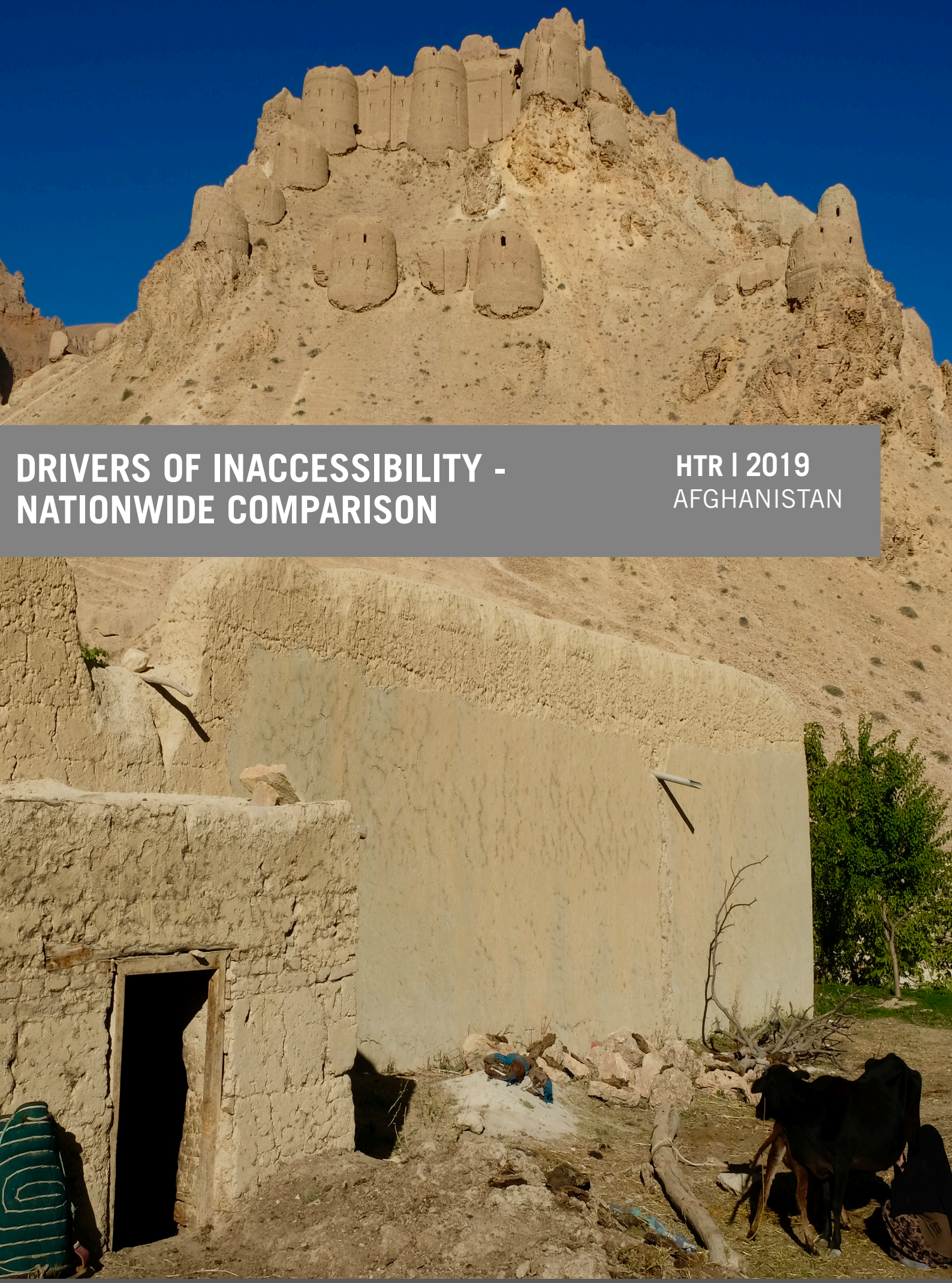
Findings rely on the knowledge of key informants (KIs) responding on their settlements. The findings are therefore indicative and may not always reflect fully the situation on the ground.

As there was no reliable information on the exact population within individual settlements, the data was weighted by the number of settlements within a district, rather than the population, which may have resulted in an under- or over-representation of any particular settlement population.

No data could yet be collected on the exact location of basic services in 24 districts, which resulted in those districts not having the developed service maps for health facilities, education facilities, and markets.

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. High proportions of settlements with nutrition needs, may not automatically translate in high proportions of the population with nutrition needs.

1 District with AoK approach were: Chapa dara (Kunar), Alishang (Laghman), Sherzad (Nangahar), Hesarak (Nangahar), Ab band (Ghazni), Dahana-e-Gori (Baghlan), Eshkmesh (Takhar), Deh Bala (Nangahar).



DRIVERS OF INACCESSIBILITY - NATIONWIDE COMPARISON

HTR | 2019
AFGHANISTAN

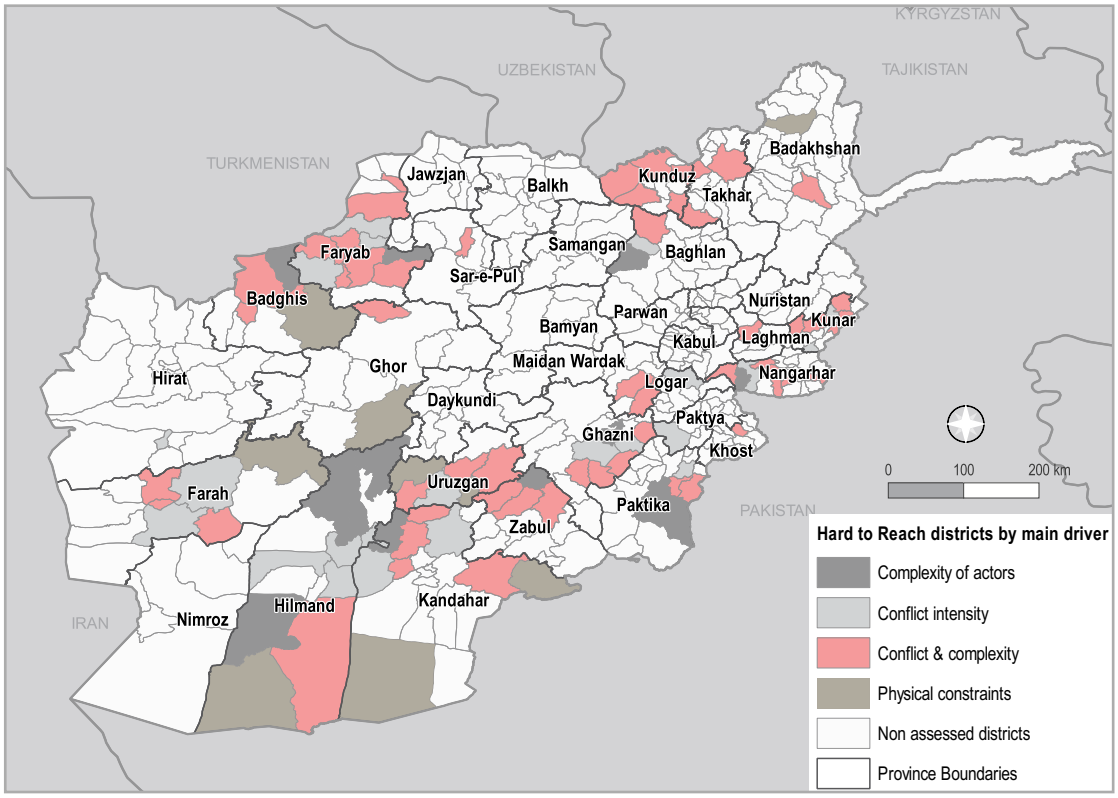
COMPARISON OF DISTRICTS BASED ON DRIVERS OF LOW ACCESSIBILITY

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Round 1 - September 2019	
# of KIs interviewed:	3,114
# of assessed settlements:	3,114 (out of 14,074)
# of assessed HTR districts:	100

Main driver of low accessibility[2] (# of districts):		(# of settlements in these districts)
- Physical constraints	9	(1,996)
- Conflict intensity	23	(3,814)
- Complexity of actors	13	(1,699)
- Conflict & complexity	55	(6,595)

Main driver of low accessibility per district



Average severity score and % of districts with a sectoral needs, per main driver of low accessibility:

	Physical contraints		Conflict intensity		Complexity of actors		Conflict & Complexity	
	Average score[3]	% of districts[4]	Average score	% of districts	Average score	% of districts	Average score	% of districts
Education in Emergencies (EiE)	3	89%	2.43	48%	2.92	85%	2.27	40%
Emergency Shelter & Non-Food Items (ESNFI)	2.33	33%	1.96	4%	1.92	0%	2.04	9%
Food Security & Agriculture (FSA)	2.22	33%	2.09	30%	1.92	15%	1.96	24%
Health	2.33	33%	1.91	13%	1.92	15%	1.91	18%
Nutrition	2.78	56%	2.3	35%	3.08	77%	2.71	58%
Protection	2.78	67%	3.17	83%	3	69%	2.58	51%
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)	2.56	56%	1.96	13%	2	8%	1.98	24%
At least one sector	N/A	100%	N/A	96%	N/A	100%	N/A	85%

[1] 68% of HTR districts included in the HAG list were assessed in this round. While 29 assessed HTR districts were no longer part of the 103 most HTR districts as per the HAG list in July 2019, they were assessed to allow comparisons with previous rounds of the Hard to Reach district needs assessments.
[2] HTR districts were classified based on the primary driver of their low accessibility: physical barriers; conflict; complexity of actors; and conflict and complexity. See Annex 1 for details.
[3] Average severity score of sectoral needs across all assessed HTR districts, per main driver of low accessibility.
[4] Percentage of assessed HTR districts found to have a sectoral need in each sector (severity score of 3 or 4), per main driver of low accessibility.

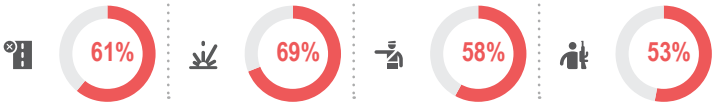
COMPARISON OF DISTRICTS BASED ON DRIVERS OF LOW ACCESSIBILITY

DISPLACEMENT

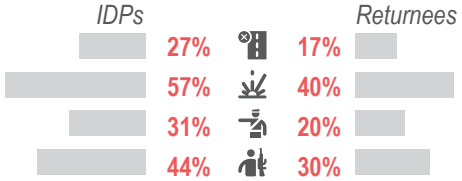
% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	55%	76%	71%	54%
Earthquake	2%	2%	1%	3%
Flood	39%	26%	31%	31%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	2%	1%	1%	3%
Drought	47%	38%	52%	33%
None	10%	8%	6%	17%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%	0%	0%	1%

% of assessed settlements in which at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster:[2]



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



PROTECTION

% of assessed HTR districts with a sectoral need in protection (severity score of 3 or 4): 62%

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1,4]

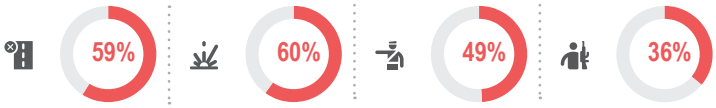
1. Verbally threatened	69%	1. Verbally threatened	73%
2. Hindered to move freely	53%	2. Hindered to move freely	61%
3. Assaulted without weapon	52%	3. Assaulted without weapon	51%
1. Verbally threatened	67%	1. Verbally threatened	64%
2. Hindered to move freely	60%	2. Hindered to move freely	46%
3. Assaulted without weapon	50%	3. Assaulted without weapon	44%

% of assessed settlements in which at least one member has been physically injured due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

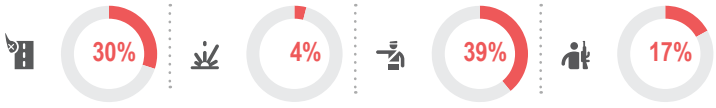
Conflict	36%	57%	51%	39%
Natural disaster	17%	12%	22%	13%

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

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection:



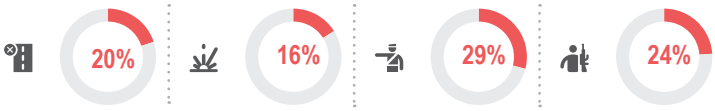
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of men reportedly do not have tazkira:[5]



NUTRITION

% of assessed HTR districts with a sectoral need in nutrition (severity score of 3 or 4): 55%

% of assessed settlements in which more than half of the children were reportedly malnourished and fell sick as a result in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	13%	24%	8%	20%
No, services are too far	42%	32%	36%	31%
No, services are too expensive	16%	13%	15%	17%
No, services are not accessible (others)	29%	31%	41%	31%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%	0%	0%	1%

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] Reported for adult and children together.
[5] A tazkira is an afghan legal identification document.

COMPARISON OF DISTRICTS BASED ON DRIVERS OF LOW ACCESSIBILITY

EMERGENCY SHELTERS & NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of assessed HTR districts with a sectoral need in ESNFI (severity score of 3 or 4): 9%

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

60% 70% 66% 53%

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

28% 52% 35% 33%

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

81% 64% 72% 69%

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCY

% of assessed HTR districts with a sectoral need in EiE (severity score of 3 or 4): 52%

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning formal education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:

74%
63%
40%
38%

% 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	91%	73%	92%	70%
Boys	74%	36%	62%	31%

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

36% 44% 31% 33%

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

% of assessed HTR districts with a sectoral need in WASH (severity score of 3 or 4): 22%

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection:[2]

Surface water	21%	9%	16%	18%
Other unimproved	52%	20%	27%	22%

% of assessed settlements in which 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[1]**:**

69% 59% 58% 49%

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

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements:

Throw in street	93%	Throw in street	78%
Household rubbish pit	3%	Household rubbish pit	14%
Throw in street	62%	Throw in street	63%
Household rubbish pit	19%	Household rubbish pit	20%

% of assessed settlements in which soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection:

43% 20% 23% 20%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

COMPARISON OF DISTRICTS BASED ON DRIVERS OF LOW ACCESSIBILITY

HEALTH

% of assessed HTR districts with a sectoral need in health (severity score of 3 or 4): 18%

% 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:

71% | 40% | 59% | 41%

% of assessed settlements in which more people have reportedly died than in the month before for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection:

31% | 36% | 28% | 35%

% of assessed settlements in which at least one health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection[1]:

15% | 26% | 15% | 19%

% 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:

77% | 52% | 75% | 60%

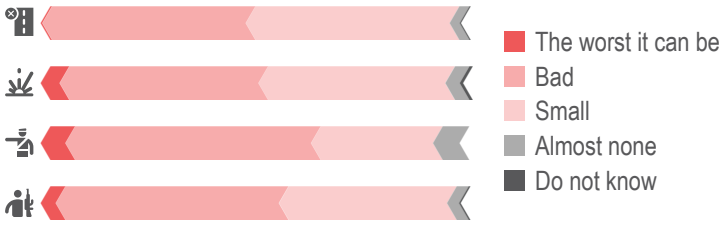
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of assessed HTR districts with a sectoral need in FSA (severity score of 3 or 4): 25%

% of assessed settlements in which most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection:

69% | 35% | 50% | 45%

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:[2]



% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livestock and/or farming in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

	Livestock	Farming
	66%	77%
	57%	77%
	59%	72%
	48%	62%

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[3]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	95%	96%	97%	95%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	74%	71%	77%	72%
Consumed seed stocks	71%	75%	86%	81%
Begged or relied on charity	66%	60%	69%	66%
Sold house or land	41%	61%	80%	69%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[4]

	Health	83%		Health	61%
	Education	62%		Education	43%
	Water	51%		Water	40%
	Health	68%		Health	62%
	Food	59%		Food	54%
	Education	50%		Water	52%

% of assessed settlements which reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection:

20% | 32% | 14% | 31%

Main type of assistance received:[4]

	Food	94%		Food	91%
	Shelter	27%		WASH	27%
	Food	67%		Food	83%
	Health	45%		Shelter	28%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] 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.
[3] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.
[4] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.

HARD TO REACH DISTRICT PROFILES

HTR | 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Badakhshan
JORM DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Badakhshan**
# of KIs interviewed:	**24**
# of assessed settlements:	**24** (Out of 76)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.3**
- Conflict intensity:	**1.6**
- Complexity of actors	**1.95**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	54%
Earthquake	79%
Flood	88%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	8%
Drought	0%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **92%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **50%**

Returnees: **58%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Jorm district: 3

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

4% Very poor
0% Poor
88% Okay
0% Good
8% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **17%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	88%	1. Hindered to move freely	83%
2. Hindered to move freely	83%	2. Verbally threatened	75%
3. Assaulted without weapon	75%	3. Assaulted without weapon	13%

In **50%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **83%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**46%**) or due to natural disaster (**52%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **17%**

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Jorm district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	29%
No, services are too far	33%
No, services are too expensive	21%
No, services are not accessible (others)	17%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

21% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
67% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
13% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Badakhshan
JORM DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Jorm district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 58% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

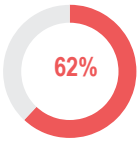
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

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

Due to conflict	8%
Due to natural disaster	46%
Due to both	38%

In 91% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Jorm district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:

To be added next round

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:

Girls:

In 88% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Jorm district: 1

In 4% and 8% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

33% Very few 17% Half 50% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	8%
Due to natural disaster	46%
Due to both	0%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Household rubbish pit	92%
2. Burning	8%
3. Throw in street/open space	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Badakhshan
JORM DISTRICT

HEALTH

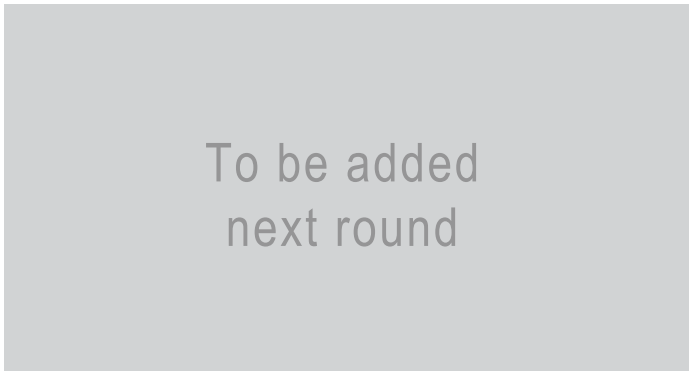
Severity score of health sectoral need in Jorm district: 2

In **29%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



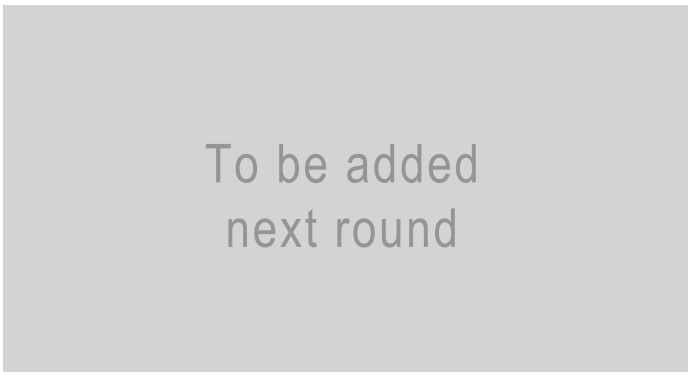
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **48%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Jorm district: 3

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	96%
Negatively impacted farming	96%
Negatively impacted wage and business	88%

In **58%** 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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	21%	Bad	7%	Almost none
		71%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	100%
Consumed seed stocks	87%
Begged or relied on charity	96%
Sold house or land	100%

29% and **67%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

46% and **42%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Food	96%
Shelter	88%
Health	58%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	83%
WASH	17%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Badakhshan
RAGHESTAN DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Badakhshan**
# of KIs interviewed:	**33**
# of assessed settlements:	**33** (Out of 144)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.9**
- Conflict intensity:	**1.25**
- Complexity of actors	**1.85**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Physical constraints**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	27%
Earthquake	15%
Flood	82%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	30%
Drought	21%
None	6%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **58%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **39%**

Returnees: **9%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Raghestan district: 2

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

3% Very poor
0% Poor
24% Okay
70% Good
3% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **50%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Assaulted without weapon	42%	1. Verbally threatened	52%
2. Verbally threatened	39%	2. Assaulted without weapon	15%
3. Assaulted with weapon	3%	3. Forcibly recuited	3%

In **0%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **61%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**21%**) or due to natural disaster (**48%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

6% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Raghestan district: 4

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	27%
No, services are too far	15%
No, services are too expensive	33%
No, services are not accessible (others)	24%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

49% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
39% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
9% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
3% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Raghestan district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 6% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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%
Due to natural disaster	27%
Due to both	0%

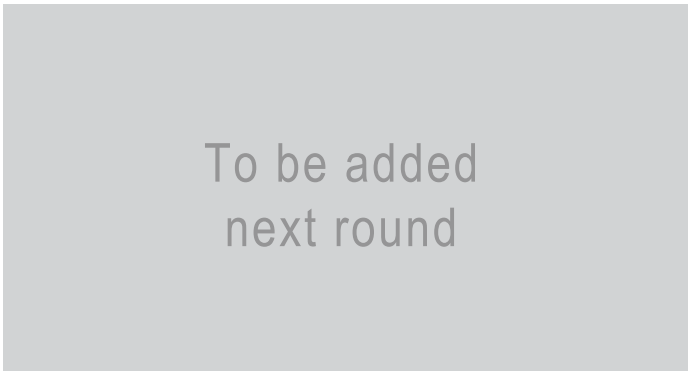
In 90% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

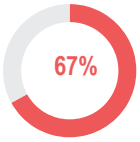
Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Raghestan district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:



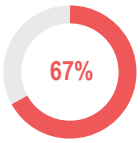
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]



% 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:

Boys:



Girls:

In 21% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Raghestan district: 2

In 9% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

33% Very few 67% Half 0% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	39%
Due to natural disaster	30%
Due to both	0%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	100%
2. Household rubbish pit	0%
3. N/A	0%

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

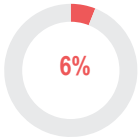
[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

HEALTH

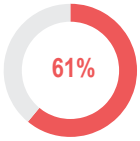
Severity score of health sectoral need in Raghestan district: 2

In **52%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

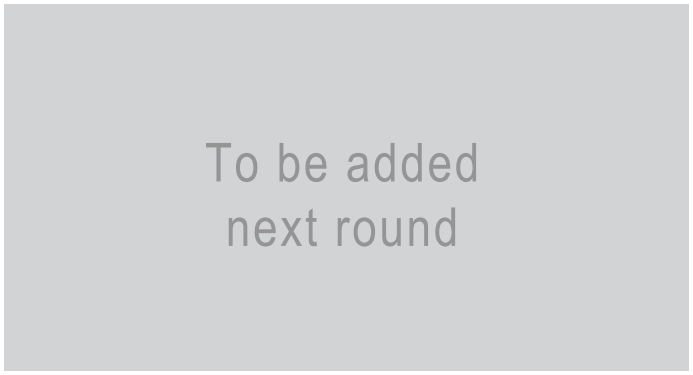
% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection[1]:



% 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:



Reported location of available health facilities:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **12%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Raghestan district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	91%
Negatively impacted farming	88%
Negatively impacted wage and business	6%

In **9%** 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:[4]

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

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	93%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	0%
Consumed seed stocks	63%
Begged or relied on charity	73%
Sold house or land	88%

7% and **4%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

0% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Health	100%
Food	64%
Water	64%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

N/A	0%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Badghis
BALA MURGHAB DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Badghis**
# of KIs interviewed:	**34**
# of assessed settlements:	**34** (Out of 164)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**2**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.6**
- Complexity of actors	**2.65**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	18%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	82%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	0%
None	9%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **44%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **44%**

Returnees: **0%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Bala Murghab district: 2

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

18% Very poor
0% Poor
82% Okay
0% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **9%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Forcibly detained	42%	1. Forced to work	12%
2. Hindered to move freely	36%	2. Assaulted with weapon	3%
3. Assaulted with weapon	30%	3. Forcibly recuited	3%

In **18%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **41%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**15%**) or due to natural disaster (**32%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **97%**

85% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Bala Murghab district: 4

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	0%
No, services are too far	6%
No, services are too expensive	0%
No, services are not accessible (others)	94%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

71% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
29% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
0% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Bala Murghab district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

6% Makeshift 29% Tents 65% Mud/ bricks 0% Do not know

In 6% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	58%
Due to both	16%

In 88% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

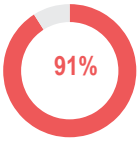
Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Bala Murghab district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:

To be added next round

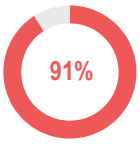
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]



% 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:

Boys:



Girls:

In 12% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Bala Murghab district: 3

In 35% and 62% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

62% Very few 15% Half 15% Almost all 9% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	3%
Due to natural disaster	53%
Due to both	6%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	100%
2. Household rubbish pit	0%
3. N/A	0%

In 59% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Badghis
BALA MURGHAB DISTRICT

HEALTH

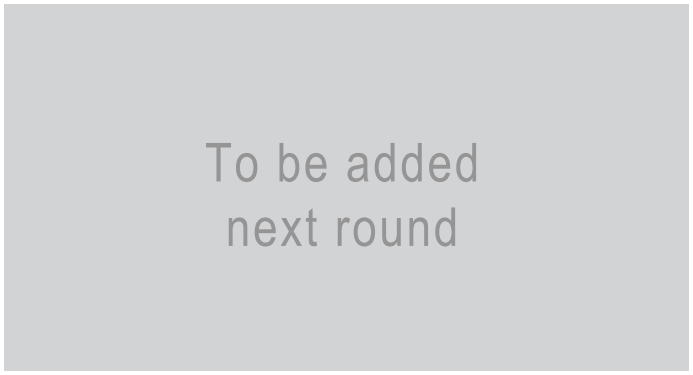
Severity score of health sectoral need in Bala Murghab district: 2

In **88%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **15%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Bala Murghab district: 3

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	68%
Negatively impacted farming	82%
Negatively impacted wage and business	59%

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:[4]

3%	The worst it can be	97%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		0%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	85%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	97%
Sold house or land	97%

38% and **53%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

59% and **6%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Food	91%
Education	68%
Seeds	62%

56% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	95%
Do not know	3%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Badghis
GHORMACH DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Badghis**
# of KIs interviewed:	**24**
# of assessed settlements:	**24** (Out of 124)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.5**
- Conflict intensity:	**1.45**
- Complexity of actors	**3.25**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Complexity of actors**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	38%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	63%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	63%
None	13%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **63%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **68%**

Returnees: **23%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Ghormach district: 3

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

0% Very poor
0% Poor
46% Okay
50% Good
4% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **46%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Assaulted with weapon	71%	1. Verbally threatened	61%
2. Assaulted without weapon	71%	2. Assaulted without weapon	17%
3. Verbally threatened	67%	3. Hindered to move freely	9%

In **46%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **65%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**38%**) or due to natural disaster (**43%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **83%**

50% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Ghormach district: 4

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	4%
No, services are too far	17%
No, services are too expensive	33%
No, services are not accessible (others)	46%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

29% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
67% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
4% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Badghis
GHORMACH DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Ghormach district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

4% Makeshift 0% Tents 96% Mud/ bricks 0% Do not know

In **46%** of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

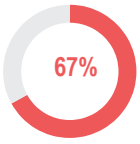
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

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

Due to conflict	8%
Due to natural disaster	21%
Due to both	21%

In **83%** of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

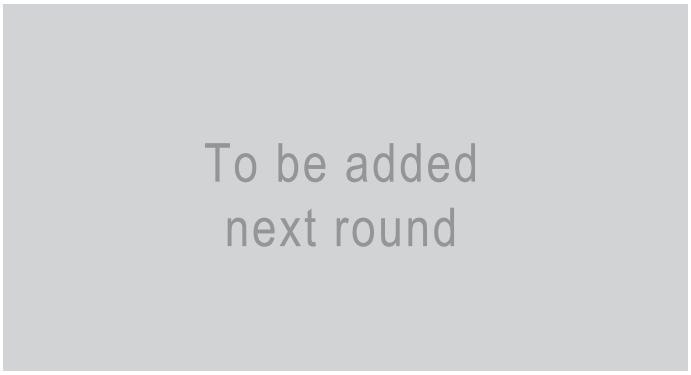
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

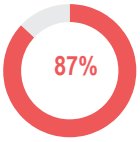
Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Ghormach district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:



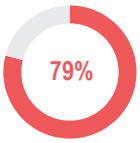
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

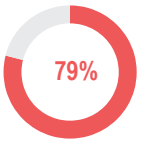


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Boys:



Girls:



In **13%** of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Ghormach district: 2

In **9%** and **26%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

79% Very few 8% Half 8% Almost all **4%** Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	42%
Due to both	4%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	88%
2. Household rubbish pit	13%
3. Burning	0%

In **75%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

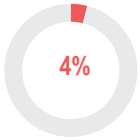
Badghis
GHORMACH DISTRICT

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Ghormach district: 2

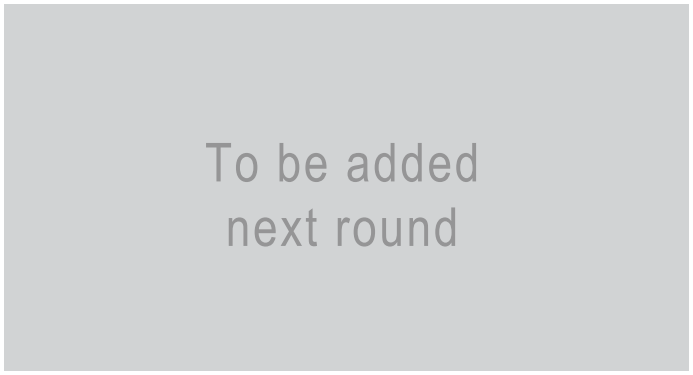
In **50%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



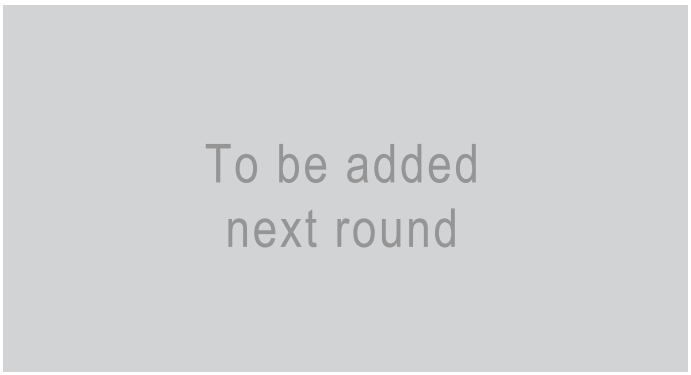
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **21%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Ghormach district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	52%
Negatively impacted farming	70%
Negatively impacted wage and business	61%

In **96%** 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:[4]

9%	The worst it can be	57%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		35%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	100%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	74%
Sold house or land	100%

48% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

23% and **5%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Health	88%
Education	71%
Employment	54%

13% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	67%
Health	67%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Badghis
JAWAND DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Badghis**
# of KIs interviewed:	**72**
# of assessed settlements:	**72** (Out of 398)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**2.6**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.1**
- Complexity of actors	**2.1**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Physical constraints**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	58%
Earthquake	1%
Flood	42%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	86%
None	1%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **43%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **27%**

Returnees: **6%**

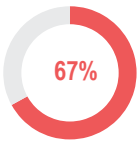
PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Jawand district: 4

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

35% Very poor
1% Poor
50% Okay
7% Good
7% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	**50%**	**1.** Verbally threatened	**49%**
2. Assaulted with weapon	**39%**	**2.** Assaulted without weapon	**44%**
3. Hindered to move freely	**37%**	**3.** Hindered to move freely	**41%**

In **85%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **46%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**33%**) or due to natural disaster (**18%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5]

90% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Jawand district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	4%
No, services are too far	28%
No, services are too expensive	44%
No, services are not accessible (others)	24%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

46% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
25% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
22% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
6% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
1% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Badghis
JAWAND DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Jawand district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

31% Makeshift 50% Tents 19% Mud/ bricks 0% Do not know

In 35% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	10%
Due to natural disaster	38%
Due to both	7%

In 83% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Jawand district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:

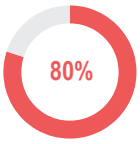
To be added next round

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:



Girls:

In 32% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Jawand district: 2

In 44% and 29% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

65% Very few 10% Half 25% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	4%
Due to natural disaster	47%
Due to both	4%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

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

In 7% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Badghis
JAWAND DISTRICT

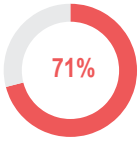
HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Jawand district: 2

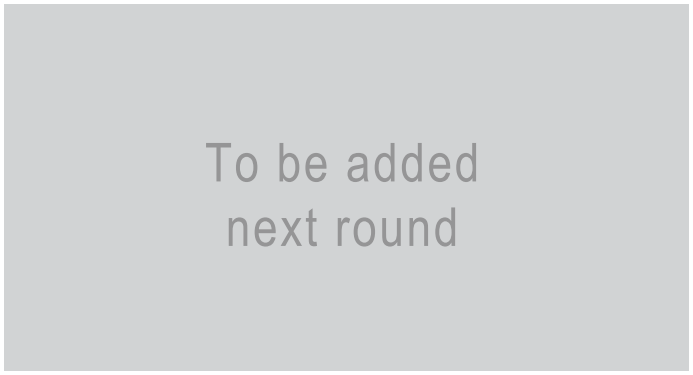
In **58%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:



Reported location of available health facilities:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **27%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Jawand district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	82%
Negatively impacted farming	90%
Negatively impacted wage and business	10%

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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	88%	Bad	4%	Almost none
		8%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	89%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	50%
Consumed seed stocks	49%
Begged or relied on charity	68%
Sold house or land	38%

17% and **2%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

13% and **8%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Health	96%
Water	61%
Education	47%

41% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	90%
Shelter	7%
WASH	7%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Badghis
MUQUR BADGHIS DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Badghis**
# of KIs interviewed:	**12**
# of assessed settlements:	**12** (Out of 50)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.25**
- Complexity of actors	**1.85**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	50%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	58%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	0%
None	25%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **58%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **58%**

Returnees: **8%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Muqur Badghis district: 2

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

8% Very poor	**75%** Okay	**0%** Good
0% Poor		**17%** Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **42%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	**33%**	**1.** Verbally threatened	**58%**
2. Assaulted with weapon	**25%**	**2.** Hindered to move freely	**8%**
3. Forcibly detained	**17%**	**3.** N/A	**N/A%**

In **0%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **33%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**25%**) or due to natural disaster (**8%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **25%**

17% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Muqur Badghis district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	25%
No, services are too far	33%
No, services are too expensive	0%
No, services are not accessible (others)	42%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%	More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
50%	Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
33%	Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
8%	No children are malnourished and none fall sick
8%	Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Badghis
MUQUR BADGHIS DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Muqur Badghis district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

0% Makeshift 8% Tents 92% Mud/ bricks 0% Do not know

In 67% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	25%
Due to both	25%

In 100% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Muqur Badghis district: 2

Reported location of available government schools:

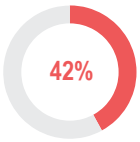
To be added next round

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:



Girls:

In 50% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Muqur Badghis district: 2

In 33% and 17% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

33% Very few 50% Half 17% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	8%
Due to natural disaster	25%
Due to both	8%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	67%
2. Household rubbish pit	17%
3. N/A	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Badghis
MUQUR BADGHIS DISTRICT

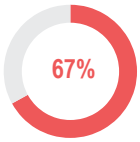
HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Muqur Badghis district: 2

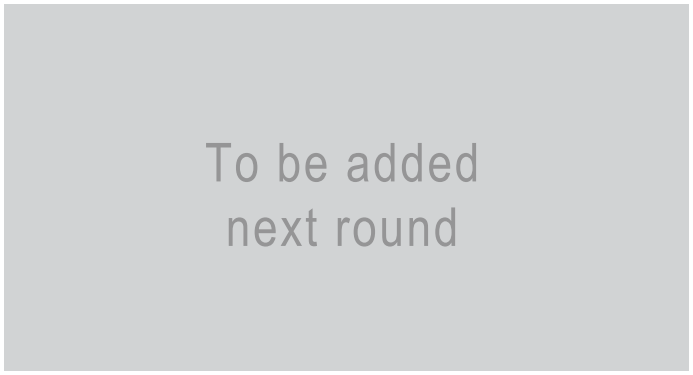
In **50%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:



Reported location of available health facilities:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **64%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Muqur Badghis district: 1

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	0%
Negatively impacted farming	75%
Negatively impacted wage and business	0%

In **42%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:[4]

20%	The worst it can be	**20%**	Bad	**20%**	Almost none
		20%	Small	**20%**	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	42%
Consumed seed stocks	92%
Begged or relied on charity	92%
Sold house or land	92%

42% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

0% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Water	92%
Health	50%
Employment	42%

58% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Baghlan
BAGHLAN E JADID DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Baghlan**
# of KIs interviewed:	**47**
# of assessed settlements:	**47** (Out of 238)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.95**
- Complexity of actors	**2.4**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	68%
Earthquake	4%
Flood	9%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	0%
None	28%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **34%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **49%**

Returnees: **43%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Baghlan e Jadid district: 3

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

0% Very poor
0% Poor
94% Okay
6% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **49%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	**83%**	**1.** Verbally threatened	**79%**
2. Assaulted without weapon	**70%**	**2.** Assaulted without weapon	**53%**
3. Hindered to move freely	**11%**	**3.** Hindered to move freely	**11%**

In **96%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **17%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**17%**) or due to natural disaster (**0%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Baghlan e Jadid district: 1

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	68%
No, services are too far	32%
No, services are too expensive	0%
No, services are not accessible (others)	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
0% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
100% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Baghlan
BAGHLAN E JADID DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Baghlan e Jadid district: 1

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

15% Makeshift | 0% Tents | 85% Mud/ bricks | 0% Do not know

In 0% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

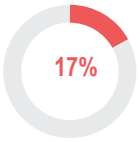
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	9%
Due to natural disaster	4%
Due to both	15%

In 64% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

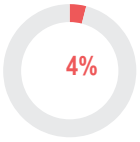
Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Baghlan e Jadid district: 2

Reported location of available government schools:

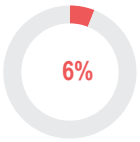
To be added next round

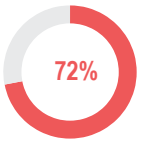
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]



% 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:

Boys: 

Girls: 

In 23% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Baghlan e Jadid district: 2

In 28% and 20% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

21% Very few | 47% Half | 32% Almost all | 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	2%
Due to natural disaster	9%
Due to both	9%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Household rubbish pit	55%
2. Throw in street/open space	40%
3. Communal garbage bin	4%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

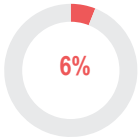
Baghlan
BAGHLAN E JADID DISTRICT

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Baghlan e Jadid district: 1

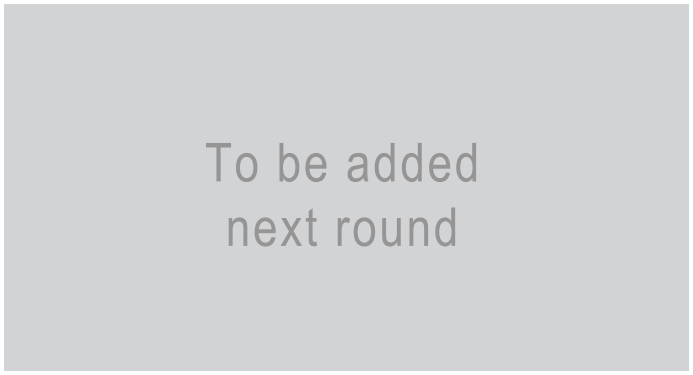
In 13% of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In 2% of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Baghlan e Jadid district: 1

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	55%
Negatively impacted farming	57%
Negatively impacted wage and business	62%

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

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	13%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		88%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	4%
Consumed seed stocks	94%
Begged or relied on charity	19%
Sold house or land	79%

0% and 0% of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

0% and 0% of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Food	91%
Seeds	87%
Water	85%

68% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	97%
WASH	91%
Shelter	3%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Baghlan
DAHANA E GHORI DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Baghlan**
# of KIs interviewed:	**25**
# of assessed settlements:	**25** (Out of 144)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**1.4**
- Complexity of actors	**2.95**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Complexity of actors**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	96%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	0%
None	4%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **64%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **36%**

Returnees: **0%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Dahana e Ghori district: 4

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

20% Very poor
0% Poor
80% Okay
0% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **72%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	100%	1. Verbally threatened	100%
2. Assaulted without weapon	92%	2. Assaulted without weapon	80%
3. Assaulted with weapon	68%	3. Hindered to move freely	64%

In **100%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **64%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**64%**) or due to natural disaster (**0%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

4% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Dahana e Ghori district: 1

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	4%
No, services are too far	76%
No, services are too expensive	12%
No, services are not accessible (others)	8%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
0% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
100% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Dahana e Ghori district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

16% Makeshift | 0% Tents | 84% Mud/ bricks | 0% Do not know

In 0% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

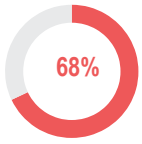
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	56%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	4%

In 7% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Dahana e Ghori district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:

To be added next round

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:

Girls:

In 64% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Dahana e Ghori district: 2

In 48% and 36% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

16% Very few | 40% Half | 44% Almost all | 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	4%
Due to natural disaster	8%
Due to both	12%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	100%
2. Household rubbish pit	0%
3. N/A	0%

In 4% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Baghlan
DAHANA E GHORI DISTRICT

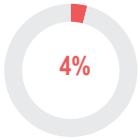
HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

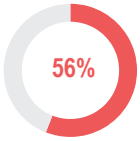
Severity score of health sectoral need in Dahana e Ghori district: 2

In **68%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

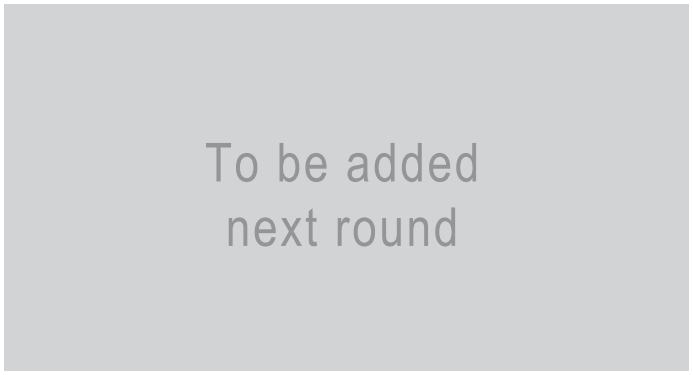
% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection[1]:



% 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:



Reported location of available health facilities:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **56%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Dahana e Ghori district: 1

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	92%
Negatively impacted farming	88%
Negatively impacted wage and business	92%

In **12%** 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:[4]

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

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	0%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	0%
Sold house or land	100%

0% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

0% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Food	96%
Water	68%
Protection	60%

53% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Health	63%
Food	38%
WASH	38%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Baghlan
PUL E KHUMRI DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Baghlan**
# of KIs interviewed:	**44**
# of assessed settlements:	**44** (Out of 197)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**3.9**
- Complexity of actors	**2**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict intensity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	98%
Earthquake	27%
Flood	0%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	0%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **93%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **55%**

Returnees: **7%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Pul e Khumri district: 4

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

36% Very poor
2% Poor
61% Okay
0% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **100%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	**95%**	**1.** Verbally threatened	**95%**
2. Hindered to move freely	**91%**	**2.** Hindered to move freely	**93%**
3. Assaulted with weapon	**86%**	**3.** Assaulted without weapon	**75%**

In **95%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **93%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**93%**) or due to natural disaster (**2%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Pul e Khumri district: 1

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	7%
No, services are too far	93%
No, services are too expensive	0%
No, services are not accessible (others)	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
0% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
96% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
5% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Baghlan
PUL E KHUMRI DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Pul e Khumri district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

39% Makeshift | 0% Tents | 61% Mud/ bricks | 0% Do not know

In 23% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

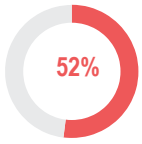
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	93%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	0%

In 5% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

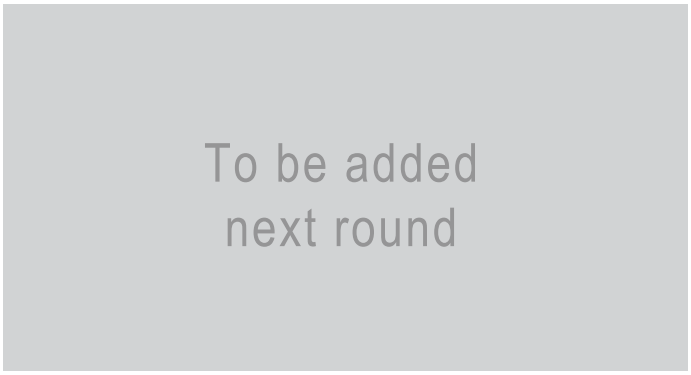
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Pul e Khumri district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:

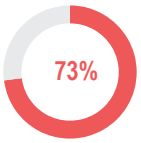


**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys: 0%



Girls: 73%

In 84% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Pul e Khumri district: 1

In 14% and 27% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

0% Very few | 2% Half | 98% Almost all | 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	5%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	2%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	59%
2. Household rubbish pit	34%
3. Burning	7%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Baghlan
PUL E KHUMRI DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

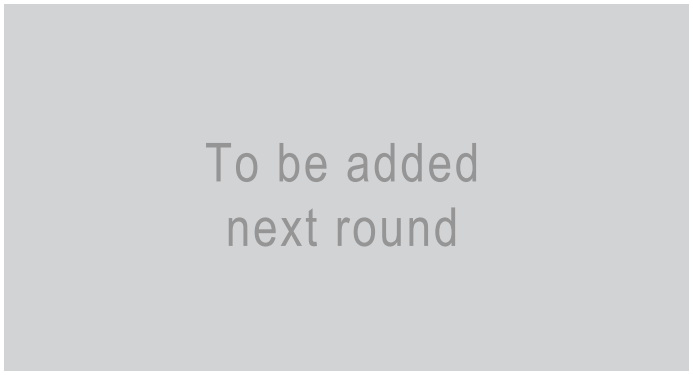
Severity score of health sectoral need in Pul e Khumri district: 2

In **34%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **91%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Pul e Khumri district: 1

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	91%
Negatively impacted farming	93%
Negatively impacted wage and business	98%

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:[4]

N/AN/AN/AN/AN/A

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

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	0%
Consumed seed stocks	98%
Begged or relied on charity	20%
Sold house or land	84%

0% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

0% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Protection	84%
Food	82%
Employment	68%

100% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
WASH	98%
Shelter	7%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Farah
BAKWA DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Farah**
# of KIs interviewed:	**25**
# of assessed settlements:	**25** (Out of 126)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.5**
- Complexity of actors	**2.8**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	36%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	12%
None	52%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **20%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **24%** Returnees: **0%**

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]

4% Very poor **4%** Poor **48%** Okay **24%** Good **20%** Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **4%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Assaulted without weapon	39%	1. Verbally threatened	88%
2. Verbally threatened	30%	2. Assaulted without weapon	21%
3. Assaulted with weapon	22%	3. Forced to work	8%

In **0%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **33%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**33%**) or due to natural disaster (**0%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Bakwa district: 1

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	60%
No, services are too far	40%
No, services are too expensive	0%
No, services are not accessible (others)	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

4% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
16% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
40% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
16% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
24% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Farah
BAKWA DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Bakwa district: 1

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 0% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

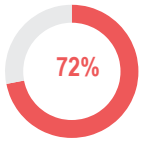
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	28%
Due to natural disaster	4%
Due to both	0%

In 13% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

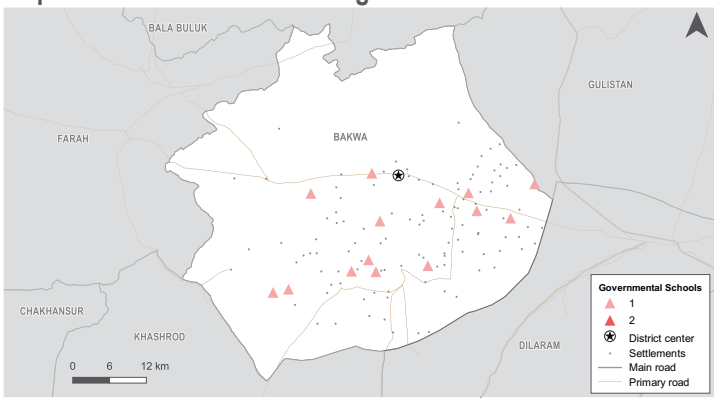
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Bakwa district: 3

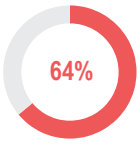
Reported location of available government schools:



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys: 

Girls:

In 14% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Bakwa district: 1

In 12% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

0% Very few 44% Half 52% Almost all 4% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	8%
Due to natural disaster	8%
Due to both	4%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	96%
2. Don't know	4%
3. Household rubbish pit	0%

In 16% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

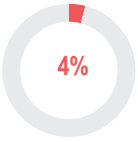
Farah
BAKWA DISTRICT

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Bakwa district: 2

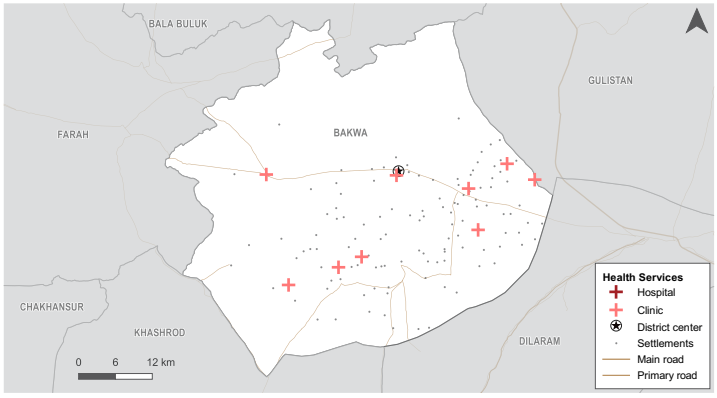
In **36%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



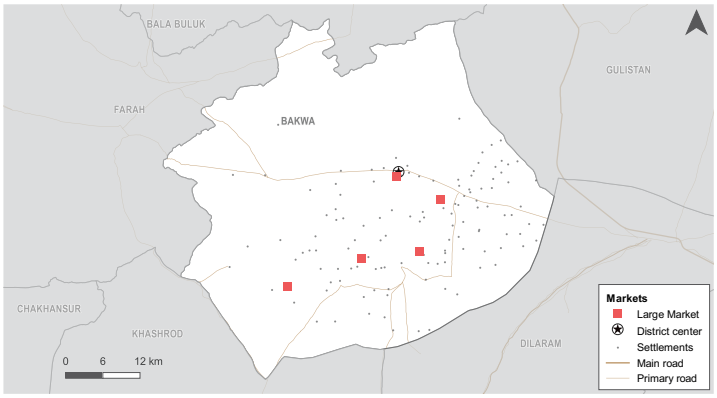
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **36%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Bakwa district: 1

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	0%
Negatively impacted farming	12%
Negatively impacted wage and business	20%

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:[4]

N/AN/AN/AN/AN/A

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

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	82%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	9%
Consumed seed stocks	16%
Begged or relied on charity	0%
Sold house or land	17%

0% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

0% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Health	80%
Seeds	72%
Water	56%

54% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Farah
BALA BULUK DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Farah**
# of KIs interviewed:	**30**
# of assessed settlements:	**30** (Out of 150)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**2**
- Conflict intensity:	**3.7**
- Complexity of actors	**2.5**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict intensity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	100%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	17%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	70%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **100%**

Returnees: **100%**

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]

13% Very poor
30% Poor
57% Okay
0% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **57%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	97%	1. Verbally threatened	13%
2. Assaulted without weapon	83%	2. Assaulted with weapon	7%
3. Hindered to move freely	50%	3. Hindered to move freely	3%

In **0%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **67%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**67%**) or due to natural disaster (**7%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **3%**

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Bala Buluk district: 1

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	20%
No, services are too far	17%
No, services are too expensive	0%
No, services are not accessible (others)	63%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

3% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
3% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
90% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
3% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Farah
BALA BULUK DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Bala Buluk district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 21% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

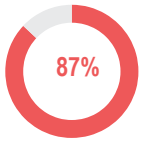
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	23%
Due to natural disaster	7%
Due to both	17%

In 64% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

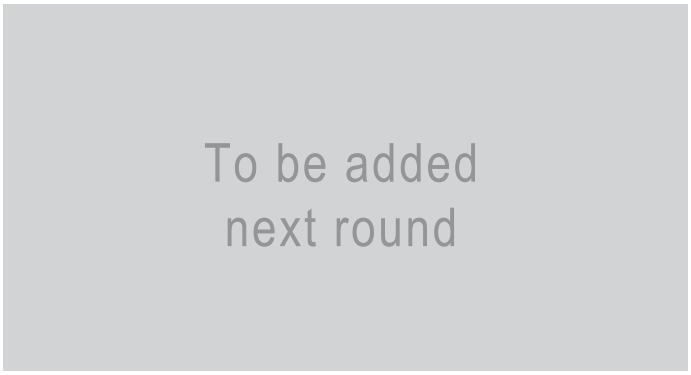
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

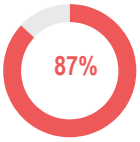
Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Bala Buluk district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:



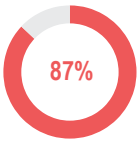
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]



% 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:

Boys:



Girls:

In 17% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Bala Buluk district: 2

In 37% and 7% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

3% Very few 27% Half 70% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	17%
Due to natural disaster	37%
Due to both	3%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	100%
2. Household rubbish pit	0%
3. N/A	0%

In 63% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Farah
BALA BULUK DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

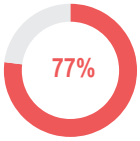
HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Bala Buluk district: 2

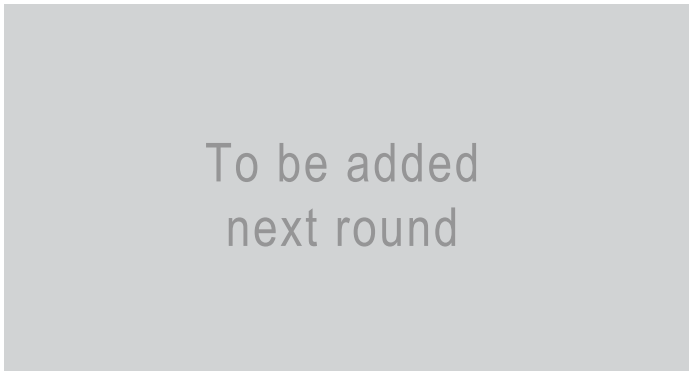
In **67%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:



Reported location of available health facilities:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **3%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Bala Buluk district: 3

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	97%
Negatively impacted farming	90%
Negatively impacted wage and business	100%

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:[4]

N/AN/AN/AN/AN/A

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

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	100%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	23%
Sold house or land	97%

70% and **3%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

77% and **3%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Health	100%
Education	97%
Food	63%

13% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
Shelter	75%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Farah
FARAH DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Farah**
# of KIs interviewed:	**33**
# of assessed settlements:	**33** (Out of 168)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1**
- Conflict intensity:	**3.7**
- Complexity of actors	**1.7**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict intensity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	100%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	9%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **94%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **42%**

Returnees: **0%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Farah district: 4

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

97% Very poor	**3%** Okay	**0%** Good
0% Poor		**0%** Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **33%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Hindered to move freely	**90%**	**1.** Hindered to move freely	**97%**
2. Verbally threatened	**90%**	**2.** Verbally threatened	**80%**
3. Assaulted with weapon	**40%**	**3.** Assaulted without weapon	**40%**

In **73%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **92%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**92%**) or due to natural disaster (**0%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Farah district: 1

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	18%
No, services are too far	33%
No, services are too expensive	3%
No, services are not accessible (others)	45%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

3%	More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
0%	Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
91%	Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0%	No children are malnourished and none fall sick
6%	Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Farah
FARAH DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

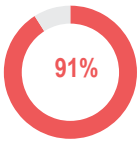
Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Farah district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

18% Makeshift 0% Tents 79% Mud/ bricks 3% Do not know

In 75% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

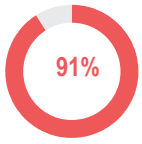


% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Due to conflict	64%
Due to natural disaster	4%
Due to both	18%

In 29% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Farah district: 2

Reported location of available government schools:

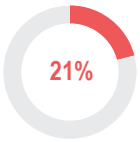
To be added next round

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:



Girls:

In 79% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Farah district: 2

In 0% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

42% Very few 58% Half 0% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	6%
Due to natural disaster	75%
Due to both	16%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Burning	64%
2. Throw in street/open space	24%
3. Communal garbage bin	9%

In 36% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Farah
FARAH DISTRICT

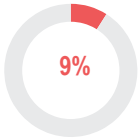
HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Farah district: 2

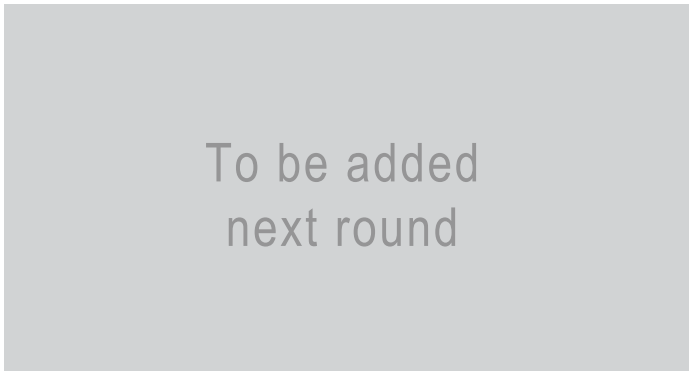
In **42%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **31%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Farah district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	58%
Negatively impacted farming	94%
Negatively impacted wage and business	82%

In **59%** 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:[4]

11%	The worst it can be	63%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		16%	Small	11%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	97%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	68%
Consumed seed stocks	95%
Begged or relied on charity	88%
Sold house or land	97%

74% and **13%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

31% and **3%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Seeds	91%
Health	85%
Shelter	42%

23% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

WASH	100%
Health	86%
Food	14%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Farah
KHAK E SAFED DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Farah**
# of KIs interviewed:	**16**
# of assessed settlements:	**16** (Out of 84)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.7**
- Complexity of actors	**2.5**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	81%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	94%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **94%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **56%**

Returnees: **50%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Khak e Safed district: 4

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

63% Very poor
25% Poor
13% Okay
0% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **75%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Hindered to move freely	44%	1. Assaulted with weapon	56%
2. Assaulted with weapon	38%	2. Assaulted without weapon	31%
3. Assaulted without weapon	38%	3. Forced to work	25%

In **69%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **75%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**75%**) or due to natural disaster (**0%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **75%**

13% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Khak e Safed district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	13%
No, services are too far	0%
No, services are too expensive	56%
No, services are not accessible (others)	31%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

31% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
50% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
13% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
6% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Farah
KHAK E SAFED DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Khak e Safed district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 0% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	13%
Due to both	75%

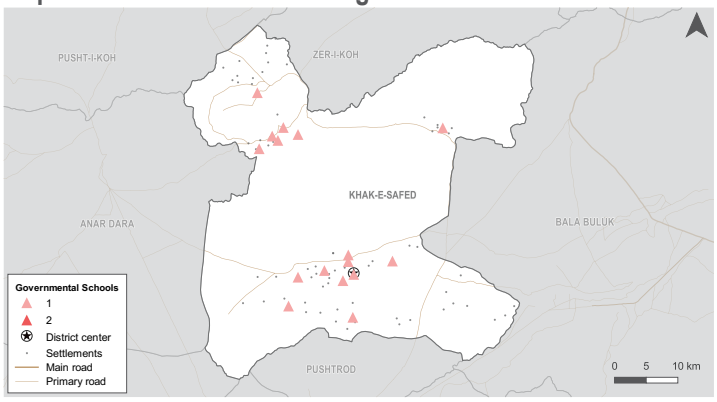
In 93% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

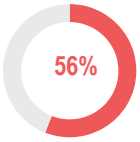
Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Khak e Safed district: 2

Reported location of available government schools:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]



% 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:

Boys:

Girls:

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Khak e Safed district: 3

In 6% and 6% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

25% Very few 69% Half 6% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	13%
Due to natural disaster	25%
Due to both	63%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	81%
2. Burning	13%
3. Household rubbish pit	6%

In 94% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Farah
KHAK E SAFED DISTRICT

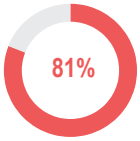
HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Khak e Safed district: 3

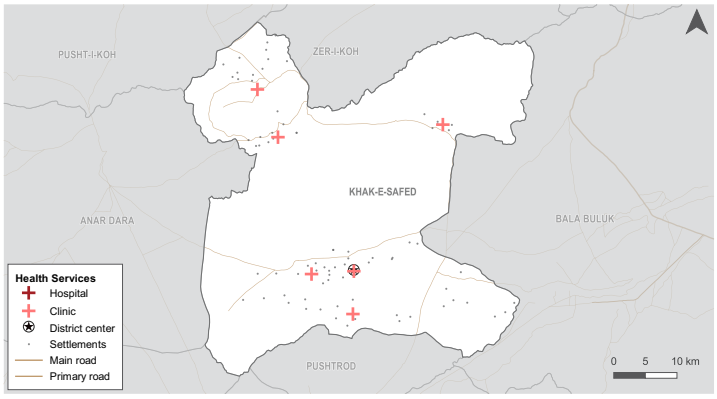
In **6%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:



Reported location of available health facilities:



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **44%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Khak e Safed district: 3

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	31%
Negatively impacted farming	38%
Negatively impacted wage and business	56%

In **88%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:[4]

14%	The worst it can be	64%	Bad	7%	Almost none
		14%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	81%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	94%
Consumed seed stocks	50%
Begged or relied on charity	81%
Sold house or land	88%

69% and **23%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

60% and **38%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Shelter	100%
Food	100%
Health	100%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

N/A	0%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Farah
PUR CHAMAN DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Farah**
# of KIs interviewed:	**63**
# of assessed settlements:	**63** (Out of 321)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**2.6**
- Conflict intensity:	**1.7**
- Complexity of actors	**2.5**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Physical constraints**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	44%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	6%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	40%
None	22%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **60%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **27%**

Returnees: **5%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Pur Chaman district: 3

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

30% Very poor
0% Poor
56% Okay
10% Good
5% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **16%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	76%	1. Verbally threatened	78%
2. Assaulted without weapon	57%	2. Assaulted without weapon	73%
3. Assaulted with weapon	52%	3. Hindered to move freely	22%

In **38%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **35%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**32%**) or due to natural disaster (**3%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **17%**

19% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Pur Chaman district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	27%
No, services are too far	38%
No, services are too expensive	13%
No, services are not accessible (others)	22%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

13% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
32% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
24% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
10% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
22% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Farah
PUR CHAMAN DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Pur Chaman district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

16% Makeshift 10% Tents 75% Mud/ bricks 0% Do not know

In 53% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

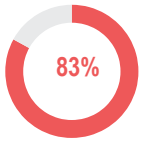
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	32%
Due to natural disaster	2%
Due to both	17%

In 38% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

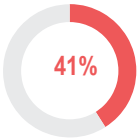
Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Pur Chaman district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:

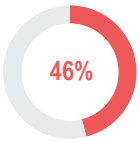
To be added next round

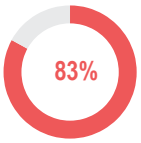
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]



% 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:

Boys: 

Girls: 

In 56% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Pur Chaman district: 3

In 79% and 14% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

38% Very few 48% Half 14% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	14%
Due to natural disaster	41%
Due to both	10%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	67%
2. Household rubbish pit	17%
3. Communal garbage bin	11%

In 17% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Farah
PUR CHAMAN DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

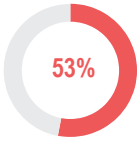
HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Pur Chaman district: 2

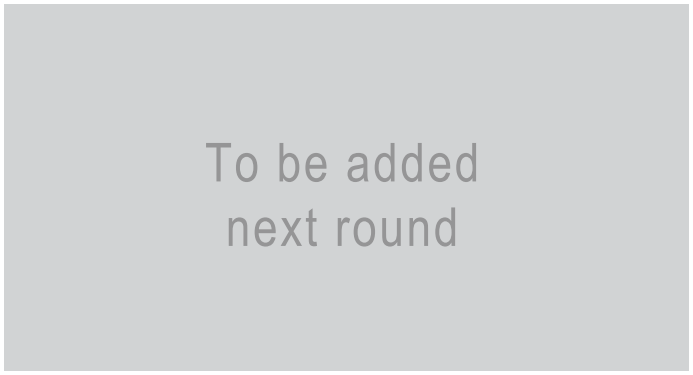
In **54%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:



Reported location of available health facilities:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **8%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Pur Chaman district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	57%
Negatively impacted farming	59%
Negatively impacted wage and business	56%

In **59%** 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:[4]

3%	The worst it can be	38%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		59%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	90%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	85%
Consumed seed stocks	85%
Begged or relied on charity	62%
Sold house or land	68%

51% and **24%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

57% and **9%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Food	87%
Health	62%
Water	51%

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%
Shelter	10%
WASH	10%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Farah
PUSHT ROD DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Farah**
# of KIs interviewed:	**12**
# of assessed settlements:	**12** (Out of 61)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**3.25**
- Complexity of actors	**2.3**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	100%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	33%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **67%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **67%**

Returnees: **0%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Pusht Rod district: 2

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

33% Very poor
0% Poor
67% Okay
0% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **10%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Hindered to move freely	55%	1. Hindered to move freely	55%
2. Verbally threatened	55%	2. Verbally threatened	45%
3. Assaulted with weapon	9%	3. Assaulted with weapon	9%

In **92%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **17%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**17%**) or due to natural disaster (**0%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **30%**

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Pusht Rod district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	8%
No, services are too far	8%
No, services are too expensive	8%
No, services are not accessible (others)	75%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
8% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
33% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
8% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
50% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Farah
PUSHT ROD DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Pusht Rod district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 20% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	67%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	0%

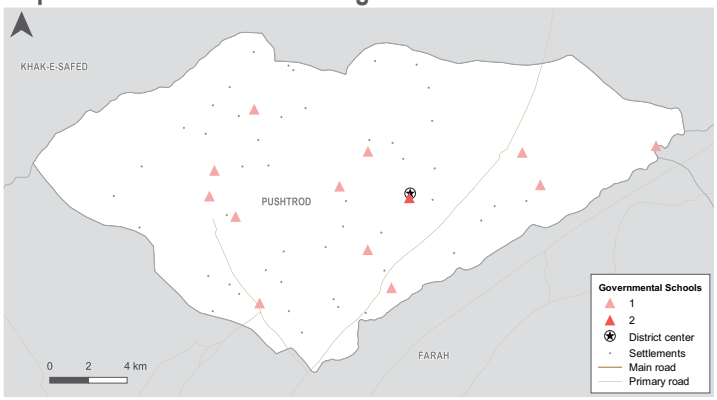
In 0% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

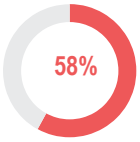
Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Pusht Rod district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:

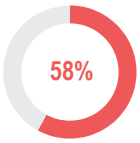


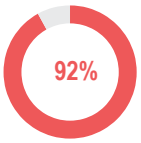
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]



% 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:

Boys: 

Girls: 

In 75% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Pusht Rod district: 2

In 0% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

0% Very few 92% Half 0% Almost all 8% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	58%
Due to both	0%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	67%
2. Burning	33%
3. Household rubbish pit	0%

In 70% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Farah
PUSHT ROD DISTRICT

HEALTH

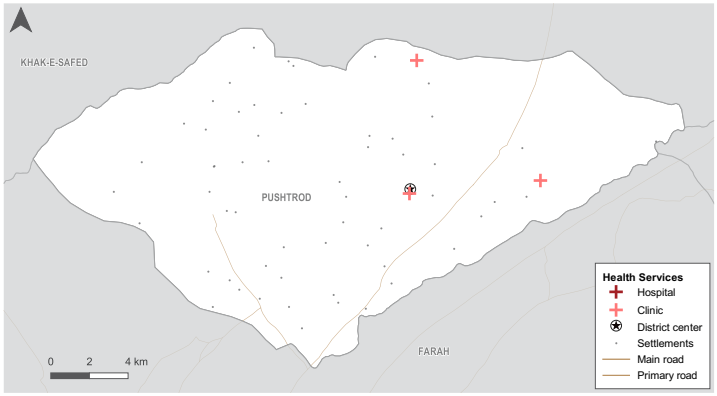
Severity score of health sectoral need in Pusht Rod district: 1

In **83%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection[1]: 0%

% 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%

Reported location of available health facilities:



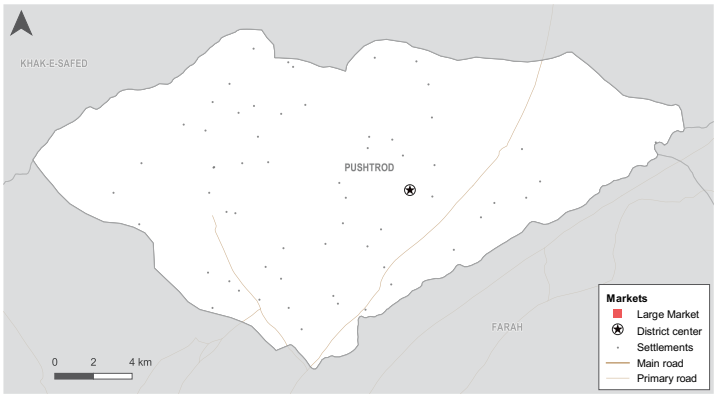
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Pusht Rod district: 1

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	36%
Negatively impacted farming	73%
Negatively impacted wage and business	9%

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:[4]

N/AN/AN/AN/AN/A

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

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	80%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	0%
Consumed seed stocks	88%
Begged or relied on charity	8%
Sold house or land	73%

0% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

0% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Health	92%
Health	92%
Water	58%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

N/A	0%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Faryab
ALMAR DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Faryab**
# of KIs interviewed:	**36**
# of assessed settlements:	**36** (Out of 104)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.65**
- Complexity of actors	**2**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	11%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	33%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	3%
None	56%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **25%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **36%**

Returnees: **19%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Almar district: 1

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

3% Very poor	**97%** Okay	**0%** Good
0% Poor		**0%** Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **0%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	**31%**	**1.** Verbally threatened	**22%**
2. Assaulted without weapon	**22%**	**2.** Assaulted without weapon	**14%**
3. Forced to work	**3%**	**3.** N/A	**N/A%**

In **6%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **11%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**8%**) or due to natural disaster (**3%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **8%**

8% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Almar district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	17%
No, services are too far	33%
No, services are too expensive	50%
No, services are not accessible (others)	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%	More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
14%	Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
86%	Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0%	No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0%	Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Faryab
ALMAR DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Almar district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

11% Makeshift 3% Tents 86% Mud/ bricks 0% Do not know

In 25% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

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

Due to conflict	8%
Due to natural disaster	25%
Due to both	3%

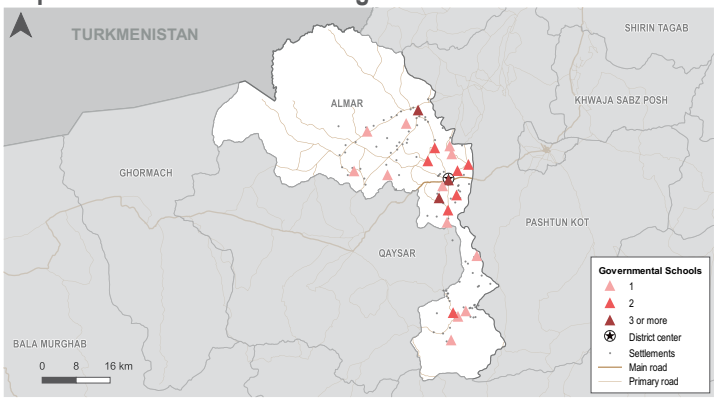
In 77% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Almar district: 2

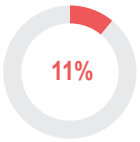
Reported location of available government schools:

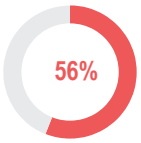


**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys: 

Girls: 

In 33% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Almar district: 2

In 11% and 19% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

25% Very few 72% Half 3% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	3%
Due to natural disaster	14%
Due to both	3%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	100%
2. Household rubbish pit	0%
3. N/A	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Faryab
ALMAR DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Almar district: 2

In **39%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:

Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **8%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Almar district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	6%
Negatively impacted farming	36%
Negatively impacted wage and business	11%

In **86%** 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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	13%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		87%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	97%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	92%
Consumed seed stocks	97%
Begged or relied on charity	92%
Sold house or land	100%

66% and **14%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

69% and **6%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Water	100%
Health	78%
Food	72%

19% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
Protection	14%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Faryab
ANDKHOY DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Faryab**
# of KIs interviewed:	**22**
# of assessed settlements:	**22** (Out of 69)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1**
- Conflict intensity:	**1.6**
- Complexity of actors	**1.75**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	55%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	86%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	0%
None	14%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **55%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **68%**

Returnees: **0%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Andkhoy district: 1

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

18% Very poor
23% Poor
45% Okay
5% Good
9% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **10%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	10%	1. Verbally threatened	5%
2. Assaulted with weapon	5%	2. N/A	N/A%
3. N/A	N/A%	3. N/A	N/A%

In **18%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **41%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**14%**) or due to natural disaster (**41%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Andkhoy district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	68%
No, services are too far	5%
No, services are too expensive	9%
No, services are not accessible (others)	18%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

14% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
82% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
5% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Faryab
ANDKHOY DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

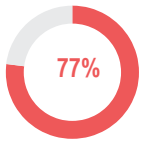
Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Andkhoy district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 14% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

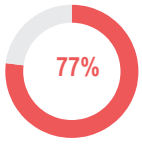


% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Due to conflict	18%
Due to natural disaster	23%
Due to both	23%

In 71% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

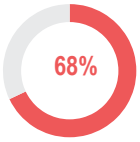
Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Andkhoy district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:

To be added next round

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]



% 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:

Boys:

Girls:

In 73% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Andkhoy district: 2

In 59% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

95% Very few 5% Half 0% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	32%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	0%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	68%
2. Household rubbish pit	32%
3. Burning	0%

In 5% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

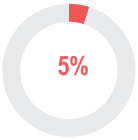
Faryab
ANDKHOY DISTRICT

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Andkhoy district: 1

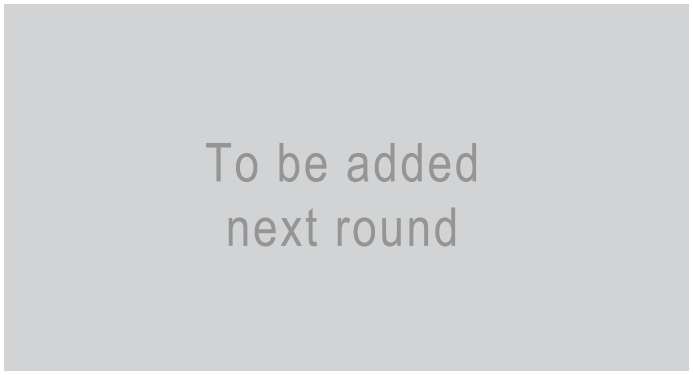
In 18% of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In 18% of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Andkhoy district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	45%
Negatively impacted farming	82%
Negatively impacted wage and business	18%

In 45% 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:[4]

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

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	95%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	95%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	100%
Sold house or land	82%

14% and 0% of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

19% and 5% of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Water	95%
Seeds	64%
Food	59%

73% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
Shelter	19%
Health	6%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Faryab
BILCHERAGH DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Faryab**
# of KIs interviewed:	**6**
# of assessed settlements:	**6** (Out of 39)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**1**
- Complexity of actors	**2.3**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Complexity of actors**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	67%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	100%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	0%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **67%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **17%**

Returnees: **0%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Bilcheragh district: 4

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

33% Very poor
0% Poor
67% Okay
0% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **50%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	100%	1. Verbally threatened	100%
2. Forced to work	83%	2. Forced to work	33%
3. Assaulted with weapon	33%	3. N/A	N/A%

In **100%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **60%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**50%**) or due to natural disaster (**0%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **33%**

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Bilcheragh district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	17%
No, services are too far	33%
No, services are too expensive	0%
No, services are not accessible (others)	50%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

17% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
33% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
17% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
33% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Faryab
BILCHERAGH DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Bilcheragh district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

50% Makeshift | 0% Tents | 50% Mud/ bricks | 0% Do not know

In 0% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	20%
Due to natural disaster	20%
Due to both	40%

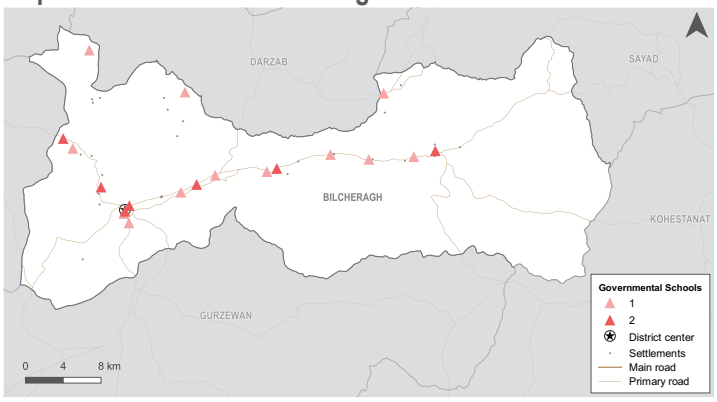
In 75% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Bilcheragh district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:

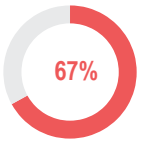


**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:

Girls: 

In 83% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Bilcheragh district: 2

In 50% and 17% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

0% Very few | 17% Half | 83% Almost all | 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

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

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	100%
2. Household rubbish pit	0%
3. N/A	0%

In 33% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Faryab
BILCHERAGH DISTRICT

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Bilcheragh district: 1

In **17%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:

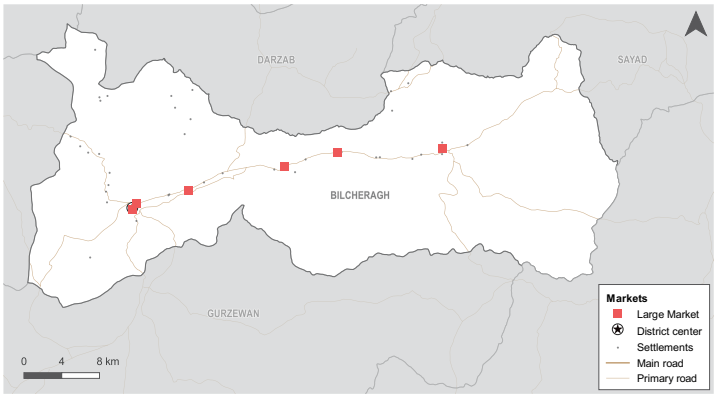
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **17%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Bilcheragh district: 1

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	17%
Negatively impacted farming	83%
Negatively impacted wage and business	67%

In **40%** 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:[4]

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

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	0%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	50%
Sold house or land	83%

0% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

0% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Food	100%
Health	83%
Education	83%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

N/A	0%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Faryab
DAWLAT ABAD FARYAB DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Faryab**
# of KIs interviewed:	**14**
# of assessed settlements:	**14** (Out of 73)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**3.05**
- Complexity of actors	**2.15**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	71%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	86%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	0%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **79%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **79%**

Returnees: **0%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Dawlat Abad Faryab district: 4

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

57% Very poor
0% Poor
36% Okay
0% Good
7% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **71%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	93%	1. Hindered to move freely	93%
2. Hindered to move freely	86%	2. Verbally threatened	43%
3. Assaulted with weapon	57%	3. Forced to work	21%

In **43%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **86%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**71%**) or due to natural disaster (**36%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **21%**

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Dawlat Abad Faryab district: 4

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	0%
No, services are too far	57%
No, services are too expensive	43%
No, services are not accessible (others)	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

36% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
57% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
7% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Faryab
DAWLAT ABAD FARYAB DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Dawlat Abad Faryab district: 3

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

0% Makeshift 29% Tents 71% Mud/ bricks 0% Do not know

In 93% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	21%
Due to natural disaster	21%
Due to both	50%

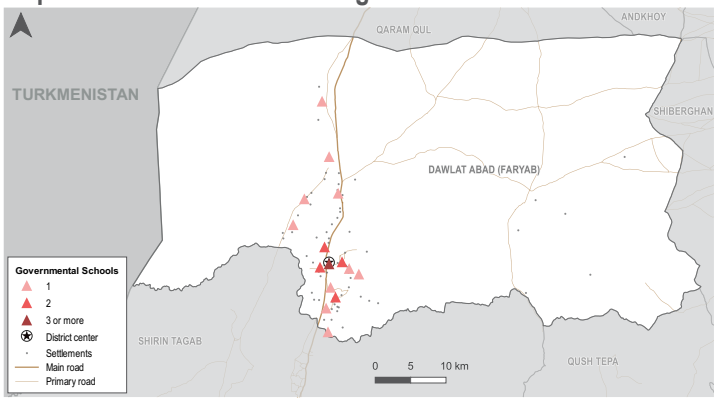
In 85% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Dawlat Abad Faryab district: 4

Reported location of available government schools:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:

Girls:

In 100% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Dawlat Abad Faryab district: 3

In 29% and 14% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

93% Very few 7% Half 0% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	14%
Due to natural disaster	50%
Due to both	36%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	93%
2. Household rubbish pit	7%
3. Burning	0%

In 36% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Faryab
DAWLAT ABAD FARYAB DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

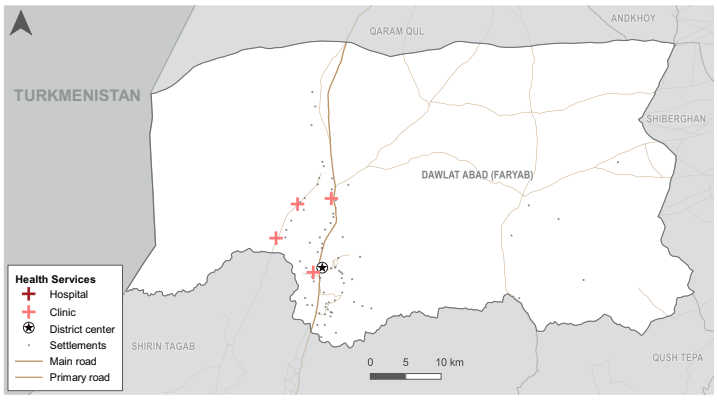
Severity score of health sectoral need in Dawlat Abad Faryab district: 3

In 79% of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



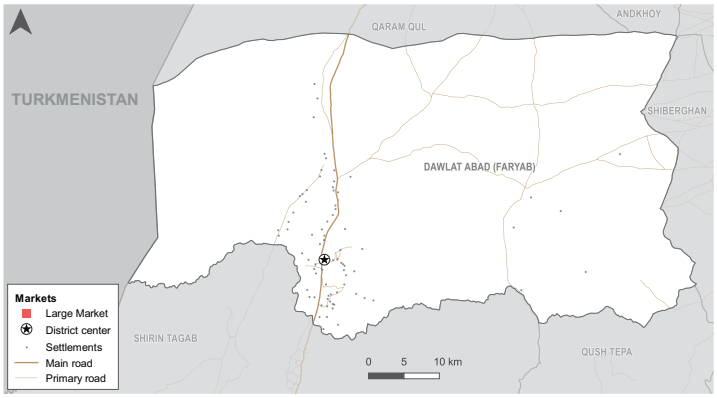
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In 93% of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Dawlat Abad Faryab district: 3

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	93%
Negatively impacted farming	93%
Negatively impacted wage and business	100%

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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	21%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		79%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	100%
Consumed seed stocks	0%
Begged or relied on charity	100%
Sold house or land	100%

86% and 7% of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

64% and 36% of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Water	79%
Education	79%
Health	71%

29% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Health	75%
Food	25%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Faryab
GARZEWAN DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Faryab**
# of KIs interviewed:	**30**
# of assessed settlements:	**30** (Out of 53)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.3**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.15**
- Complexity of actors	**2.15**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	93%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	100%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	3%
Drought	3%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **97%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **10%**

Returnees: **7%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Garzewan district: 4

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

67% Very poor
0% Poor
33% Okay
0% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **100%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Assaulted with weapon	100%	1. Assaulted with weapon	97%
2. Forced to work	97%	2. Assaulted without weapon	93%
3. Forcibly detained	87%	3. Verbally threatened	83%

In **97%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **100%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**90%**) or due to natural disaster (**47%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **3%**

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Garzewan district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	0%
No, services are too far	13%
No, services are too expensive	33%
No, services are not accessible (others)	53%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

10% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
27% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
60% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
3% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Faryab
GARZEWAN DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Garzewan district: 3

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

17% Makeshift 0% Tents 83% Mud/ bricks 0% Do not know

In 67% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

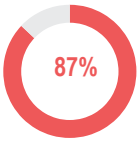
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

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

Due to conflict	17%
Due to natural disaster	7%
Due to both	43%

In 60% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

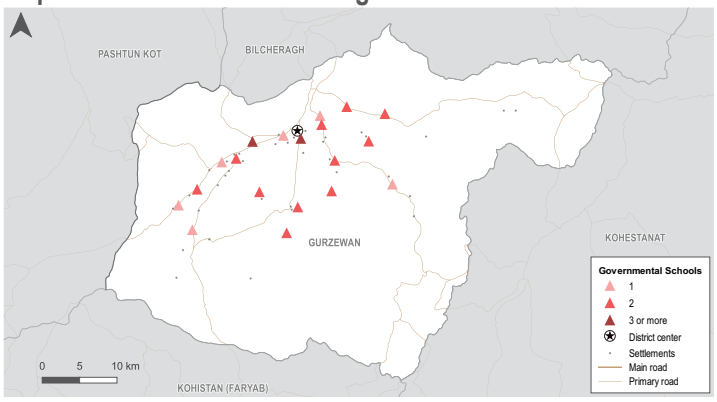
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Garzewan district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:

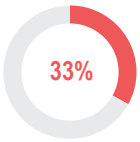


Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

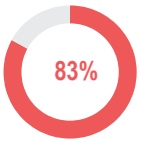
% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:



Girls:



In 63% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Garzewan district: 3

In 0% and 83% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

100%Very few 0% Half 0% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	20%
Due to natural disaster	3%
Due to both	13%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	97%
2. Burning	3%
3. Household rubbish pit	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

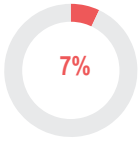
Faryab
GARZEWAN DISTRICT

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Garzewan district: 2

In **30%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:

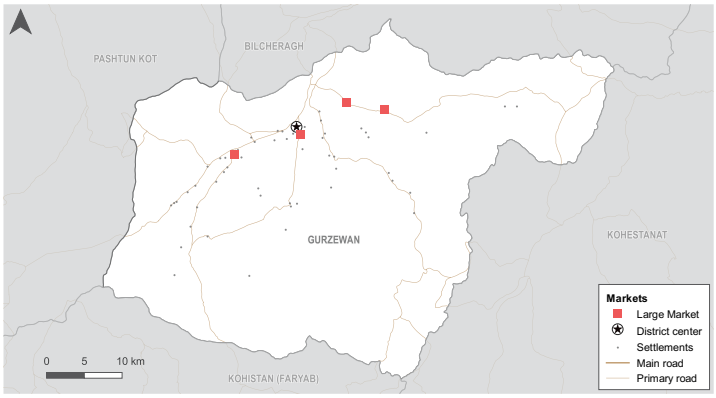
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **83%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Garzewan district: 3

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	67%
Negatively impacted farming	67%
Negatively impacted wage and business	67%

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:[4]

3%	The worst it can be	90%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		7%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	57%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	100%
Sold house or land	100%

73% and **13%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

47% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Food	97%
Health	90%
Water	50%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

N/A	0%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Faryab
KHWAJA SABZ POSH DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Faryab**
# of KIs interviewed:	**20**
# of assessed settlements:	**20** (Out of 91)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**3.45**
- Complexity of actors	**2**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict intensity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	95%
Earthquake	5%
Flood	50%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	10%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **95%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **75%**

Returnees: **5%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Khwaja Sabz Posh district: 4

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

5% Very poor
0% Poor
95% Okay
0% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **80%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	85%	1. Verbally threatened	85%
2. Hindered to move freely	75%	2. Hindered to move freely	75%
3. Assaulted without weapon	60%	3. Assaulted without weapon	30%

In **55%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **100%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**95%**) or due to natural disaster (**40%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **30%**

10% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Khwaja Sabz Posh district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	0%
No, services are too far	0%
No, services are too expensive	5%
No, services are not accessible (others)	95%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

15% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
55% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
30% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Faryab
KHWAJA SABZ POSH DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Khwaja Sabz Posh district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 40% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	0%
Due to both	80%

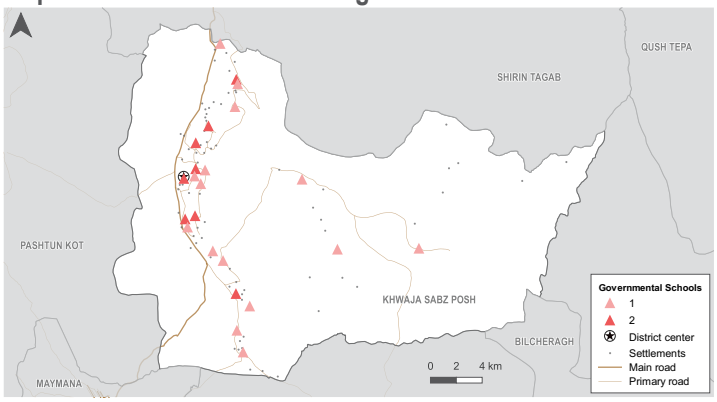
In 94% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Khwaja Sabz Posh district: 2

Reported location of available government schools:

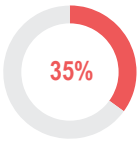


**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:



Girls:

In 55% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Khwaja Sabz Posh district: 2

In 0% and 15% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

45% Very few 15% Half 40% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	5%
Due to natural disaster	15%
Due to both	50%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	50%
2. Communal garbage bin	25%
3. Household rubbish pit	20%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Faryab
KHWAJA SABZ POSH DISTRICT

HEALTH

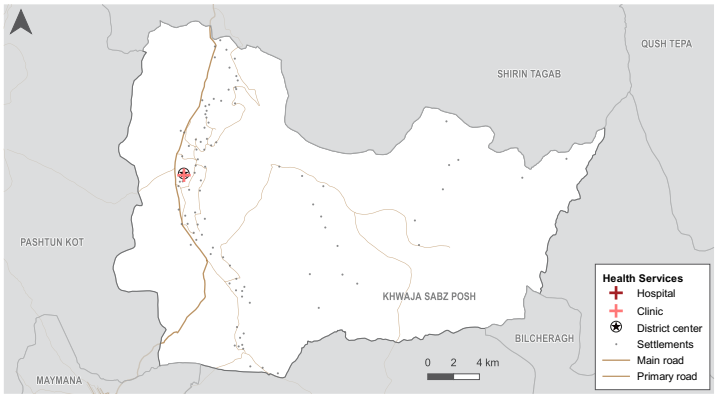
Severity score of health sectoral need in Khwaja Sabz Posh district: 2

In **90%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



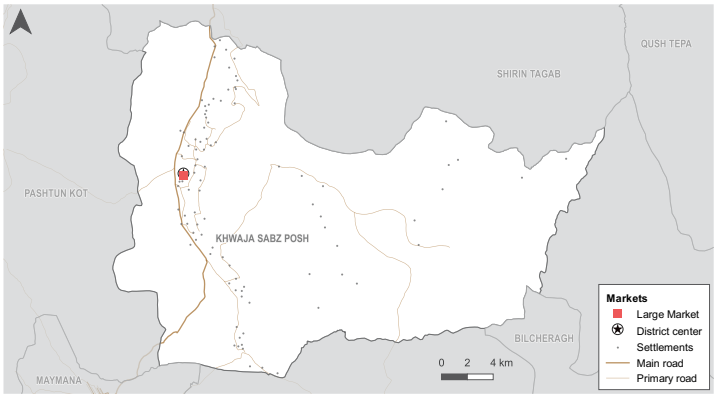
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **40%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Khwaja Sabz Posh district: 3

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	100%
Negatively impacted farming	95%
Negatively impacted wage and business	95%

In **95%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	63%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		37%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	20%
Consumed seed stocks	35%
Begged or relied on charity	95%
Sold house or land	100%

25% and **5%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

5% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Health	90%
Food	85%
Seeds	40%

50% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
Shelter	40%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Faryab
PASHTUN KOT DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Faryab**
# of KIs interviewed:	**57**
# of assessed settlements:	**57** (Out of 246)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.95**
- Complexity of actors	**2**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	61%
Earthquake	5%
Flood	95%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	4%
Drought	11%
None	4%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **96%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **98%**

Returnees: **96%**

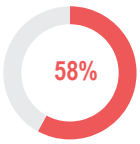
PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Pashtun Kot district: 4

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

9% Very poor	72% Okay	18% Good
0% Poor		**2%** Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection:



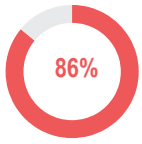
% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	79%	**1.** Verbally threatened	93%
2. Hindered to move freely	63%	**2.** Hindered to move freely	84%
3. Assaulted with weapon	40%	**3.** Assaulted without weapon	61%

In **67%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **65%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**54%**) or due to natural disaster (**53%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5]



54% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Pashtun Kot district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	2%
No, services are too far	49%
No, services are too expensive	26%
No, services are not accessible (others)	23%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

7%	More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
42%	Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
49%	Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0%	No children are malnourished and none fall sick
2%	Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Faryab
PASHTUN KOT DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Pashtun Kot district: 3

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

11% Makeshift 2% Tents 88% Mud/ bricks 0% Do not know

In **86%** of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	16%
Due to both	75%

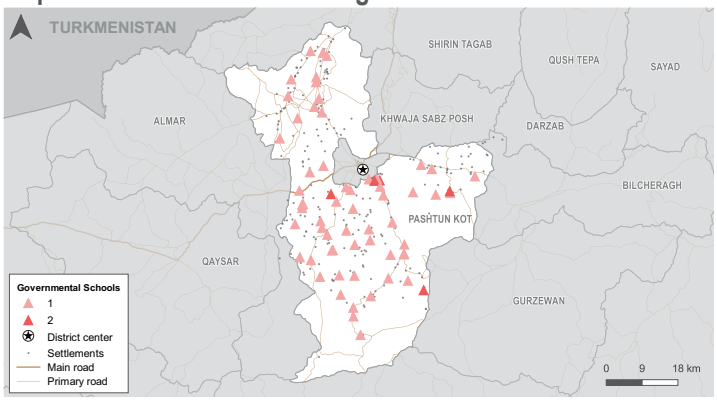
In **100%** of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

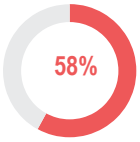
Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Pashtun Kot district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]



% 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:

Boys:

Girls:

In **82%** of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Pashtun Kot district: 3

In **19%** and **28%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

49% Very few 51% Half 0% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	5%
Due to natural disaster	58%
Due to both	33%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	49%
2. Burning	44%
3. Household rubbish pit	7%

In **63%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Faryab
PASHTUN KOT DISTRICT

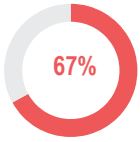
HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Pashtun Kot district: 3

In **42%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:

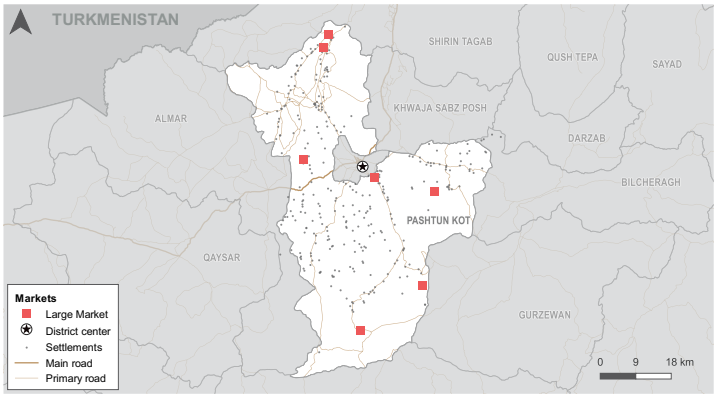
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **35%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Pashtun Kot district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	68%
Negatively impacted farming	88%
Negatively impacted wage and business	91%

In **86%** 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:[4]

8%	The worst it can be	21%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		71%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	100%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	100%
Sold house or land	100%

44% and **16%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

51% and **14%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Water	93%
Seeds	60%
Health	46%

54% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
Shelter	74%
WASH	71%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Faryab
QAISAR DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Faryab**
# of KIs interviewed:	**43**
# of assessed settlements:	**43** (Out of 235)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**3.15**
- Complexity of actors	**2.15**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict intensity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	28%
Earthquake	5%
Flood	84%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	7%
None	2%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **72%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **35%**

Returnees: **21%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Qaisar district: 4

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

12% Very poor
0% Poor
33% Okay
42% Good
14% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection:

60%

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	95%	1. Verbally threatened	95%
2. Assaulted without weapon	45%	2. Forced to work	55%
3. Assaulted with weapon	38%	3. Assaulted without weapon	50%

In **67%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **49%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**23%**) or due to natural disaster (**42%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5]

9%

7% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Qaisar district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	16%
No, services are too far	35%
No, services are too expensive	28%
No, services are not accessible (others)	21%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

2% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
19% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
77% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
2% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Faryab
QAISAR DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Qaisar district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

5% Makeshift 0% Tents 95% Mud/ bricks 0% Do not know

In 60% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

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

Due to conflict	15%
Due to natural disaster	41%
Due to both	37%

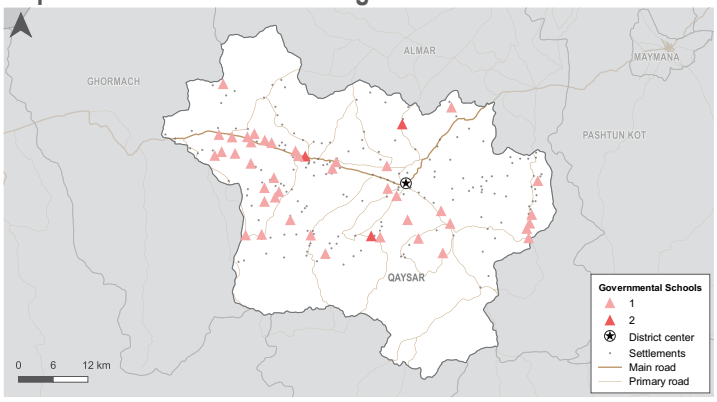
In 87% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Qaisar district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:

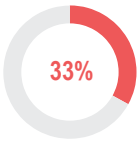


**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:



Girls:

In 91% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Qaisar district: 2

In 12% and 14% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

44% Very few 23% Half 33% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	5%
Due to natural disaster	38%
Due to both	19%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Burning	81%
2. Throw in street/open space	16%
3. Household rubbish pit	2%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Faryab
QAISAR DISTRICT

HEALTH

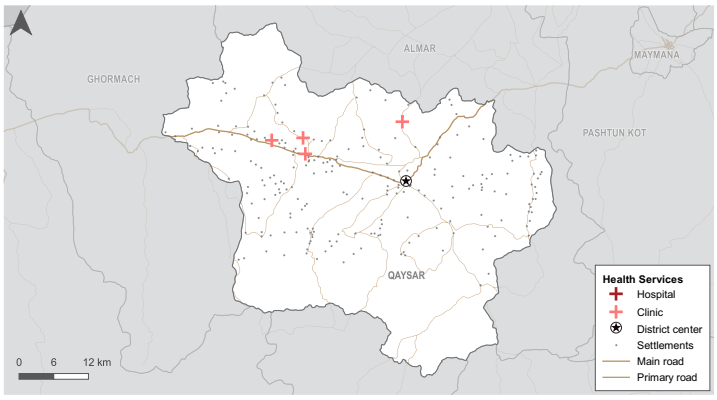
Severity score of health sectoral need in Qaisar district: 2

In **28%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



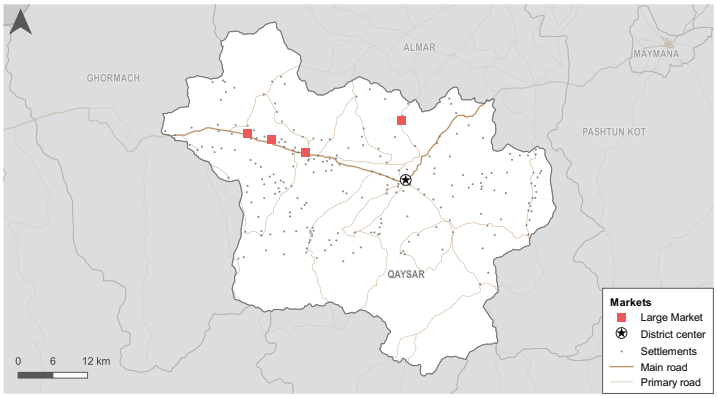
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **37%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Qaisar district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	58%
Negatively impacted farming	93%
Negatively impacted wage and business	16%

In **70%** 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:[4]

10%	The worst it can be	30%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		60%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	95%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	98%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	98%
Sold house or land	100%

41% and **7%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

48% and **29%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Food	60%
Seeds	58%
Employment	53%

65% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
Health	11%
Shelter	7%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Faryab
SHIRIN TAGAB DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Faryab**
# of KIs interviewed:	**23**
# of assessed settlements:	**23** (Out of 129)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**3.55**
- Complexity of actors	**2.15**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict intensity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	96%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	100%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	0%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **96%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **83%**

Returnees: **74%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Shirin Tagab district: 4

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

91% Very poor
9% Poor
0% Okay
0% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **87%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Assaulted with weapon	91%	1. Assaulted with weapon	91%
2. Forced to work	91%	2. Forcibly detained	91%
3. Forcibly detained	91%	3. Hindered to move freely	91%

In **100%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **96%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**87%**) or due to natural disaster (**91%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Shirin Tagab district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	9%
No, services are too far	0%
No, services are too expensive	35%
No, services are not accessible (others)	57%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

30% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
0% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
70% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Faryab
SHIRIN TAGAB DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Shirin Tagab district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 22% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

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

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

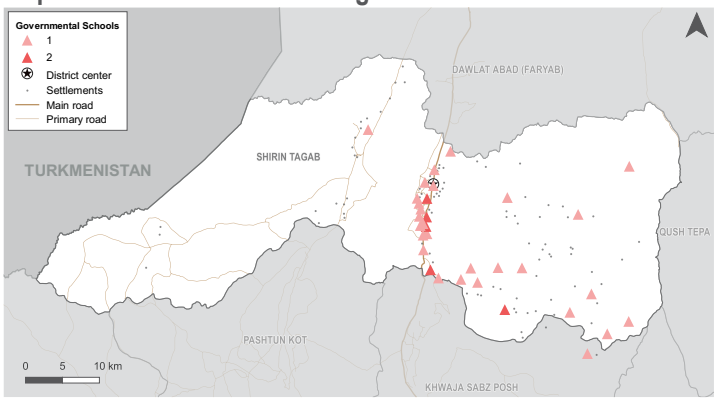
In 100% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

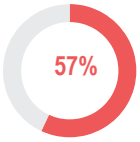
Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Shirin Tagab district: 4

Reported location of available government schools:

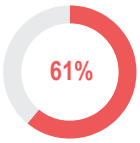


**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]



% 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:

Boys: 

Girls:

In 78% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Shirin Tagab district: 3

In 48% and 4% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

22% Very few 52% Half 22% Almost all 4% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	9%
Due to natural disaster	9%
Due to both	83%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	100%
2. Household rubbish pit	0%
3. N/A	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

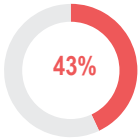
Faryab
SHIRIN TAGAB DISTRICT

HEALTH

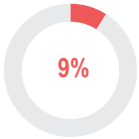
Severity score of health sectoral need in Shirin Tagab district: 3

In **48%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

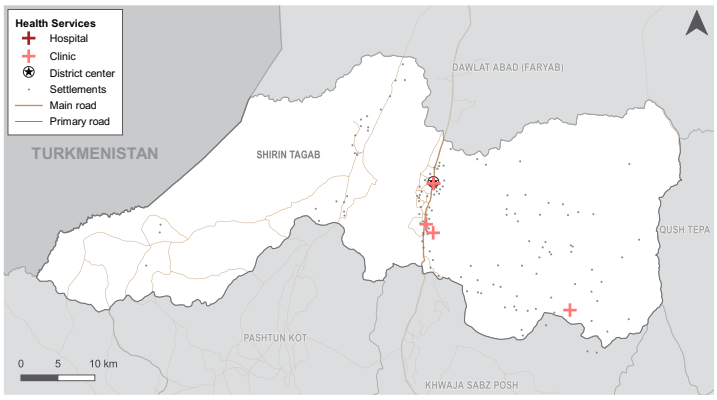
% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection[1]:



% 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:



Reported location of available health facilities:



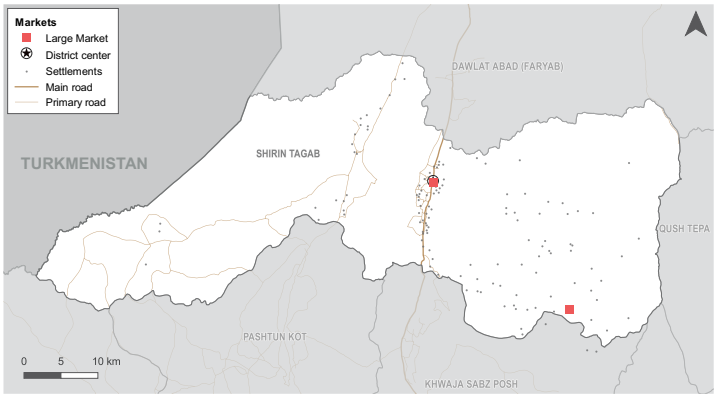
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **91%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Shirin Tagab district: 1

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	100%
Negatively impacted farming	100%
Negatively impacted wage and business	96%

In **22%** 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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	20%	Bad	20%	Almost none
		60%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	26%
Consumed seed stocks	96%
Begged or relied on charity	100%
Sold house or land	100%

17% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

0% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Shelter	96%
Health	74%
Food	57%

43% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
Shelter	90%
WASH	90%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Ghazni
AB BAND DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Ghazni**
# of KIs interviewed:	**18**
# of assessed settlements:	**18** (Out of 76)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**1.9**
- Complexity of actors	**2.65**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	72%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	6%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	11%
None	17%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **39%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **24%**

Returnees: **18%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Ab Band district: 3

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

28% Very poor
6% Poor
67% Okay
0% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection:

56%

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Assaulted without weapon	72%	1. Forced to work	94%
2. Verbally threatened	61%	2. Assaulted without weapon	39%
3. Assaulted with weapon	22%	3. Verbally threatened	39%

In **39%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **61%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**56%**) or due to natural disaster (**6%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5]

22%

50% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Ab Band district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	28%
No, services are too far	56%
No, services are too expensive	11%
No, services are not accessible (others)	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	6%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
33% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
28% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
11% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
28% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Ghazni
AB BAND DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Ab Band district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 20% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

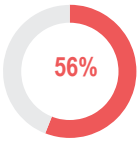
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	39%
Due to natural disaster	11%
Due to both	6%

In 30% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

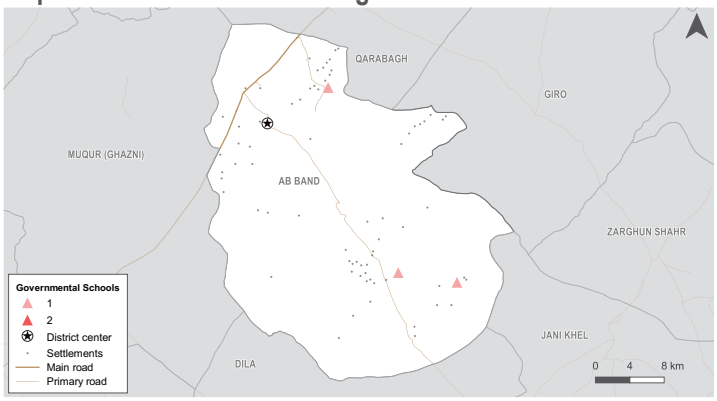
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Ab Band district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:

Girls:

In 78% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Ab Band district: 1

In 33% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

0% Very few 28% Half 72% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

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

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Household rubbish pit	39%
2. Throw in street/open space	33%
3. Burning	22%

In 33% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Ghazni
AB BAND DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

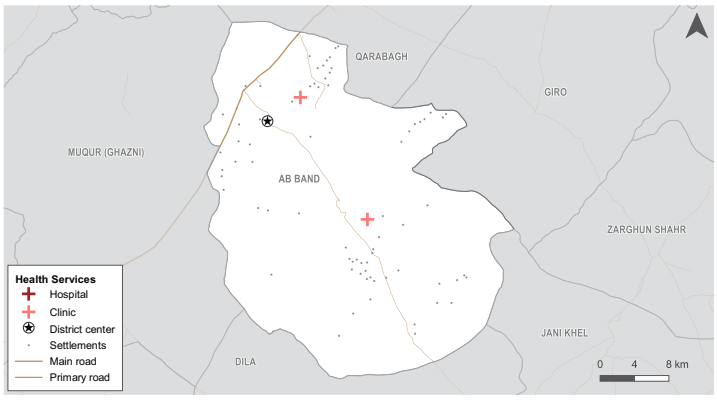
Severity score of health sectoral need in Ab Band district: 2

In **33%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



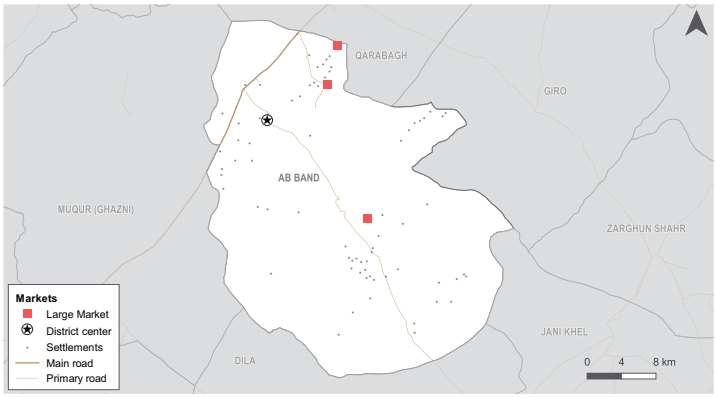
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **41%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Ab Band district: 1

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	44%
Negatively impacted farming	44%
Negatively impacted wage and business	17%

In **22%** 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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	50%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		50%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	83%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	83%
Consumed seed stocks	56%
Begged or relied on charity	33%
Sold house or land	72%

20% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

7% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Education	78%
Seeds	56%
Protection	39%

28% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Shelter	80%
Education	60%
Food	40%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Ghazni
ANDAR DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Ghazni**
# of KIs interviewed:	**44**
# of assessed settlements:	**44** (Out of 257)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**3.65**
- Complexity of actors	**2.4**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict intensity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	91%
Earthquake	7%
Flood	7%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	77%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **43%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **30%**

Returnees: **34%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Andar district: 2

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

7% Very poor
2% Poor
73% Okay
9% Good
9% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **20%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	**61%**	**1.** Hindered to move freely	**66%**
2. Forcibly detained	**57%**	**2.** Forcibly detained	**45%**
3. Hindered to move freely	**55%**	**3.** Forced to work	**41%**

In **32%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **7%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**7%**) or due to natural disaster (**0%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Andar district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	9%
No, services are too far	20%
No, services are too expensive	9%
No, services are not accessible (others)	61%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

18% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
46% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
36% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Ghazni
ANDAR DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Andar district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In **80%** of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	11%
Due to both	80%

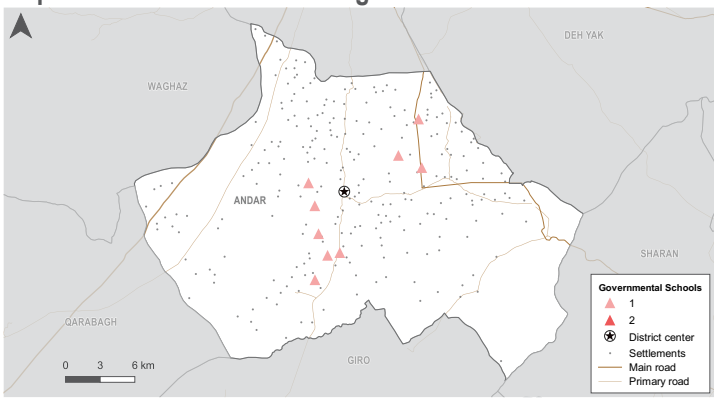
In **95%** of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Andar district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:

Girls:

In **98%** of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Andar district: 2

In **5%** and **0%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

55% Very few 45% Half 0% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	52%
Due to natural disaster	9%
Due to both	36%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	93%
2. Household rubbish pit	5%
3. Burning	2%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Ghazni
ANDAR DISTRICT

HEALTH

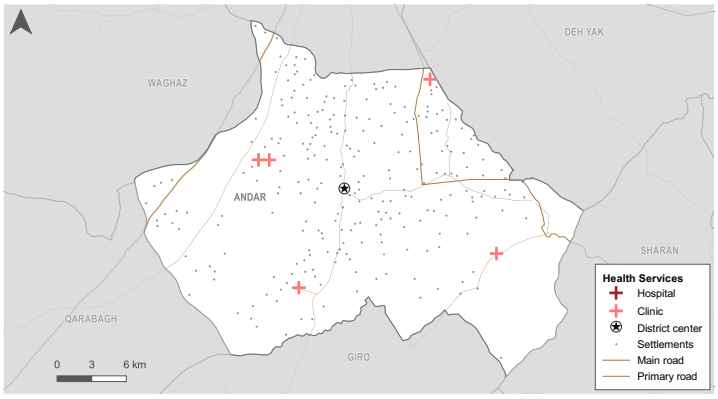
Severity score of health sectoral need in Andar district: 2

In **73%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **2%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Andar district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	27%
Negatively impacted farming	82%
Negatively impacted wage and business	93%

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

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	40%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		60%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	98%
Consumed seed stocks	98%
Begged or relied on charity	14%
Sold house or land	82%

70% and **16%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

55% and **32%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Protection	82%
Education	82%
Health	61%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
Shelter	100%
Health	100%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Ghazni
DEH YAK DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Ghazni**
# of KIs interviewed:	**15**
# of assessed settlements:	**15** (Out of 73)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.35**
- Complexity of actors	**2.65**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	93%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	87%
None	7%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **40%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **0%**

Returnees: **0%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Deh Yak district: 3

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

27% Very poor
7% Poor
67% Okay
0% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	87%	1. Assaulted without weapon	67%
2. Hindered to move freely	60%	2. Forced to work	60%
3. Assaulted without weapon	47%	3. Hindered to move freely	60%

In **13%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **53%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**53%**) or due to natural disaster (**0%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5]

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Deh Yak district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	60%
No, services are too far	40%
No, services are too expensive	0%
No, services are not accessible (others)	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

47% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
27% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
27% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Ghazni
DEH YAK DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Deh Yak district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 20% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

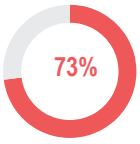
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	20%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	0%

In 20% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

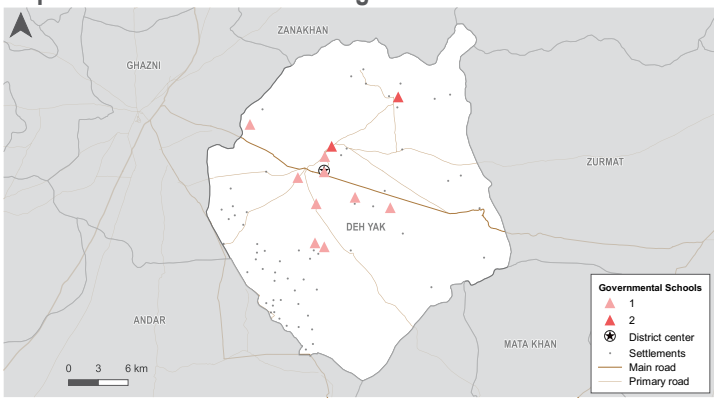
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Deh Yak district: 2

Reported location of available government schools:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:

Girls:

In 13% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Deh Yak district: 1

In 73% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

0% Very few 0% Half 100% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

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

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Household rubbish pit	73%
2. Throw in street/open space	27%
3. Burning	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Ghazni
DEH YAK DISTRICT

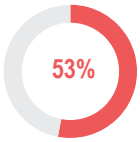
HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Deh Yak district: 1

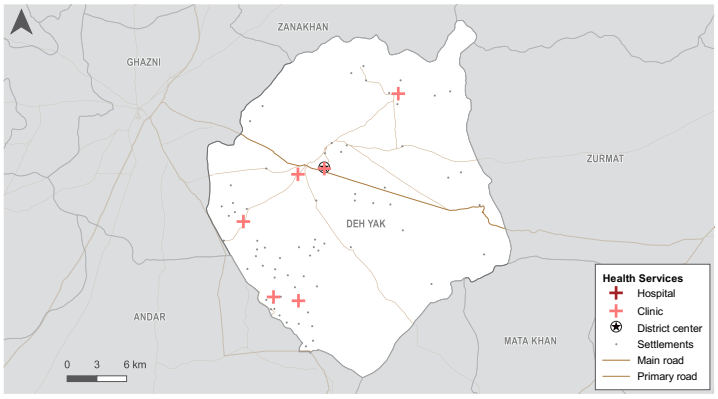
In 13% of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:



Reported location of available health facilities:



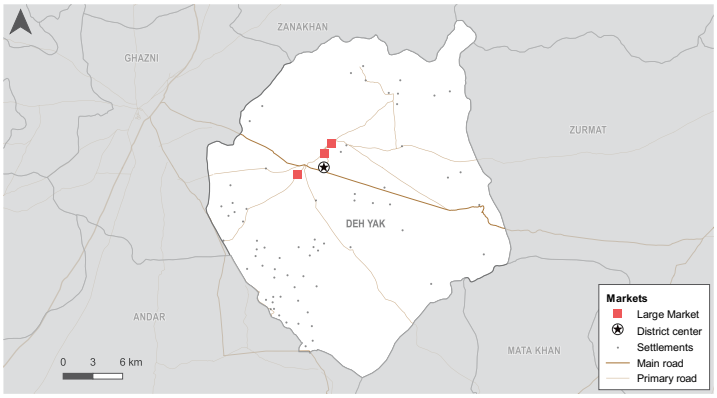
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In 13% of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Deh Yak district: 1

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	67%
Negatively impacted farming	53%
Negatively impacted wage and business	73%

In 33% of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	20%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		80%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	73%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	86%
Consumed seed stocks	0%
Begged or relied on charity	7%
Sold house or land	29%

0% and 9% of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

0% and 9% of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Protection	80%
Health	60%
Employment	60%

14% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
Shelter	50%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Ghazni
GIRO DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Ghazni**
# of KIs interviewed:	**21**
# of assessed settlements:	**21** (Out of 94)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**2**
- Complexity of actors	**2.65**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	43%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	10%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	29%
None	24%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **14%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **5%**

Returnees: **5%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Giro district: 1

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

19% Very poor
14% Poor
62% Okay
0% Good
5% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **24%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Assaulted without weapon	10%	1. Verbally threatened	10%
2. Assaulted with weapon	5%	2. Assaulted with weapon	5%
3. N/A	N/A%	3. Assaulted without weapon	5%

In **0%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **5%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**0%**) or due to natural disaster (**5%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **5%**

5% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Giro district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	5%
No, services are too far	10%
No, services are too expensive	0%
No, services are not accessible (others)	86%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

5% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
19% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
71% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
5% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Ghazni
GIRO DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Giro district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 10% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	10%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	10%

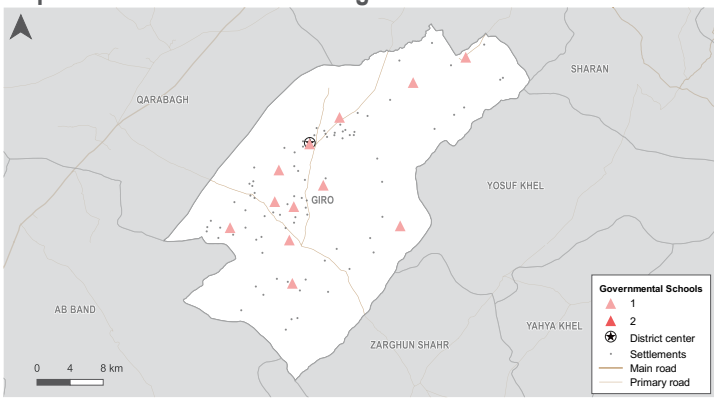
In 40% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Giro district: 2

Reported location of available government schools:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:

Girls:

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Giro district: 1

In 5% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

10% Very few 19% Half 71% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	14%
Due to both	0%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	86%
2. Burning	14%
3. Household rubbish pit	0%

In 5% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

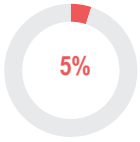
Ghazni
GIRO DISTRICT

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Giro district: 2

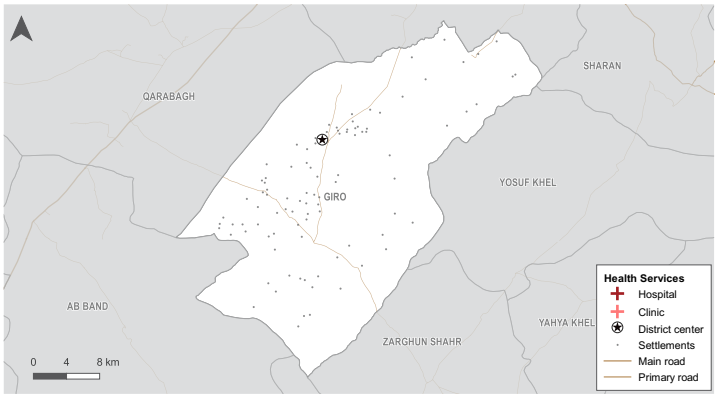
In **29%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



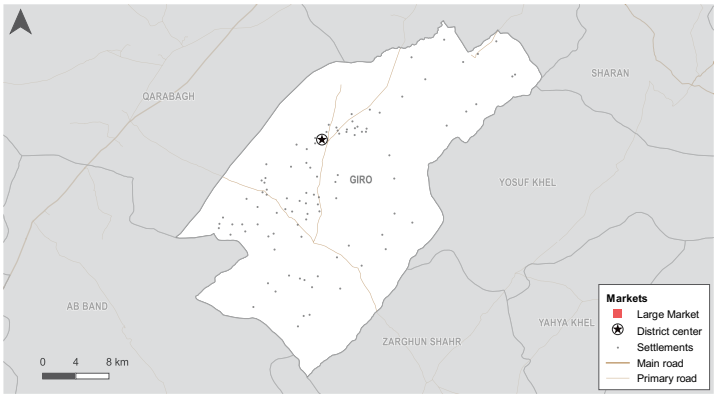
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **14%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Giro district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	0%
Negatively impacted farming	48%
Negatively impacted wage and business	24%

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

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:[4]

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

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	95%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	81%
Consumed seed stocks	95%
Begged or relied on charity	81%
Sold house or land	95%

65% and **10%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

48% and **25%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Education	100%
Health	90%
Food	52%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

N/A	0%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Ghazni
MUQUR GHAZNI DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Ghazni**
# of KIs interviewed:	**29**
# of assessed settlements:	**29** (Out of 118)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.4**
- Complexity of actors	**2.82**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	48%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	21%
None	34%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **45%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **28%**

Returnees: **24%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Muqur Ghazni district: 2

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

10% Very poor
10% Poor
76% Okay
0% Good
3% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection:

34%

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Hindered to move freely	30%	1. Hindered to move freely	23%
2. Verbally threatened	26%	2. Forcibly detained	12%
3. Assaulted with weapon	15%	3. Forced to work	8%

In **24%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **24%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**24%**) or due to natural disaster (**0%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5]

17%

3% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Muqur Ghazni district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	14%
No, services are too far	55%
No, services are too expensive	10%
No, services are not accessible (others)	21%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

3% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
21% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
62% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
10% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
3% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Ghazni
MUQUR GHAZNI DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Muqur Ghazni district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 3% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	21%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	0%

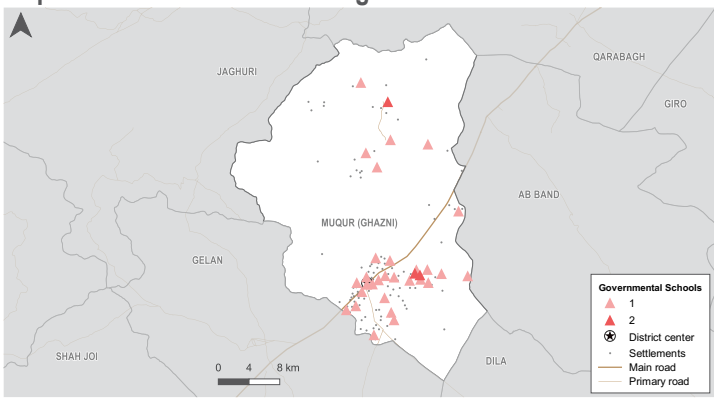
In 0% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Muqur Ghazni district: 2

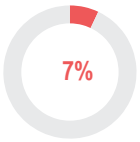
Reported location of available government schools:

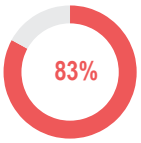


Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys: 

Girls: 

In 28% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Muqur Ghazni district: 1

In 0% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

34% Very few 3% Half 62% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	3%
Due to natural disaster	10%
Due to both	0%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	48%
2. Burning	28%
3. Household rubbish pit	14%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Ghazni
MUQUR GHAZNI DISTRICT

HEALTH

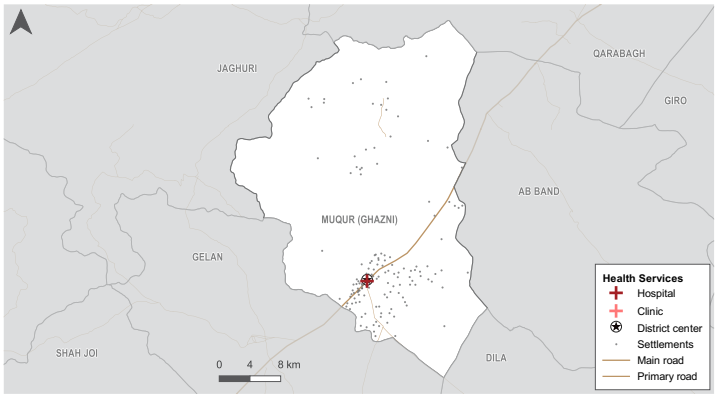
Severity score of health sectoral need in Muqur Ghazni district: 1

In **7%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



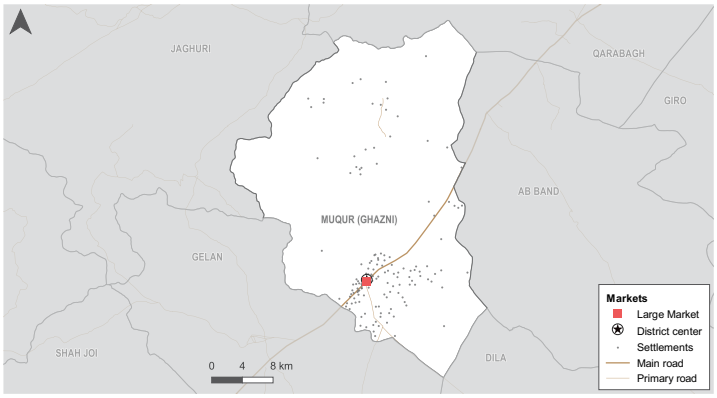
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **33%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Muqur Ghazni district: 1

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	7%
Negatively impacted farming	14%
Negatively impacted wage and business	52%

In **55%** 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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	38%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		56%	Small	6%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	64%
Consumed seed stocks	55%
Begged or relied on charity	59%
Sold house or land	62%

21% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

3% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Health	72%
Food	62%
Hygiene	41%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

N/A	0%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Ghazni
QARABAGH DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Ghazni**
# of KIs interviewed:	**79**
# of assessed settlements:	**79** (Out of 432)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**3.35**
- Complexity of actors	**2.35**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict intensity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	62%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	3%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	19%
None	28%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **39%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **33%**

Returnees: **27%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Qarabagh district: 3

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

44% Very poor
3% Poor
38% Okay
3% Good
13% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection:

55%

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Hindered to move freely	51%	1. Assaulted without weapon	42%
2. Verbally threatened	44%	2. Hindered to move freely	38%
3. Assaulted without weapon	43%	3. Verbally threatened	30%

In **13%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **37%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**37%**) or due to natural disaster (**1%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5]

1%

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Qarabagh district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	32%
No, services are too far	32%
No, services are too expensive	18%
No, services are not accessible (others)	19%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

8% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
11% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
49% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
32% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Ghazni
QARABAGH DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Qarabagh district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 1% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

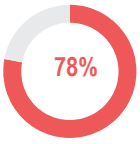
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	22%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	1%

In 6% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

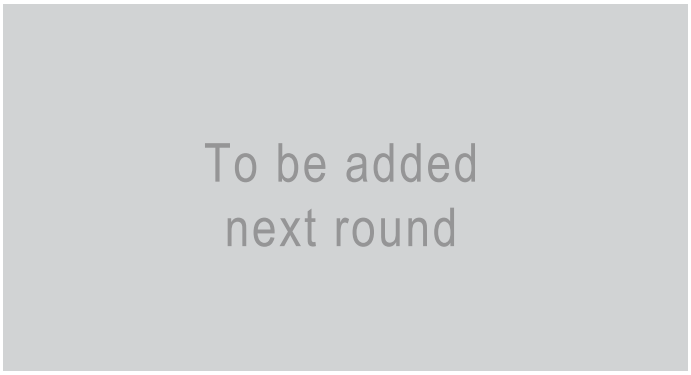
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Qarabagh district: 2

Reported location of available government schools:

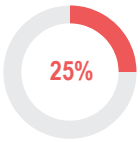


**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

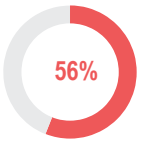
% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:



Girls:



In 42% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Qarabagh district: 2

In 46% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

14% Very few 39% Half 47% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	9%
Due to natural disaster	6%
Due to both	0%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	85%
2. Burning	15%
3. Household rubbish pit	0%

In 20% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Ghazni
QARABAGH DISTRICT

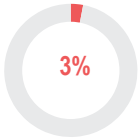
HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

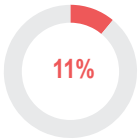
Severity score of health sectoral need in Qarabagh district: 1

In **18%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

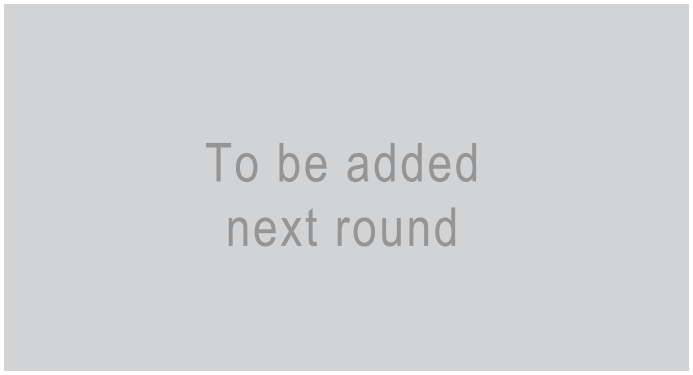
% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection[1]:



% 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:



Reported location of available health facilities:



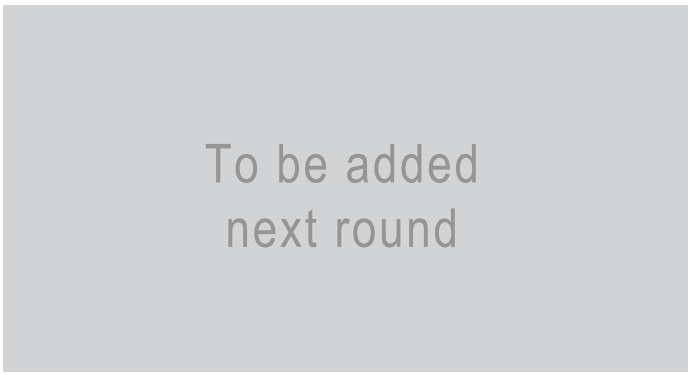
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **24%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Qarabagh district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	47%
Negatively impacted farming	53%
Negatively impacted wage and business	66%

In **42%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:[4]

3%	The worst it can be	24%	Bad	12%	Almost none
		61%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	90%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	57%
Consumed seed stocks	37%
Begged or relied on charity	35%
Sold house or land	36%

31% and **1%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

21% and **3%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Education	59%
Seeds	58%
Protection	41%

27% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	81%
Education	48%
Shelter	24%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Ghazni
WAGHAZ DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Ghazni**
# of KIs interviewed:	**21**
# of assessed settlements:	**21** (Out of 108)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.6**
- Conflict intensity:	**1.45**
- Complexity of actors	**2.8**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Complexity of actors**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	24%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	29%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	43%
None	33%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **10%** Returnees: **0%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Waghaz district: 2

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

14% Very poor **5%** Poor **67%** Okay **5%** Good **10%** Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **43%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	24%	1. Hindered to move freely	19%
2. Hindered to move freely	19%	2. Verbally threatened	19%
3. Assaulted with weapon	10%	3. Assaulted with weapon	5%

In **5%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **19%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**14%**) or due to natural disaster (**10%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Waghaz district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	0%
No, services are too far	33%
No, services are too expensive	19%
No, services are not accessible (others)	48%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

29% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
29% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
29% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
5% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
10% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Ghazni
WAGHAZ DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Waghaz district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 0% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	14%
Due to both	0%

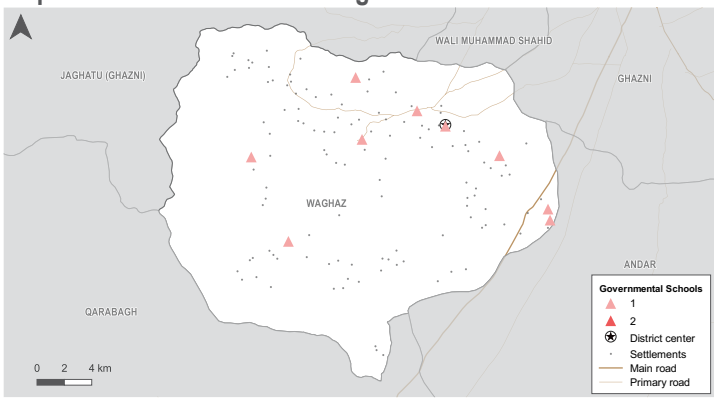
In 100% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

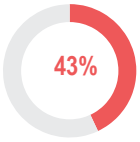
Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Waghaz district: 2

Reported location of available government schools:



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]



% 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:

Boys:

Girls:

In 10% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Waghaz district: 1

In 0% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

10% Very few 62% Half 29% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	5%
Due to both	0%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Household rubbish pit	62%
2. Burning	38%
3. Throw in street/open space	0%

In 43% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Ghazni
WAGHAZ DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Waghaz district: 1

In **19%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:

Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **10%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Waghaz district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	5%
Negatively impacted farming	24%
Negatively impacted wage and business	10%

In **86%** 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:[4]

22%	The worst it can be	39%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		39%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	100%
Consumed seed stocks	71%
Begged or relied on charity	90%
Sold house or land	86%

19% and **52%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

29% and **38%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Health	90%
Education	71%
Water	48%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

N/A	0%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Ghazni
WAL E MUHAMMAD E SHAHID

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	Ghazni
# of KIs interviewed:	18
# of assessed settlements:	18 (Out of 73)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	1.2
- Conflict intensity:	1.5
- Complexity of actors	3.12
Main driver of low accessibility:	Complexity of actors

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	94%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	33%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	6%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **50%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: 33%

Returnees: 17%

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Wal e Muhammad e Shahid 1

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

0% Very poor	94% Okay	6% Good
0% Poor		0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: 22%

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Assaulted with weapon	28%	1. Assaulted with weapon	22%
2. Assaulted without weapon	11%	2. Assaulted without weapon	17%
3. N/A	N/A%	3. Hindered to move freely	6%

In **0%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **56%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**50%**) or due to natural disaster (**17%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] 0%

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Wal e Muhammad e Shahid 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	17%
No, services are too far	22%
No, services are too expensive	11%
No, services are not accessible (others)	50%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

28%	More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
50%	Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
22%	Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0%	No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0%	Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Ghazni
WAL E MUHAMMAD E SHAHID

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Wal e Muhammad e Shahid district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 11% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	50%
Due to natural disaster	6%
Due to both	11%

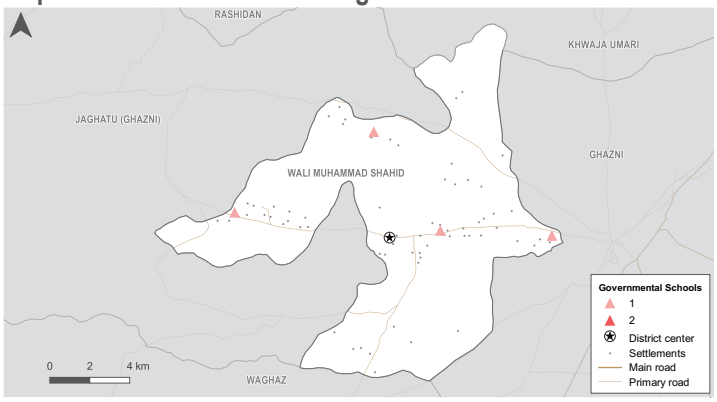
In 25% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Wal e Muhammad e Shahid 2

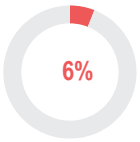
Reported location of available government schools:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys: 

Girls:

In 50% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Wal e Muhammad e Shahid district: 2

In 6% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

11% Very few 78% Half 11% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	50%
Due to both	28%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Burning	89%
2. Throw in street/open space	11%
3. Household rubbish pit	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Ghazni
WAL E MUHAMMAD E SHAHID

HEALTH

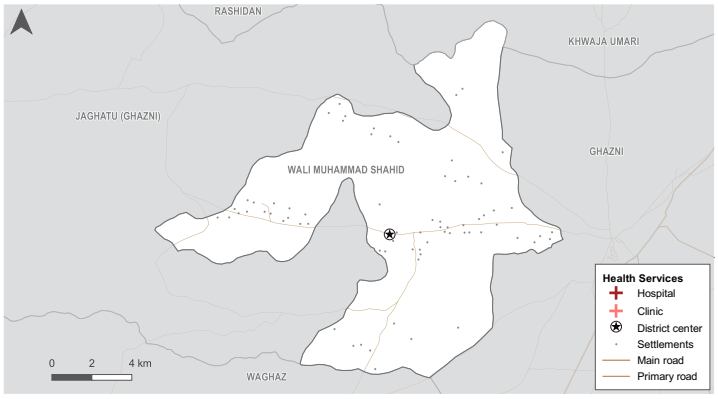
Severity score of health sectoral need in Wal e Muhammad e Shahid district: 2

In **0%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



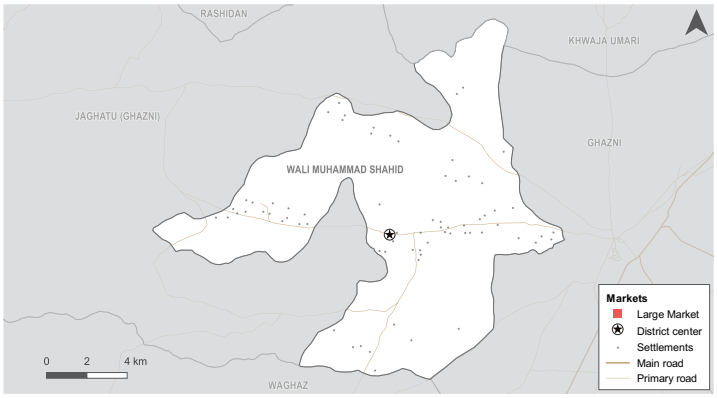
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **50%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Wal e Muhammad e Shahid district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	100%
Negatively impacted farming	94%
Negatively impacted wage and business	33%

In **83%** 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:[4]

13%	The worst it can be	13%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		73%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	44%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	61%
Sold house or land	94%

50% and **22%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

22% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Shelter	78%
Food	78%
Water	50%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

N/A	0%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Ghor
CHARSADRA DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Ghor**
# of KIs interviewed:	**15**
# of assessed settlements:	**15** (Out of 68)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**2.6**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.25**
- Complexity of actors	**2.65**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

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

In **87%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **0%**

Returnees: **7%**

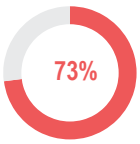
PROTECTION

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]

7% Very poor
27% Poor
67% Okay
0% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Hindered to move freely	100%	**1.** Verbally threatened	100%
2. Assaulted with weapon	93%	**2.** Assaulted without weapon	27%
3. Verbally threatened	93%	**3.** N/A	N/A%

In **93%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **100%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**100%**) or due to natural disaster (**0%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5]

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Charsadra district: 4

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	7%
No, services are too far	60%
No, services are too expensive	13%
No, services are not accessible (others)	20%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

13% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
87% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
0% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Ghor
CHARSADRA DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Charsadra district: 3

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

67% Makeshift | 0% Tents | 33% Mud/ bricks | 0% Do not know

In 0% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	27%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	73%

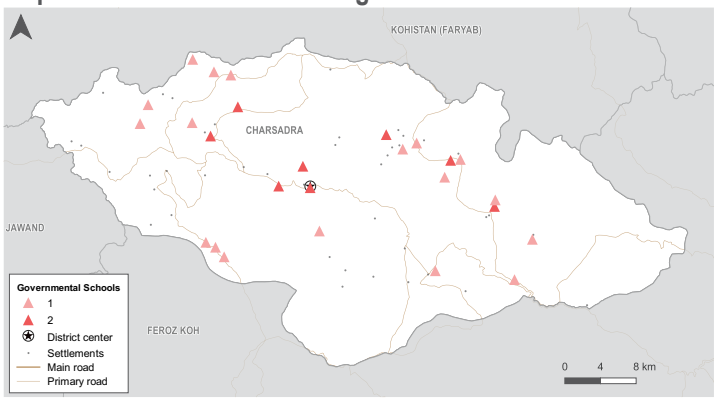
In 73% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

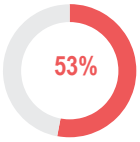
Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Charsadra district: 4

Reported location of available government schools:



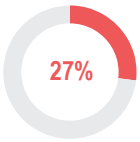
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]



% 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:

Boys:



Girls:

In 100% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Charsadra district: 2

In 27% and 7% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

53% Very few | 47% Half | 0% Almost all | 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	13%
Due to both	7%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Burning	53%
2. Throw in street/open space	40%
3. Communal garbage bin	7%

In 87% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

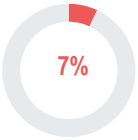
Ghor
CHARSADRA DISTRICT

HEALTH

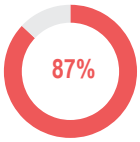
Severity score of health sectoral need in Charsadra district: 3

In **73%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

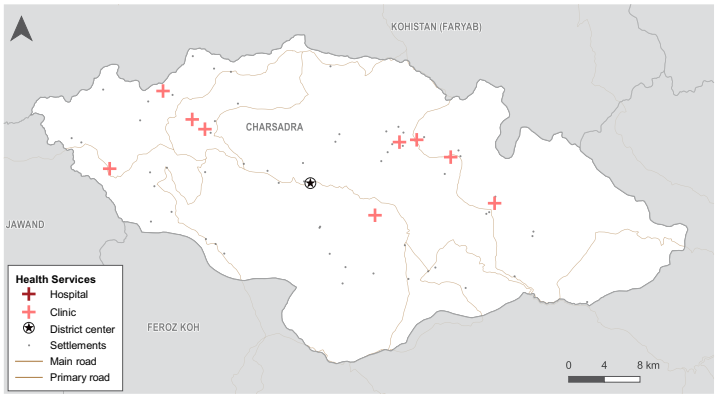
% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection[1]:



% 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:



Reported location of available health facilities:



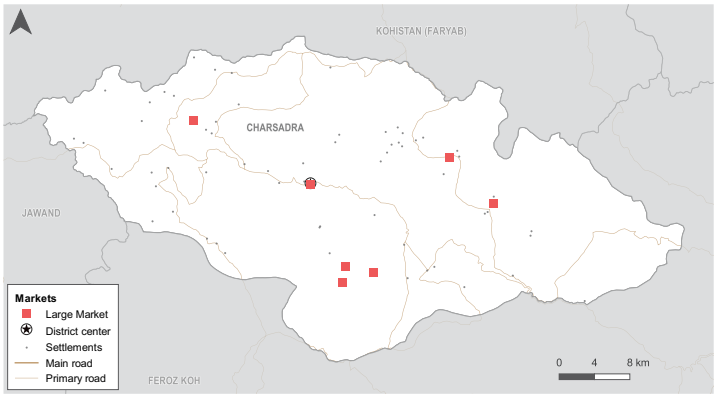
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **73%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Charsadra district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	73%
Negatively impacted farming	73%
Negatively impacted wage and business	13%

In **87%** 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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	69%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		31%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	60%
Consumed seed stocks	47%
Begged or relied on charity	100%
Sold house or land	100%

33% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

27% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Food	100%
Health	73%
Seeds	60%

13% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

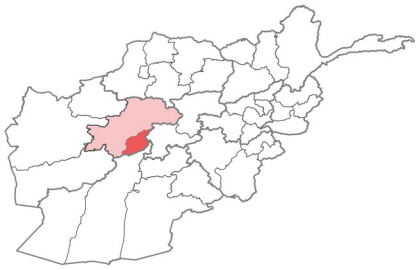
Health	100%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Ghor
PASABAND DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Ghor**
# of KIs interviewed:	**49**
# of assessed settlements:	**49** (Out of 292)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**2.6**
- Conflict intensity:	**1.15**
- Complexity of actors	**2.4**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Physical constraints**



DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	80%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	71%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	16%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **88%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **10%**

Returnees: **6%**

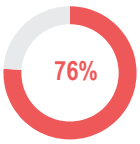
PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Pasaband district: 4

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

22% Very poor
20% Poor
45% Okay
4% Good
8% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Hindered to move freely	90%	1. Hindered to move freely	86%
2. Verbally threatened	82%	2. Verbally threatened	69%
3. Assaulted with weapon	31%	3. Assaulted with weapon	12%

In **76%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **63%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**59%**) or due to natural disaster (**35%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5]

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Pasaband district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	12%
No, services are too far	41%
No, services are too expensive	6%
No, services are not accessible (others)	41%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

4% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
29% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
59% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
8% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Ghor
PASABAND DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Pasaband district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

0% Makeshift 4% Tents 96% Mud/ bricks 0% Do not know

In 31% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	10%
Due to natural disaster	2%
Due to both	67%

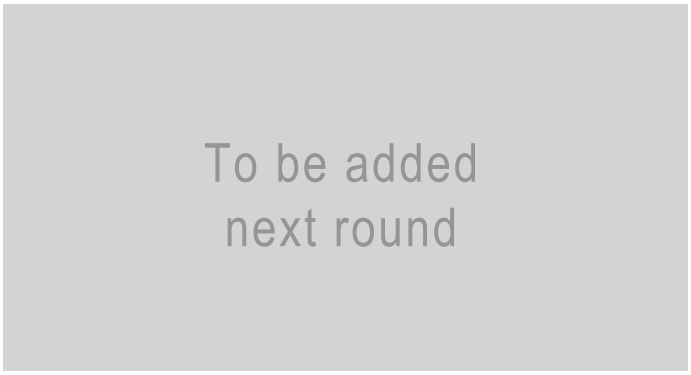
In 87% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Pasaband district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:

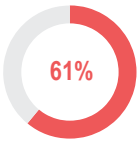


**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:



Girls:

In 76% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Pasaband district: 3

In 53% and 41% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

61% Very few 33% Half 6% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	10%
Due to natural disaster	53%
Due to both	22%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	100%
2. Household rubbish pit	0%
3. N/A	0%

In 45% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Ghor
PASABAND DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Pasaband district: 3

In **80%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:

To be added next round

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **51%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Pasaband district: 3

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

To be added next round

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	80%
Negatively impacted farming	84%
Negatively impacted wage and business	57%

In **84%** 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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	22%	Bad	2%	Almost none
		76%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	98%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	90%
Consumed seed stocks	88%
Begged or relied on charity	35%
Sold house or land	31%

77% and **8%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

71% and **13%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Seeds	92%
Health	82%
Education	80%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	50%
Health	50%
Education	50%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Helmand
BAGHRAN DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Helmand**
# of KIs interviewed:	**38**
# of assessed settlements:	**38** (Out of 249)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**3**
- Conflict intensity:	**1.3**
- Complexity of actors	**3.1**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Complexity of actors**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	50%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	11%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	3%
Drought	84%
None	13%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **47%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **6%**

Returnees: **6%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Baghran district: 2

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

0% Very poor
0% Poor
24% Okay
18% Good
58% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **0%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Hindered to move freely	45%	1. Verbally threatened	42%
2. Verbally threatened	39%	2. Hindered to move freely	37%
3. Forcibly detained	13%	3. Assaulted without weapon	16%

In **29%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **50%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**45%**) or due to natural disaster (**11%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **79%**

45% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Baghran district: 4

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	13%
No, services are too far	39%
No, services are too expensive	5%
No, services are not accessible (others)	42%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

71% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
21% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
8% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Helmand
BAGHRAN DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Baghran district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 56% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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%
Due to natural disaster	34%
Due to both	13%

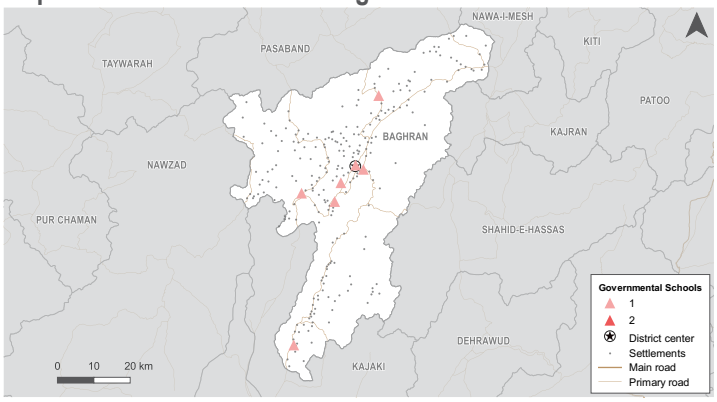
In 95% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Baghran district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:

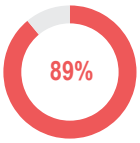


Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:



Girls:

In 3% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Baghran district: 2

In 13% and 5% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

39% Very few 42% Half 18% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	18%
Due to natural disaster	37%
Due to both	0%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	97%
2. Communal garbage bin	3%
3. Household rubbish pit	0%

In 8% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

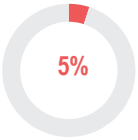
Helmand
BAGHRAN DISTRICT

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Baghran district: 2

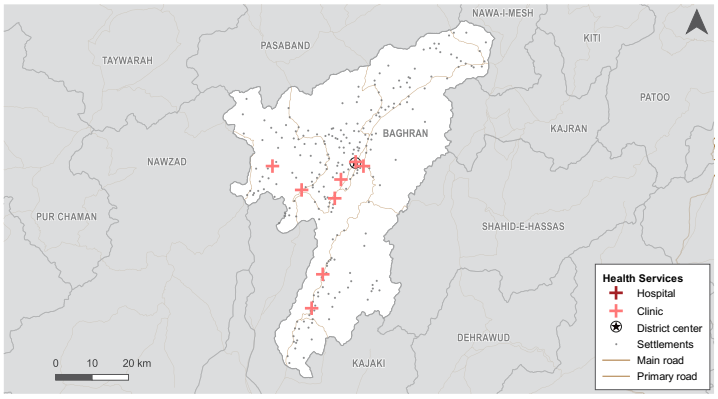
In **71%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



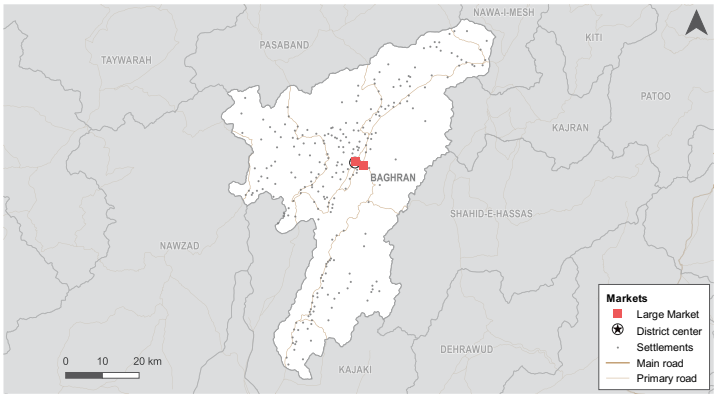
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **33%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Baghran district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	37%
Negatively impacted farming	58%
Negatively impacted wage and business	24%

In **47%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:[4]

6%	The worst it can be	61%	Bad	6%	Almost none
		28%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	95%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	89%
Consumed seed stocks	77%
Begged or relied on charity	74%
Sold house or land	81%

42% and **3%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

28% and **8%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Food	84%
Health	63%
Water	47%

42% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

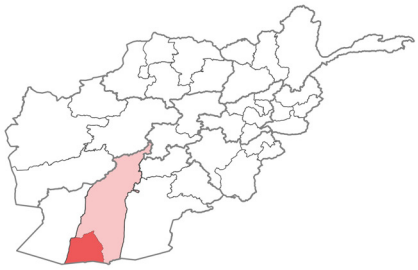
Food	63%
Health	63%
WASH	31%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Helmand
DEH E SHU DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Helmand**
# of KIs interviewed:	**32**
# of assessed settlements:	**32** (Out of 118)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**3**
- Conflict intensity:	**1.1**
- Complexity of actors	**2.95**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Physical constraints**



DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	3%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	22%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	94%
None	6%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **38%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **34%**

Returnees: **13%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Deh e Shu district: 1

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

0% Very poor
0% Poor
97% Okay
3% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **9%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. N/A	N/A%	1. N/A	0%
2. N/A	N/A%	2. N/A	0%
3. N/A	N/A%	3. N/A	0%

In **3%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

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

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **9%**

9% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Deh e Shu district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	0%
No, services are too far	6%
No, services are too expensive	6%
No, services are not accessible (others)	88%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
13% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
78% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
9% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Helmand
DEH E SHU DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Deh e Shu district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

3% Makeshift | 0% Tents | 97% Mud/ bricks | 0% Do not know

In 9% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	38%
Due to both	3%

In 100% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

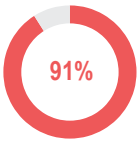
Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Deh e Shu district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys: 

Girls:

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Deh e Shu district: 3

In 47% and 53% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

6% Very few | 63% Half | 31% Almost all | 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	3%
Due to natural disaster	59%
Due to both	0%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	94%
2. Household rubbish pit	6%
3. Burning	0%

In 69% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Helmand
DEH E SHU DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Deh e Shu district: 2

In **94%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:

Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Deh e Shu district: 3

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	81%
Negatively impacted farming	56%
Negatively impacted wage and business	69%

In **63%** 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:[4]

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

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	84%
Consumed seed stocks	66%
Begged or relied on charity	3%
Sold house or land	6%

47% and **34%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

34% and **41%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Health	100%
Food	94%
Education	69%

41% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

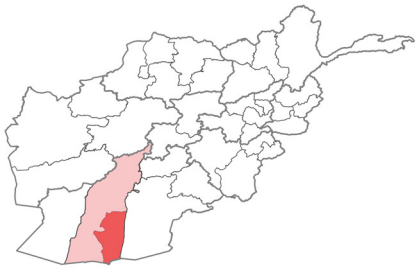
Food	100%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Helmand
GARMSER DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Helmand**
# of KIs interviewed:	**36**
# of assessed settlements:	**36** (Out of 190)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**2**
- Conflict intensity:	**3.05**
- Complexity of actors	**2.25**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**



DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	100%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	11%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	97%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **92%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **89%**

Returnees: **6%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Garmser district: 4

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

100% Very poor
0% Poor
0% Okay
0% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: 97%

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Hindered to move freely	100%	1. Hindered to move freely	94%
2. Verbally threatened	83%	2. Verbally threatened	64%
3. Assaulted without weapon	33%	3. Assaulted without weapon	56%

In **100%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **74%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**74%**) or due to natural disaster (**8%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] 0%

6% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Garmser district: 4

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	0%
No, services are too far	6%
No, services are too expensive	53%
No, services are not accessible (others)	42%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

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% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Helmand
GARMSER DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Garmser district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 32% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	14%
Due to both	86%

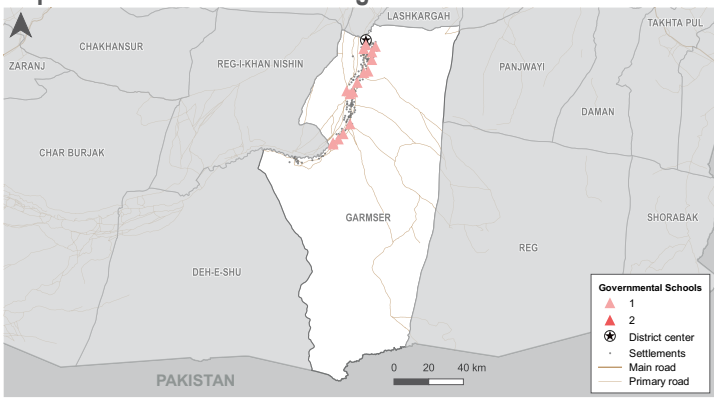
In 100% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

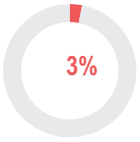
Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Garmser district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:

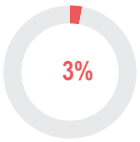


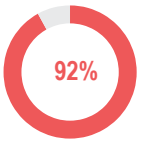
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]



% 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:

Boys: 

Girls: 

In 92% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Garmser district: 3

In 0% and 39% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

11% Very few 89% Half 0% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	3%
Due to natural disaster	19%
Due to both	78%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	100%
2. Household rubbish pit	0%
3. N/A	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

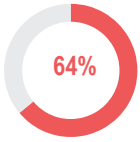
Helmand
GARMSER DISTRICT

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Garmser district: 2

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

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:

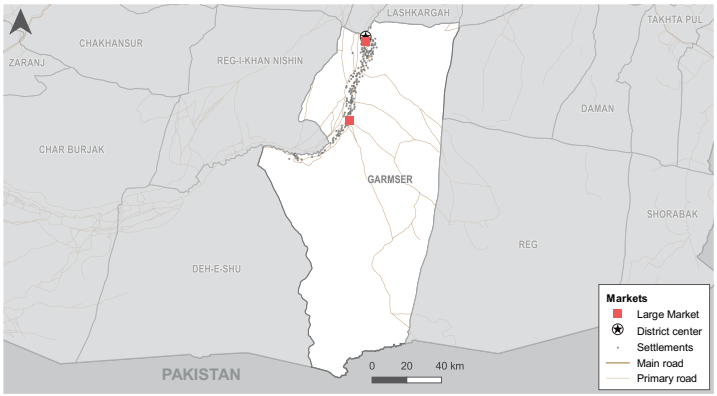
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Garmser district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	100%
Negatively impacted farming	100%
Negatively impacted wage and business	100%

In **14%** 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:[4]

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

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	100%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	100%
Sold house or land	100%

25% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

22% and **8%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Food	89%
Employment	83%
Water	56%

94% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
Shelter	85%
WASH	24%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Helmand
LASHKARGAH DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Helmand**
# of KIs interviewed:	**33**
# of assessed settlements:	**33** (Out of 89)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1**
- Conflict intensity:	**3.45**
- Complexity of actors	**1.6**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict intensity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	33%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	9%
None	64%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **33%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **61%**

Returnees: **61%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Lashkargah district: 3

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

36% Very poor
0% Poor
39% Okay
24% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **45%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Assaulted without weapon	45%	1. Assaulted without weapon	48%
2. Forced to work	45%	2. Verbally threatened	48%
3. Verbally threatened	36%	3. Hindered to move freely	27%

In **64%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **33%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**33%**) or due to natural disaster (**0%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Lashkargah district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	33%
No, services are too far	24%
No, services are too expensive	6%
No, services are not accessible (others)	36%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

12% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
27% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
52% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
9% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Helmand
LASHKARGAH DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Lashkargah district: 1

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

3% Makeshift 0% Tents 97% Mud/ bricks 0% Do not know

In 0% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	36%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	0%

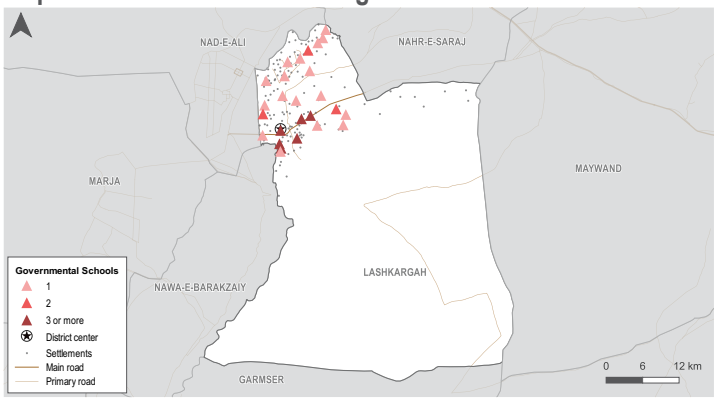
In 0% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Lashkargah district: 2

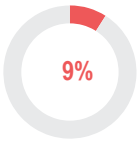
Reported location of available government schools:



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys: 

Girls:

In 33% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Lashkargah district: 2

In 9% and 39% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

6% Very few 39% Half 55% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

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

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	76%
2. Communal garbage bin	15%
3. Burning	6%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Helmand
LASHKARGAH DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

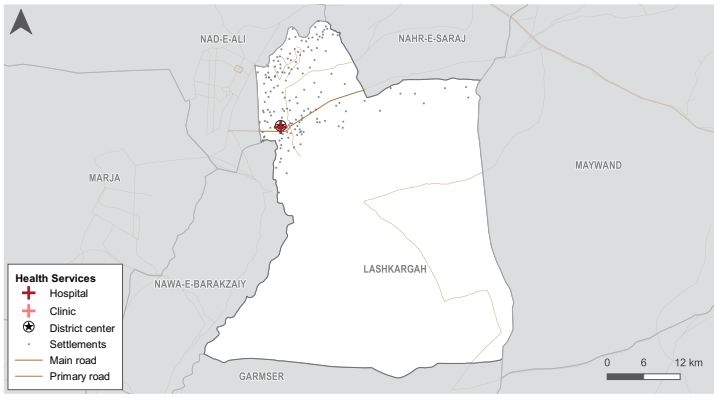
Severity score of health sectoral need in Lashkargah district: 2

In **0%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



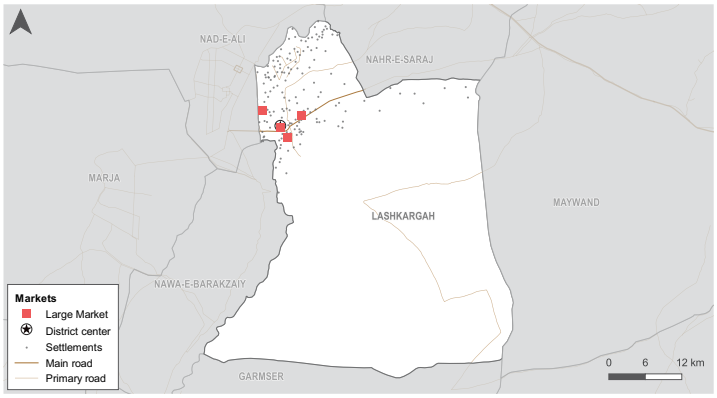
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **13%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Lashkargah district: 1

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	33%
Negatively impacted farming	33%
Negatively impacted wage and business	27%

In **15%** 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:[4]

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

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	97%
Consumed seed stocks	94%
Begged or relied on charity	100%
Sold house or land	15%

30% and **3%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

36% and **6%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Shelter	85%
Food	76%
Health	52%

41% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
Shelter	100%
WASH	8%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Helmand
MUSA QALA DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Helmand**
# of KIs interviewed:	**27**
# of assessed settlements:	**27** (Out of 136)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.9**
- Conflict intensity:	**1.55**
- Complexity of actors	**2.95**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Complexity of actors**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

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

In **96%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: 100%

Returnees: 100%

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Musa Qala district: 4

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

96% Very poor	4% Okay	0% Good
0% Poor		**0%** Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: 100%

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Hindered to move freely	37%	1. Hindered to move freely	44%
2. Verbally threatened	26%	2. Verbally threatened	26%
3. Assaulted without weapon	22%	3. Assaulted without weapon	19%

In **96%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **100%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**100%**) or due to natural disaster (**4%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] 96%

96% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Musa Qala district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	4%
No, services are too far	22%
No, services are too expensive	74%
No, services are not accessible (others)	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

4%	More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
85%	Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
11%	Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0%	No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0%	Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Helmand
MUSA QALA DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Musa Qala district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 0% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

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

Due to conflict	4%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	93%

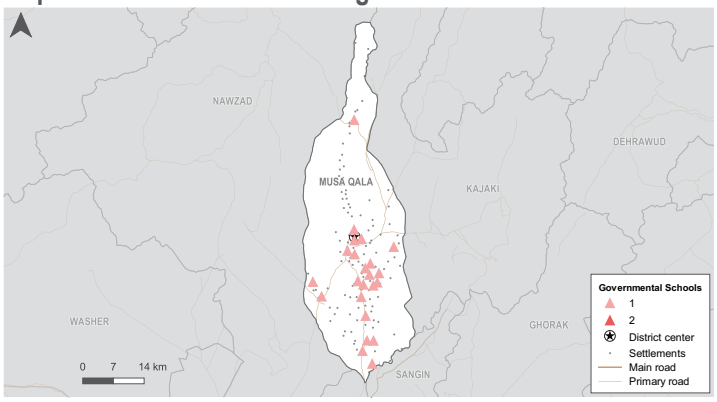
In 96% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Musa Qala district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:

Girls:

In 19% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Musa Qala district: 2

In 0% and 4% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

0% Very few 96% Half 4% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	4%
Due to both	96%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Household rubbish pit	96%
2. Throw in street/open space	4%
3. Burning	0%

In 81% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Helmand
MUSA QALA DISTRICT

HEALTH

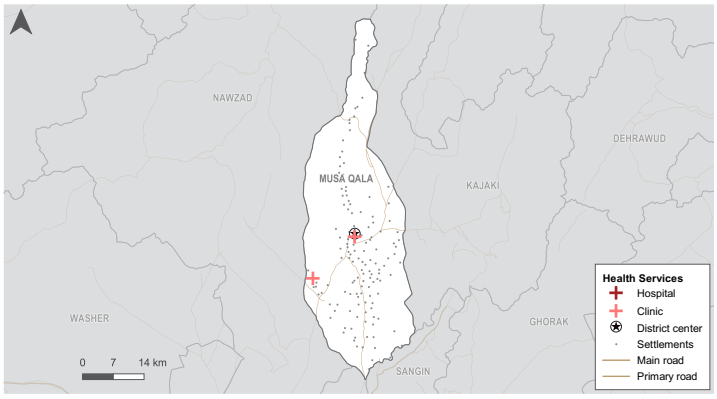
Severity score of health sectoral need in Musa Qala district: 2

In **93%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



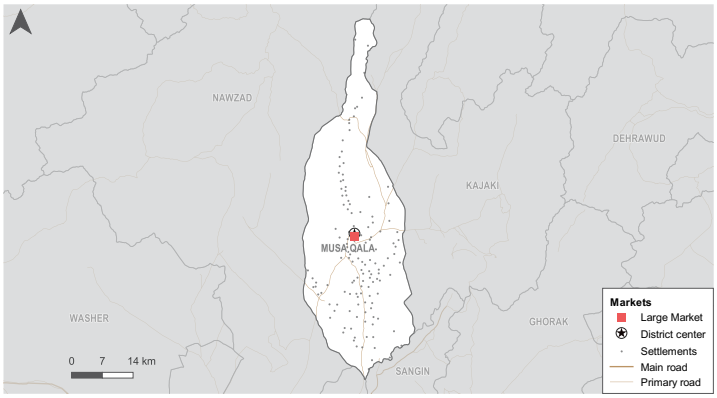
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Musa Qala district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	4%
Negatively impacted farming	7%
Negatively impacted wage and business	100%

In **85%** 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:[4]

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

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	100%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	100%
Sold house or land	100%

89% and **11%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

85% and **15%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Education	100%
Protection	89%
Health	56%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

N/A	0%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Helmand
NAD E ALI DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Helmand**
# of KIs interviewed:	**19**
# of assessed settlements:	**19** (Out of 85)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1**
- Conflict intensity:	**3.7**
- Complexity of actors	**2.05**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict intensity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	79%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	11%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	0%
None	16%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **26%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **63%**

Returnees: **58%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Nad e Ali district: 3

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

5% Very poor	**84%** Okay	**5%** Good
5% Poor		**0%** Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **63%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Assaulted with weapon	37%	1. Assaulted with weapon	47%
2. Hindered to move freely	37%	2. Hindered to move freely	37%
3. Assaulted without weapon	37%	3. Assaulted without weapon	21%

In **68%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **84%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**79%**) or due to natural disaster (**11%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **21%**

42% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Nad e Ali district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	79%
No, services are too far	21%
No, services are too expensive	0%
No, services are not accessible (others)	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

5%	More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
74%	Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
21%	Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0%	No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0%	Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Helmand
NAD E ALI DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Nad e Ali district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 5% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	47%
Due to natural disaster	5%
Due to both	11%

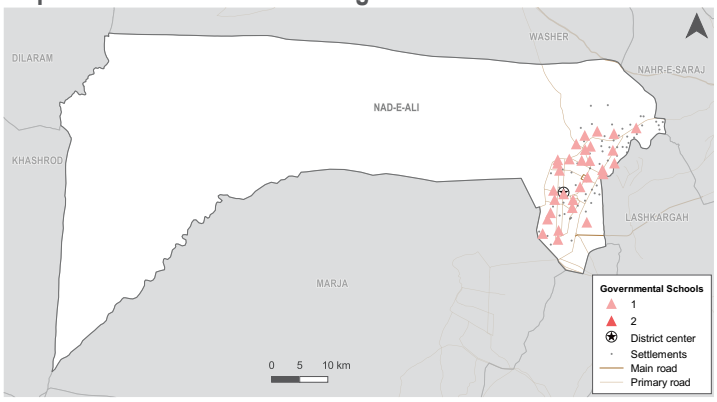
In 25% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Nad e Ali district: 2

Reported location of available government schools:

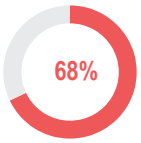


**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:

Girls: 

In 20% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Nad e Ali district: 2

In 0% and 95% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

5% Very few 0% Half 95% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	6%
Due to natural disaster	6%
Due to both	11%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	100%
2. Household rubbish pit	0%
3. N/A	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Helmand
NAD E ALI DISTRICT

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Nad e Ali district: 2

In 11% of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:

Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In 8% of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Nad e Ali district: 1

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	16%
Negatively impacted farming	5%
Negatively impacted wage and business	79%

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

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:[4]

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

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	87%
Consumed seed stocks	84%
Begged or relied on charity	89%
Sold house or land	53%

0% and 0% of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

5% and 0% of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Food	100%
Shelter	68%
Health	68%

42% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
Shelter	50%
Health	50%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Helmand
NAHR E SERAJ DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Helmand**
# of KIs interviewed:	**67**
# of assessed settlements:	**67** (Out of 347)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1**
- Conflict intensity:	**4**
- Complexity of actors	**2.05**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict intensity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	100%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	27%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	21%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **87%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **60%**

Returnees: **51%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Nahr e Seraj district: 4

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

12% Very poor
25% Poor
57% Okay
3% Good
3% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **99%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	**55%**	**1.** Verbally threatened	**55%**
2. Assaulted with weapon	**48%**	**2.** Hindered to move freely	**45%**
3. Hindered to move freely	**48%**	**3.** Forced to work	**39%**

In **48%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **93%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**90%**) or due to natural disaster (**6%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **3%**

12% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Nahr e Seraj district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	66%
No, services are too far	19%
No, services are too expensive	10%
No, services are not accessible (others)	4%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

16% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
30% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
54% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Helmand
NAHR E SERAJ DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Nahr e Seraj district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 8% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

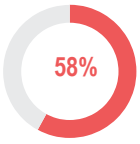
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	57%
Due to natural disaster	15%
Due to both	21%

In 39% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

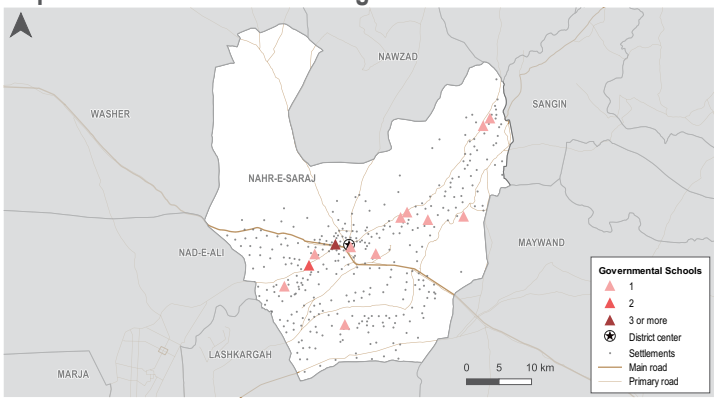
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Nahr e Seraj district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:

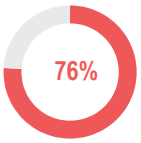


**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:

Girls: 

In 43% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Nahr e Seraj district: 2

In 19% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

21% Very few 31% Half 48% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	39%
Due to natural disaster	4%
Due to both	3%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	78%
2. Household rubbish pit	19%
3. Burning	1%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Helmand
NAHR E SERAJ DISTRICT

HEALTH

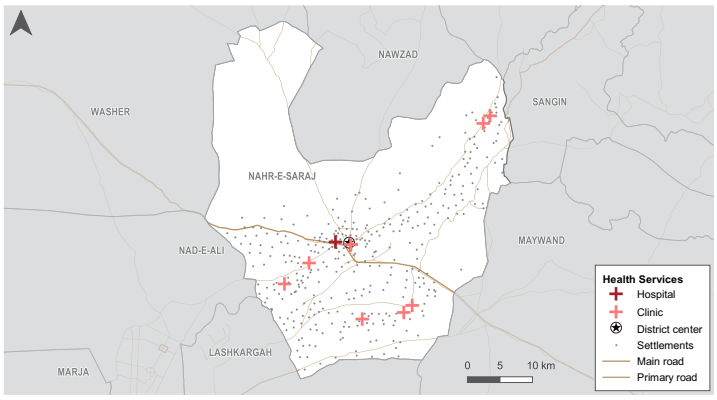
Severity score of health sectoral need in Nahr e Seraj district: 2

In **0%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



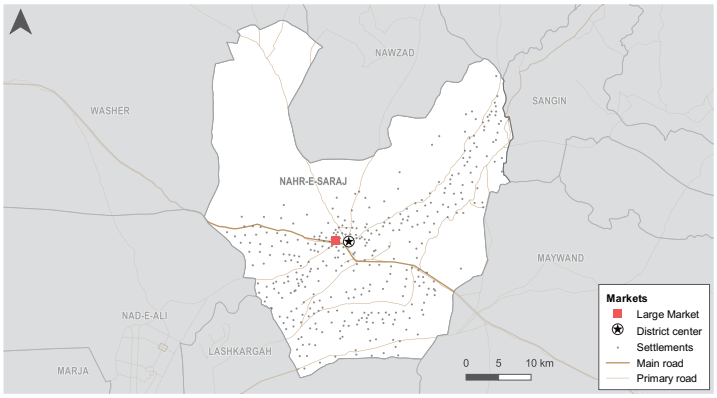
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **85%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Nahr e Seraj district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	30%
Negatively impacted farming	66%
Negatively impacted wage and business	87%

In **10%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	57%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		43%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	99%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	99%
Consumed seed stocks	64%
Begged or relied on charity	55%
Sold house or land	55%

39% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

62% and **2%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Health	93%
Education	88%
Water	61%

27% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
Education	17%
Health	11%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Helmand
NAWZAD DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Helmand**
# of KIs interviewed:	**45**
# of assessed settlements:	**45** (Out of 201)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**2.7**
- Conflict intensity:	**1.2**
- Complexity of actors	**2.95**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Complexity of actors**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	56%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	84%
None	4%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **38%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **4%**

Returnees: **2%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Nawzad district: 4

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

56% Very poor
4% Poor
27% Okay
13% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: 67%

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Hindered to move freely	75%	1. Hindered to move freely	82%
2. Verbally threatened	59%	2. Verbally threatened	53%
3. Forcibly detained	34%	3. Assaulted without weapon	27%

In **51%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **51%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**51%**) or due to natural disaster (**0%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] 56%

73% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Nawzad district: 4

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	2%
No, services are too far	9%
No, services are too expensive	11%
No, services are not accessible (others)	78%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

51% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
31% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
18% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Helmand
NAWZAD DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Nawzad district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

4% Makeshift 7% Tents 89% Mud/ bricks 0% Do not know

In 21% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

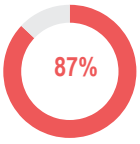
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	36%
Due to natural disaster	4%
Due to both	4%

In 25% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

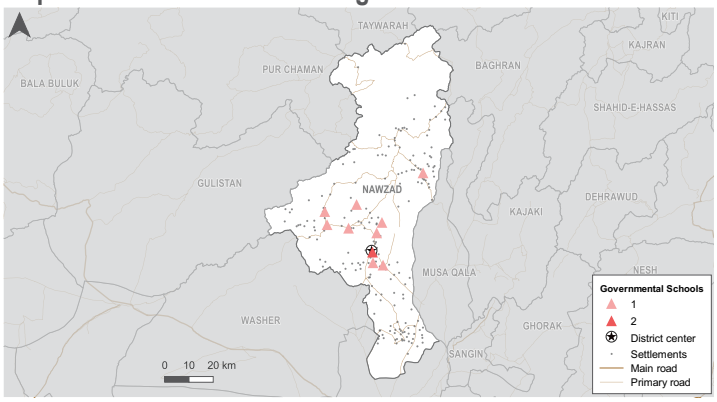
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Nawzad district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:

Girls:

In 22% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Nawzad district: 2

In 27% and 7% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

29% Very few 60% Half 11% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	24%
Due to natural disaster	51%
Due to both	4%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	100%
2. Household rubbish pit	0%
3. N/A	0%

In 22% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Helmand
NAWZAD DISTRICT

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Nawzad district: 2

In **58%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:

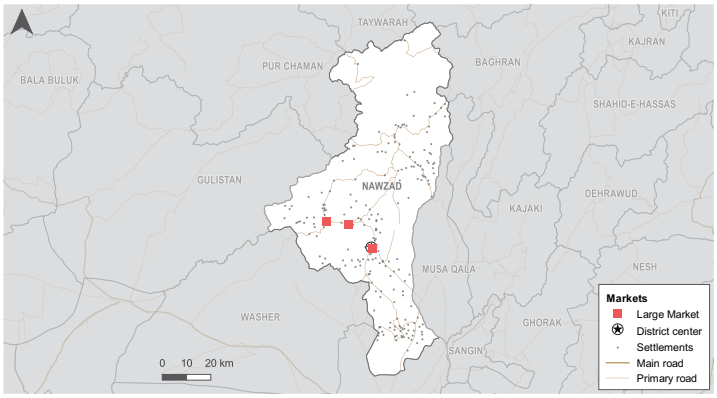
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **6%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Nawzad district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	51%
Negatively impacted farming	69%
Negatively impacted wage and business	58%

In **60%** 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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	85%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		15%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	91%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	66%
Consumed seed stocks	51%
Begged or relied on charity	35%
Sold house or land	41%

33% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

28% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Food	91%
Health	76%
Water	56%

7% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

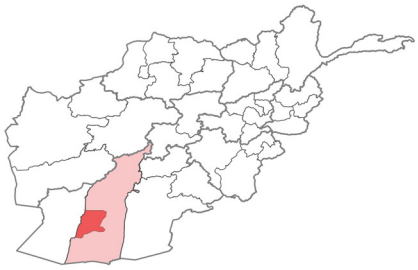
Food	100%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Helmand
REG I KHAN NISHIN DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Helmand**
# of KIs interviewed:	**17**
# of assessed settlements:	**17** (Out of 49)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**2.5**
- Conflict intensity:	**1**
- Complexity of actors	**2.95**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Complexity of actors**



DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	29%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	24%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	100%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **65%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **0%** Returnees: **0%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Reg i Khan Nishin district: 2

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

0% Very poor
0% Poor
71% Okay
12% Good
18% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: 88%

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	71%	1. Hindered to move freely	13%
2. Hindered to move freely	12%	2. Assaulted without weapon	6%
3. Assaulted without weapon	12%	3. Assaulted without weapon	6%

In **6%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **6%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**6%**) or due to natural disaster (**0%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] 41%

29% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Reg i Khan Nishin district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	18%
No, services are too far	24%
No, services are too expensive	12%
No, services are not accessible (others)	47%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

18% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
59% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
24% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Helmand
REG I KHAN NISHIN DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Reg i Khan Nishin district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 0% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

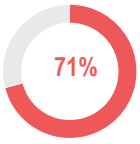
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	88%
Due to both	0%

In 100% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

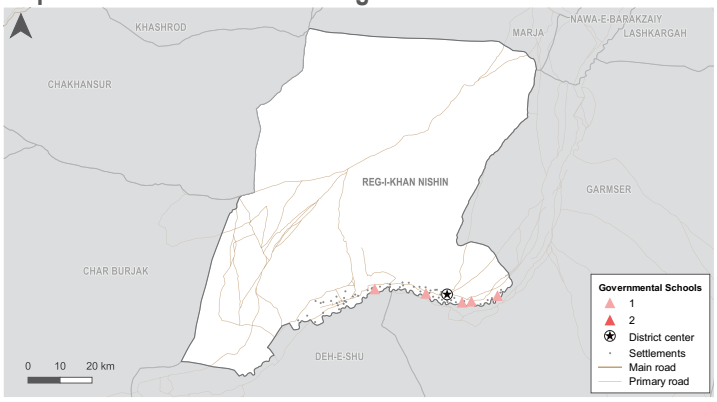
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Reg i Khan Nishin district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:

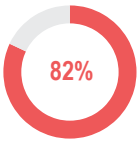


**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:



Girls:

In 12% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Reg i Khan Nishin district: 2

In 0% and 59% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

29% Very few 59% Half 12% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	41%
Due to both	0%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	100%
2. Household rubbish pit	0%
3. N/A	0%

In 47% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Helmand
REG I KHAN NISHIN DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

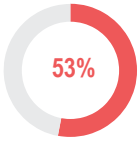
HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Reg i Khan Nishin district: 1

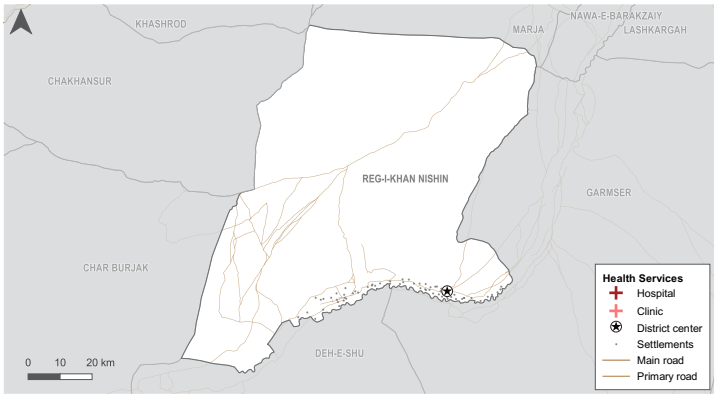
In **18%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:



Reported location of available health facilities:



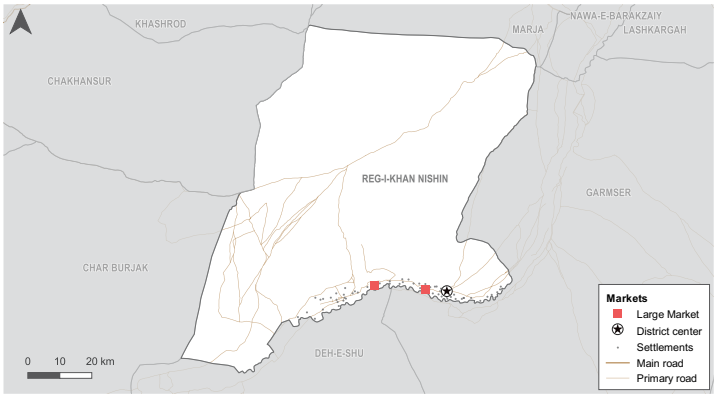
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **0%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Reg i Khan Nishin district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	29%
Negatively impacted farming	82%
Negatively impacted wage and business	53%

In **41%** 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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	57%	Bad	14%	Almost none
		29%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	94%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	100%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	71%
Sold house or land	35%

31% and **19%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

38% and **19%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Water	88%
Health	76%
Food	65%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

N/A	0%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Helmand
SANGIN DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Helmand**
# of KIs interviewed:	**27**
# of assessed settlements:	**27** (Out of 87)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**3.7**
- Complexity of actors	**2.5**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict intensity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	93%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	4%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	7%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **93%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: 93%

Returnees: 44%

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Sangin district: 4

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

85% Very poor	11% Okay	0% Good
4% Poor		**0%** Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: 93%

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Hindered to move freely	92%	1. Verbally threatened	92%
2. Hindered to move freely	92%	2. Hindered to move freely	88%
3. Forcibly detained	80%	3. Assaulted without weapon	88%

In **30%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **93%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**93%**) or due to natural disaster (**0%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] 7%

22% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Sangin district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	19%
No, services are too far	4%
No, services are too expensive	48%
No, services are not accessible (others)	30%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

15%	More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
59%	Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
26%	Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0%	No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0%	Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Helmand
SANGIN DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Sangin district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 7% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	78%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	11%

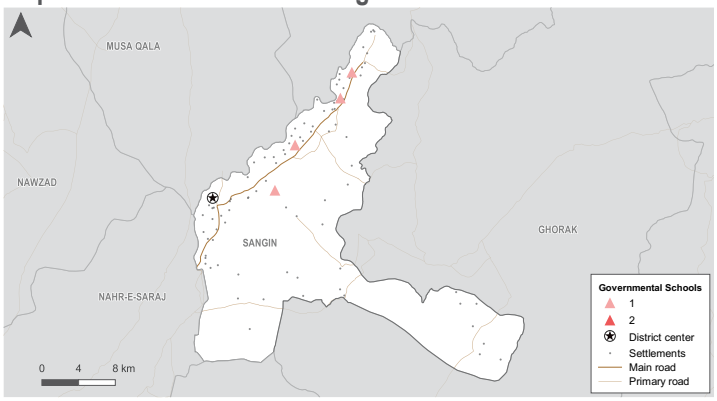
In 17% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

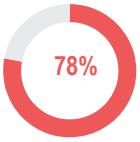
Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Sangin district: 4

Reported location of available government schools:



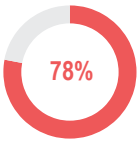
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]



% 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:

Boys:



Girls:

In 88% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Sangin district: 2

In 4% and 52% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

11% Very few 19% Half 70% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	4%
Due to natural disaster	37%
Due to both	0%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	100%
2. Household rubbish pit	0%
3. N/A	0%

In 4% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Helmand
SANGIN DISTRICT

HEALTH

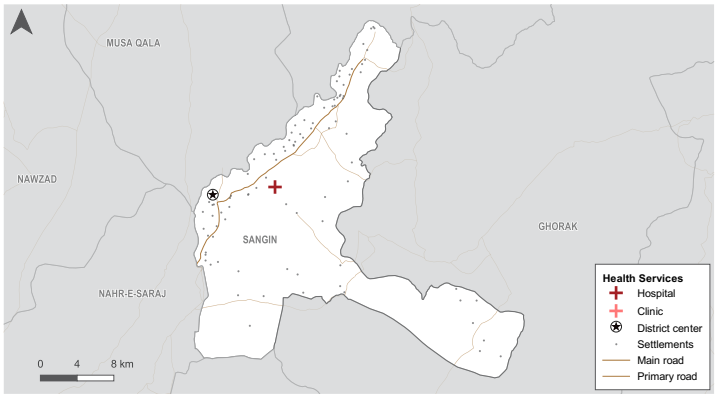
Severity score of health sectoral need in Sangin district: 2

In **7%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



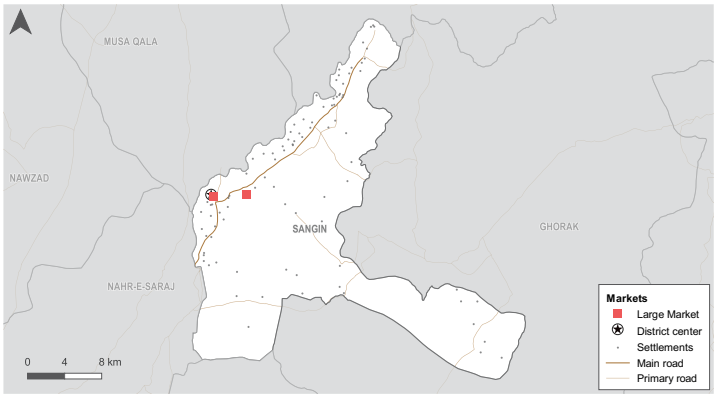
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **44%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Sangin district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	70%
Negatively impacted farming	96%
Negatively impacted wage and business	63%

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

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:[4]

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

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	81%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	100%
Sold house or land	52%

48% and **26%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

48% and **4%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Shelter	100%
Shelter	100%
Water	96%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

N/A	0%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Hirat
SHINDAND DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Hirat**
# of KIs interviewed:	**17**
# of assessed settlements:	**17** (Out of 74)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.8**
- Conflict intensity:	**3.6**
- Complexity of actors	**2.5**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict intensity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	88%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	59%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	12%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **88%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **35%**

Returnees: **0%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Shindand district: 3

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

82% Very poor
6% Poor
12% Okay
0% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **6%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Assaulted with weapon	75%	1. Verbally threatened	53%
2. Verbally threatened	75%	2. Assaulted with weapon	40%
3. Assaulted without weapon	50%	3. Assaulted without weapon	33%

In **12%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **71%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**65%**) or due to natural disaster (**12%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Shindand district: 4

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	0%
No, services are too far	0%
No, services are too expensive	29%
No, services are not accessible (others)	71%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

47% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
47% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
6% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Hirat
SHINDAND DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Shindand district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 6% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	29%
Due to natural disaster	18%
Due to both	47%

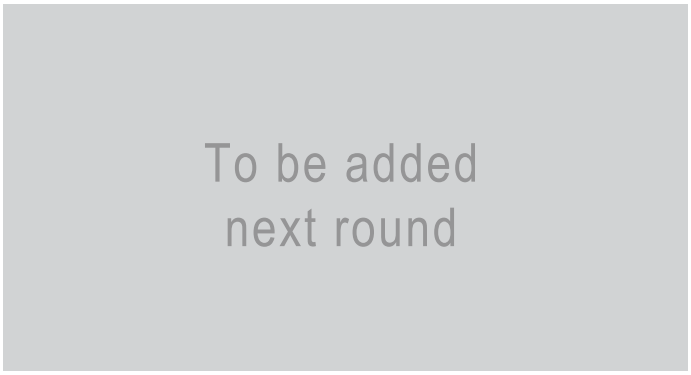
In 69% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Shindand district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:

Girls:

In 88% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Shindand district: 2

In 94% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

12% Very few 82% Half 6% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	65%
Due to both	6%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	100%
2. Household rubbish pit	0%
3. N/A	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Hirat
SHINDAND DISTRICT

HEALTH

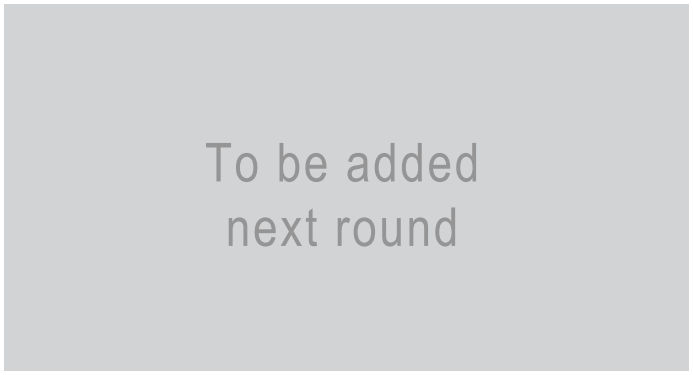
Severity score of health sectoral need in Shindand district: 2

In **29%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



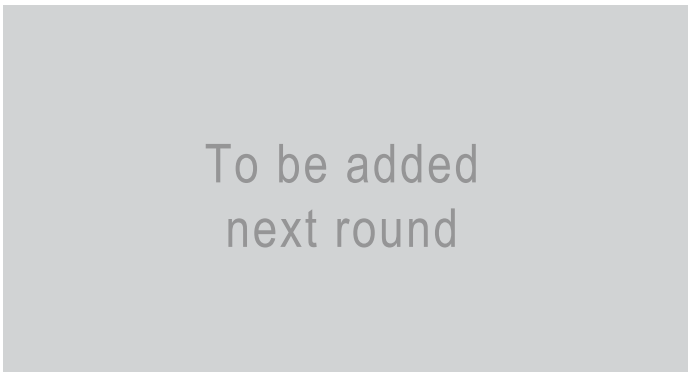
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **53%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Shindand district: 3

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	94%
Negatively impacted farming	100%
Negatively impacted wage and business	82%

In **71%** 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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	83%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		17%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	100%
Consumed seed stocks	31%
Begged or relied on charity	100%
Sold house or land	100%

76% and **12%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

76% and **6%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Health	94%
Seeds	88%
Water	82%

71% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Kandahar
ARGHESTAN DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Kandahar**
# of KIs interviewed:	**49**
# of assessed settlements:	**49** (Out of 245)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**2**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.3**
- Complexity of actors	**2.05**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	84%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	29%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	57%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **96%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **45%**

Returnees: **8%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Arghestan district: 4

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

53% Very poor
4% Poor
37% Okay
6% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **72%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	81%	1. Hindered to move freely	59%
2. Hindered to move freely	79%	2. Verbally threatened	59%
3. Assaulted without weapon	75%	3. Assaulted without weapon	56%

In **73%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **78%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**76%**) or due to natural disaster (**6%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **84%**

74% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Arghestan district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	2%
No, services are too far	33%
No, services are too expensive	12%
No, services are not accessible (others)	51%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	2%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

12% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
57% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
31% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Kandahar
ARGHESTAN DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Arghestan district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 56% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	14%
Due to natural disaster	27%
Due to both	27%

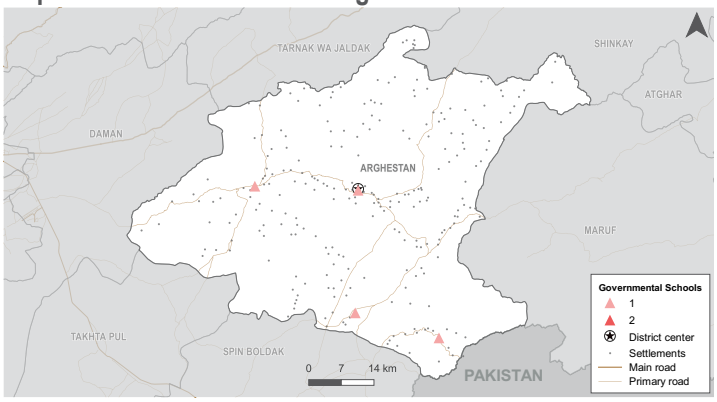
In 79% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Arghestan district: 3

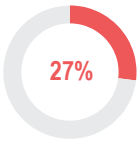
Reported location of available government schools:

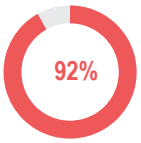


**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys: 

Girls: 

In 32% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Arghestan district: 3

In 49% and 16% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

37% Very few 61% Half 2% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	2%
Due to natural disaster	43%
Due to both	27%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	86%
2. Burning	14%
3. Household rubbish pit	0%

In 38% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Kandahar
ARGHESTAN DISTRICT

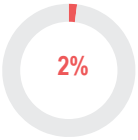
HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Arghestan district: 3

In **92%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:

Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **76%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Arghestan district: 3

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	78%
Negatively impacted farming	69%
Negatively impacted wage and business	94%

In **60%** 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:[4]

21%	The worst it can be	66%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		10%	Small	3%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	95%
Consumed seed stocks	47%
Begged or relied on charity	75%
Sold house or land	31%

49% and **24%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

22% and **29%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Health	73%
Seeds	69%
Food	47%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
Shelter	44%
Health	11%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Kandahar
GHORAK DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Kandahar**
# of KIs interviewed:	**17**
# of assessed settlements:	**17** (Out of 88)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.6**
- Conflict intensity:	**1.35**
- Complexity of actors	**2.95**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Complexity of actors**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	71%
Earthquake	12%
Flood	0%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	94%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **76%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: 76%

Returnees: 76%

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Ghorak district: 3

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

12% Very poor	65% Okay	12% Good
0% Poor		12% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: 65%

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	94%	1. Verbally threatened	88%
2. Assaulted without weapon	69%	2. Hindered to move freely	69%
3. Hindered to move freely	44%	3. Assaulted without weapon	69%

In **18%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **44%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**38%**) or due to natural disaster (**6%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] 0%

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Ghorak district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	24%
No, services are too far	29%
No, services are too expensive	6%
No, services are not accessible (others)	35%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	6%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

6%	More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
47%	Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
47%	Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0%	No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0%	Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Kandahar
GHORAK DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Ghorak district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 88% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	19%
Due to natural disaster	19%
Due to both	19%

In 60% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Ghorak district: 4

Reported location of available government schools:

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:

Girls:

In 71% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Ghorak district: 2

In 24% and 18% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

41% Very few 29% Half 29% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	25%
Due to natural disaster	6%
Due to both	19%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	100%
2. Household rubbish pit	0%
3. N/A	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Kandahar
GHORAK DISTRICT

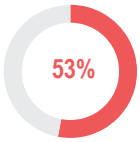
HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Ghorak district: 3

In **18%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:



Reported location of available health facilities:

Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **75%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Ghorak district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	82%
Negatively impacted farming	94%
Negatively impacted wage and business	94%

In **24%** 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:[4]

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

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	94%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	82%
Consumed seed stocks	88%
Begged or relied on charity	88%
Sold house or land	29%

38% and **19%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

44% and **25%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Health	82%
Shelter	71%
Food	65%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

N/A	0%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Kandahar
KHAKREZ DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Kandahar**
# of KIs interviewed:	**36**
# of assessed settlements:	**36** (Out of 177)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.25**
- Complexity of actors	**2.5**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	94%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	8%
None	6%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **43%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **25%**

Returnees: **19%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Khakrez district: 3

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

53% Very poor
0% Poor
25% Okay
14% Good
8% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **46%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Hindered to move freely	35%	1. Verbally threatened	44%
2. Verbally threatened	24%	2. Hindered to move freely	21%
3. Forced to work	12%	3. Assaulted without weapon	12%

In **0%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **69%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**69%**) or due to natural disaster (**0%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **89%**

78% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Khakrez district: 4

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	8%
No, services are too far	22%
No, services are too expensive	0%
No, services are not accessible (others)	69%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

61% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
22% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
11% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
3% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
3% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Kandahar
KHAKREZ DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Khakrez district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

11% Makeshift 14% Tents 75% Mud/ bricks 0% Do not know

In 25% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

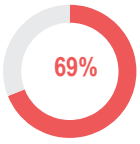
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	67%
Due to natural disaster	3%
Due to both	6%

In 11% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

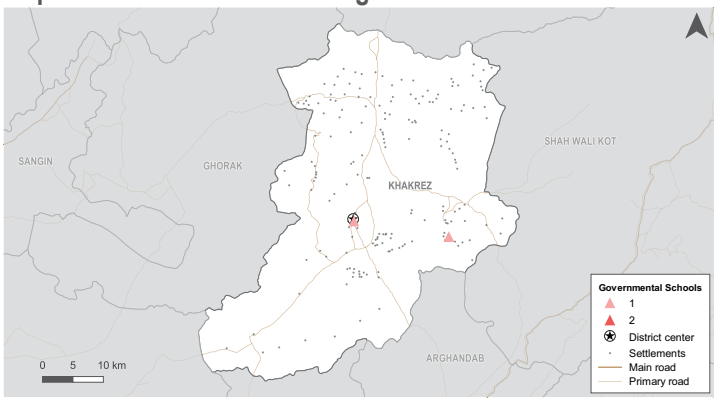
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Khakrez district: 3

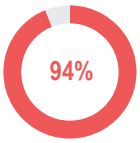
Reported location of available government schools:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys: 

Girls:

In 12% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Khakrez district: 1

In 8% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

0% Very few 31% Half 67% Almost all 3% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

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

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	92%
2. Burning	6%
3. Household rubbish pit	3%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Kandahar
KHAKREZ DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

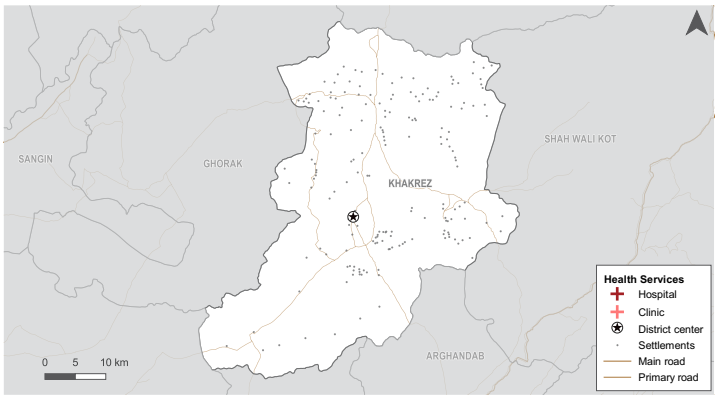
Severity score of health sectoral need in Khakrez district: 2

In **91%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



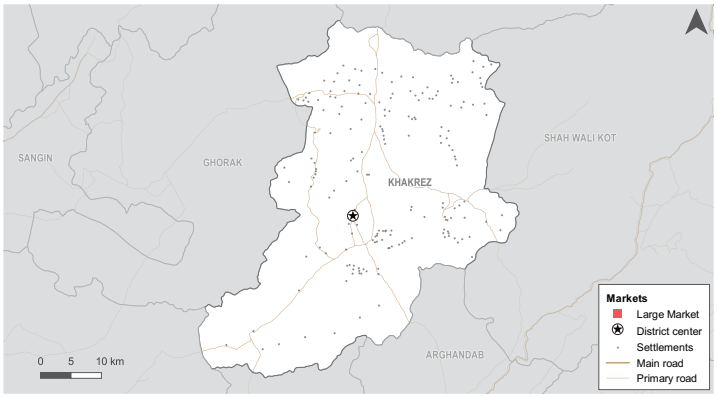
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **8%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Khakrez district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	39%
Negatively impacted farming	64%
Negatively impacted wage and business	58%

In **33%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	50%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		50%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	61%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	56%
Consumed seed stocks	57%
Begged or relied on charity	31%
Sold house or land	8%

59% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

33% and **5%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Health	89%
Education	81%
Food	39%

6% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
Shelter	100%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Kandahar
MARUF DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Kandahar**
# of KIs interviewed:	**75**
# of assessed settlements:	**75** (Out of 424)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**3.5**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.3**
- Complexity of actors	**2.8**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Physical constraints**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	59%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	39%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	25%
None	5%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **64%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **15%**

Returnees: **27%**

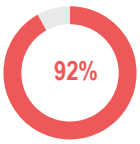
PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Maruf district: 3

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

41% Very poor
3% Poor
55% Okay
1% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Hindered to move freely	72%	1. Verbally threatened	56%
2. Verbally threatened	63%	2. Hindered to move freely	51%
3. Assaulted without weapon	49%	3. Assaulted without weapon	22%

In **8%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **17%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**17%**) or due to natural disaster (**0%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5]

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Maruf district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	9%
No, services are too far	64%
No, services are too expensive	0%
No, services are not accessible (others)	27%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

3% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
65% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
32% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Kandahar
MARUF DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Maruf district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

4% Makeshift 0% Tents 96% Mud/ bricks 0% Do not know

In 12% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

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

Due to conflict	24%
Due to natural disaster	32%
Due to both	13%

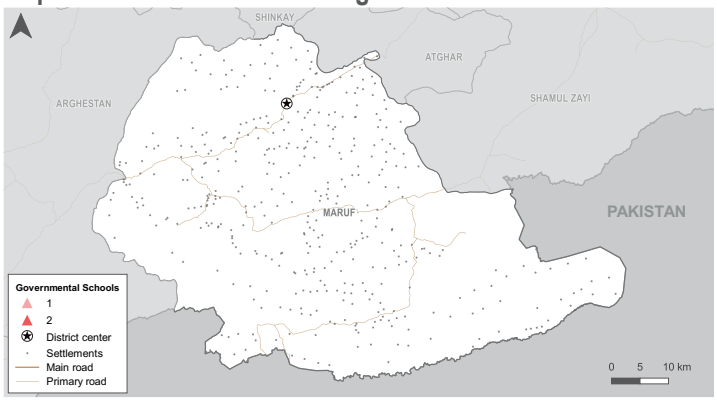
In 65% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Maruf district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:

Girls:

In 4% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Maruf district: 3

In 71% and 4% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

28% Very few 65% Half 7% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	12%
Due to natural disaster	64%
Due to both	5%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	100%
2. Household rubbish pit	0%
3. N/A	0%

In 81% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

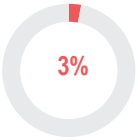
Kandahar
MARUF DISTRICT

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Maruf district: 2

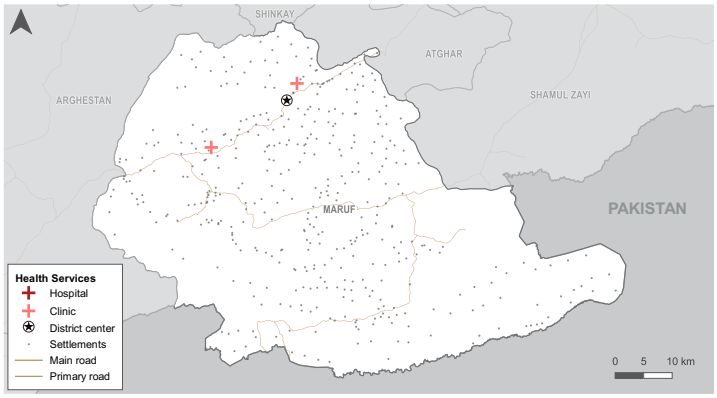
In **92%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



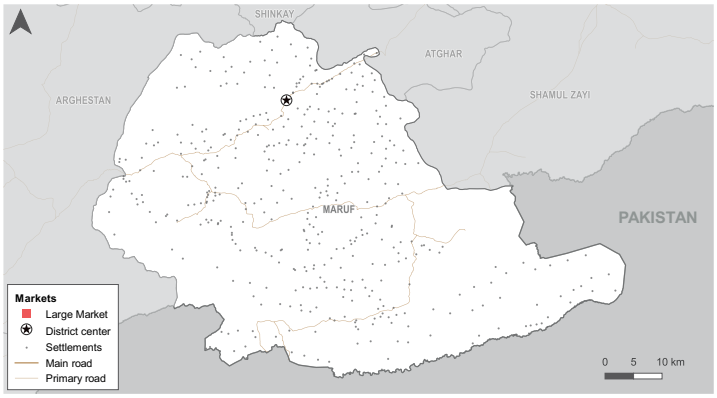
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **42%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Maruf district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	63%
Negatively impacted farming	84%
Negatively impacted wage and business	72%

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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	43%	Bad	3%	Almost none
		54%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	85%
Consumed seed stocks	78%
Begged or relied on charity	96%
Sold house or land	11%

52% and **11%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

29% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Education	97%
Health	96%
Water	69%

9% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

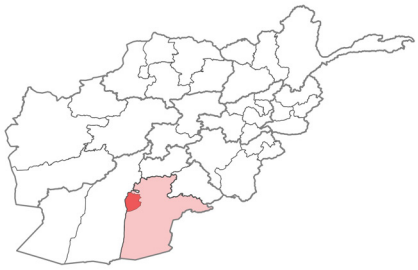
Food	100%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Kandahar
MAYWAND DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Kandahar**
# of KIs interviewed:	**44**
# of assessed settlements:	**44** (Out of 199)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1**
- Conflict intensity:	**3.6**
- Complexity of actors	**2.05**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict intensity**



DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	45%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	100%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **59%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **75%**

Returnees: **73%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Maywand district: 3

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

25% Very poor
9% Poor
57% Okay
5% Good
5% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **73%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Forced to work	57%	1. Hindered to move freely	50%
2. Hindered to move freely	55%	2. Forced to work	23%
3. Forcibly detained	50%	3. Verbally threatened	23%

In **2%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **34%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**34%**) or due to natural disaster (**0%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **36%**

39% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Maywand district: 4

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	11%
No, services are too far	86%
No, services are too expensive	0%
No, services are not accessible (others)	2%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

64% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
27% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
9% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Kandahar
MAYWAND DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Maywand district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 2% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

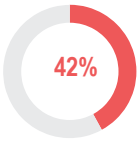
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	30%
Due to natural disaster	5%
Due to both	7%

In 33% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

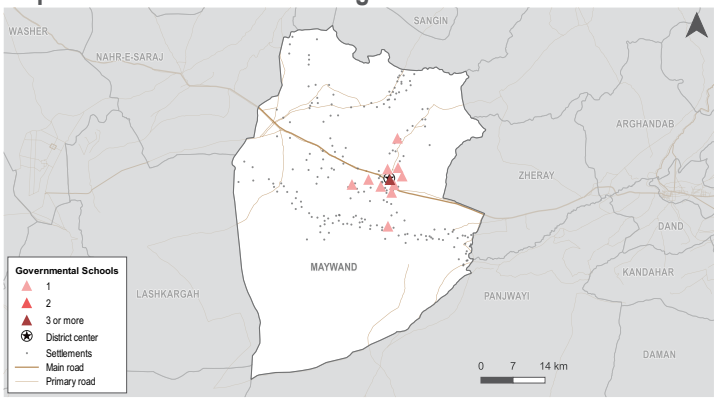
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Maywand district: 3

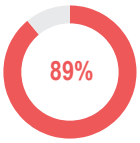
Reported location of available government schools:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys: 

Girls:

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Maywand district: 2

In 0% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

7% Very few 50% Half 43% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	2%
Due to natural disaster	89%
Due to both	5%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	95%
2. Household rubbish pit	5%
3. Burning	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Kandahar
MAYWAND DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

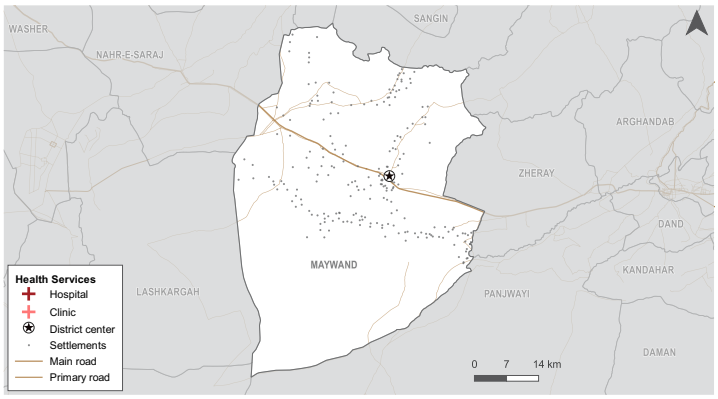
Severity score of health sectoral need in Maywand district: 2

In **93%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



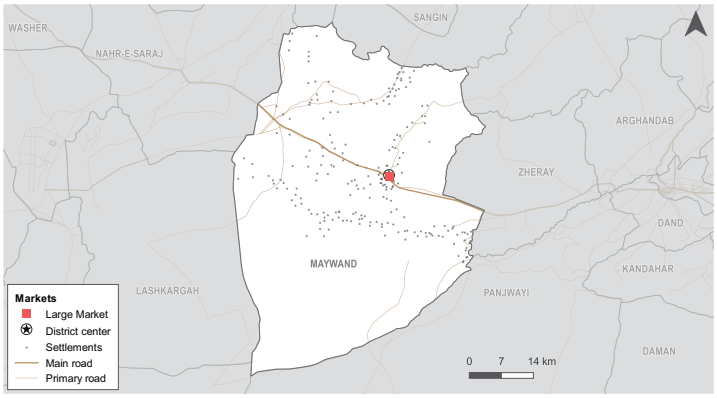
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **10%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Maywand district: 3

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	82%
Negatively impacted farming	100%
Negatively impacted wage and business	16%

In **30%** 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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	31%	Bad	23%	Almost none
		46%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	98%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	100%
Consumed seed stocks	95%
Begged or relied on charity	100%
Sold house or land	55%

65% and **23%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

52% and **35%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Education	91%
Water	86%
Health	84%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Shelter	100%
Education	60%
Food	40%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Kandahar
NESH DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Kandahar**
# of KIs interviewed:	**11**
# of assessed settlements:	**11** (Out of 56)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.6**
- Conflict intensity:	**1.8**
- Complexity of actors	**2.5**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	27%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	91%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **91%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **9%** Returnees: **0%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Nesh district: 3

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

36% Very poor
0% Poor
64% Okay
0% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **100%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Assaulted with weapon	45%	1. Hindered to move freely	27%
2. Assaulted without weapon	18%	2. Assaulted with weapon	18%
3. Verbally threatened	9%	3. Assaulted without weapon	18%

In **73%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

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

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **9%**

27% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Nesh district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	45%
No, services are too far	9%
No, services are too expensive	9%
No, services are not accessible (others)	27%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	9%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

36% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
36% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
27% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Kandahar
NESH DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Nesh district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 9% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

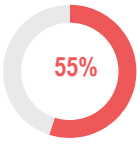
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	27%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	9%

In 25% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

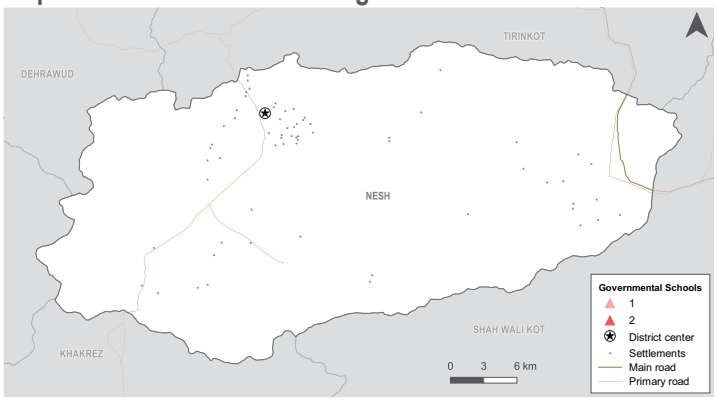
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Nesh district: 4

Reported location of available government schools:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:

Girls:

In 100% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Nesh district: 3

In 36% and 55% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

27% Very few 64% Half 9% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	9%
Due to natural disaster	82%
Due to both	9%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	82%
2. Burning	9%
3. N/A	0%

In 73% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Kandahar
NESH DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

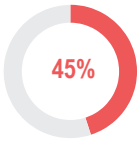
HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Nesh district: 2

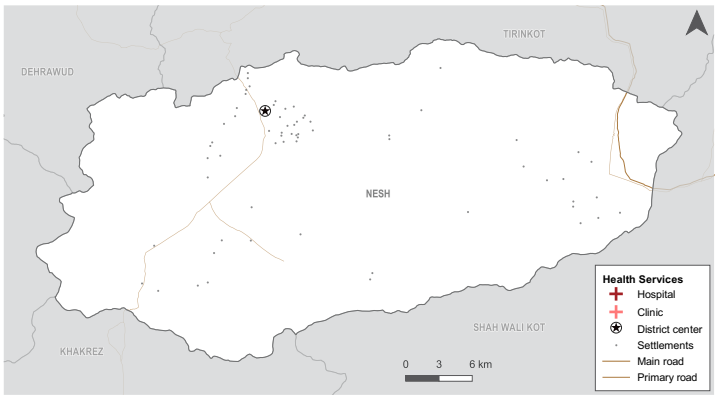
In **82%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:



Reported location of available health facilities:



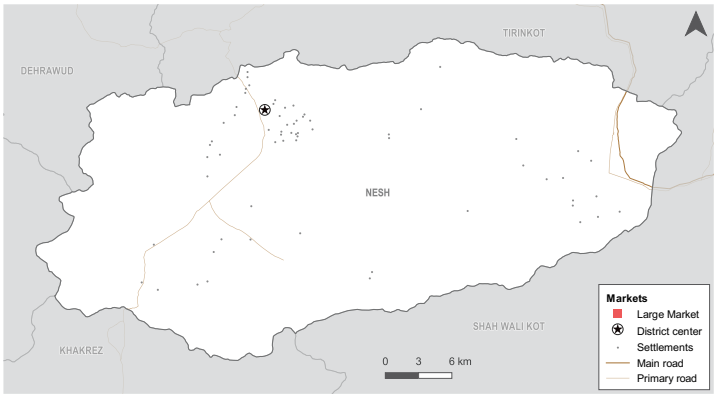
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **0%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Nesh district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	9%
Negatively impacted farming	100%
Negatively impacted wage and business	45%

In **27%** 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:[4]

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

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	100%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	100%
Sold house or land	100%

100% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

91% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Protection	100%
Education	91%
Health	82%

36% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

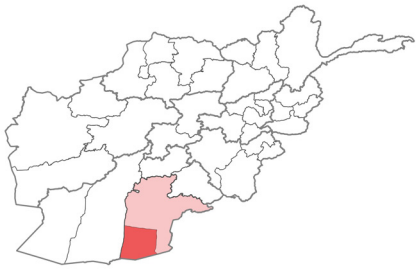
Food	100%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Kandahar
REG DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Kandahar**
# of KIs interviewed:	**20**
# of assessed settlements:	**20** (Out of 84)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**3.6**
- Conflict intensity:	**1**
- Complexity of actors	**2.95**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Physical constraints**



DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	5%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	5%
None	80%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	10%

In **5%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **65%**

Returnees: **55%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Reg district: 1

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

0% Very poor
0% Poor
35% Okay
40% Good
25% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection:

5%

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Assaulted without weapon	45%	1. Assaulted without weapon	45%
2. Verbally threatened	25%	2. Verbally threatened	15%
3. Hindered to move freely	5%	3. Forcibly recuited	5%

In **10%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **5%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**5%**) or due to natural disaster (**0%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5]

100%

75% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Reg district: 4

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	0%
No, services are too far	60%
No, services are too expensive	0%
No, services are not accessible (others)	40%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

70% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
20% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
10% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Kandahar
REG DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Reg district: 3

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 65% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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%

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

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

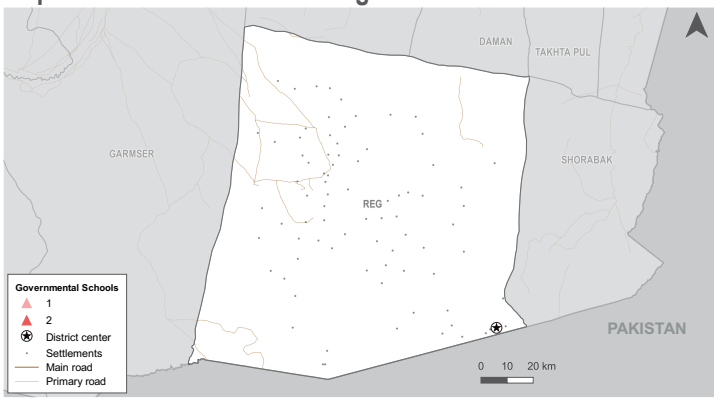
In N/A% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection: 100%

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Reg district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1] 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:

Boys: 100% Girls: 100%

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Reg district: 2

In 95% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

60% Very few 40% Half 0% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

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

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	100%
2. Household rubbish pit	0%
3. N/A	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Kandahar
REG DISTRICT

HEALTH

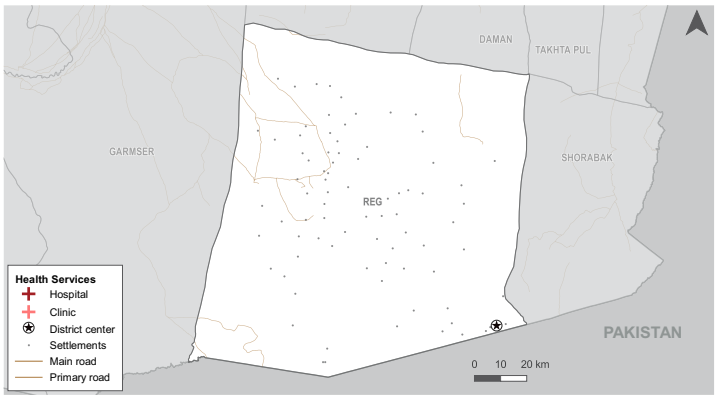
Severity score of health sectoral need in Reg district: 2

In **100%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



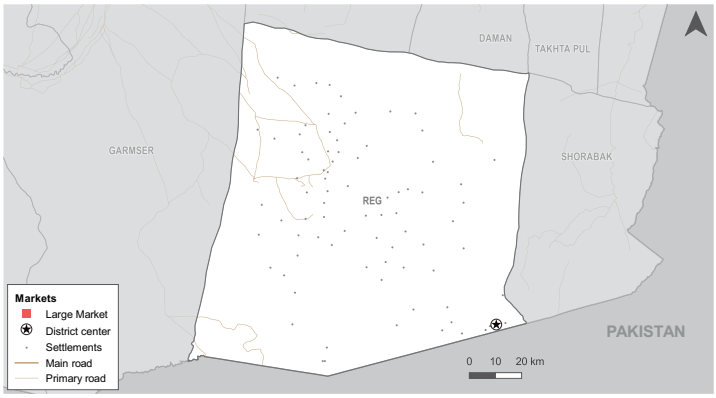
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **14%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Reg district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	10%
Negatively impacted farming	0%
Negatively impacted wage and business	0%

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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	55%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		45%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	100%
Consumed seed stocks	0%
Begged or relied on charity	100%
Sold house or land	0%

70% and **10%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

55% and **35%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Water	100%
Education	100%
Health	90%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

N/A	0%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Kandahar
SHAH WALI KOT DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	Kandahar
# of KIs interviewed:	56
# of assessed settlements:	56 (Out of 295)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	1
- Conflict intensity:	3.6
- Complexity of actors	2.05
Main driver of low accessibility:	Conflict intensity

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	91%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	46%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	63%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **91%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: 89%

Returnees: 75%

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Shah Wali Kot district: 4

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

14% Very poor
36% Poor
23% Okay
9% Good
18% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: 87%

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Assaulted without weapon	96%	1. Assaulted without weapon	89%
2. Verbally threatened	93%	2. Verbally threatened	88%
3. Assaulted with weapon	30%	3. Hindered to move freely	32%

In **59%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **61%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**57%**) or due to natural disaster (**7%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] 0%

4% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Shah Wali Kot district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	32%
No, services are too far	29%
No, services are too expensive	2%
No, services are not accessible (others)	38%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

34% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
38% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
29% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Kandahar
SHAH WALI KOT DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

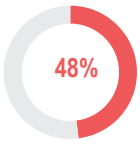
Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Shah Wali Kot district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

4% Makeshift 5% Tents 91% Mud/ bricks 0% Do not know

In 59% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

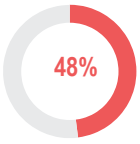


% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Due to conflict	38%
Due to natural disaster	2%
Due to both	61%

In 70% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

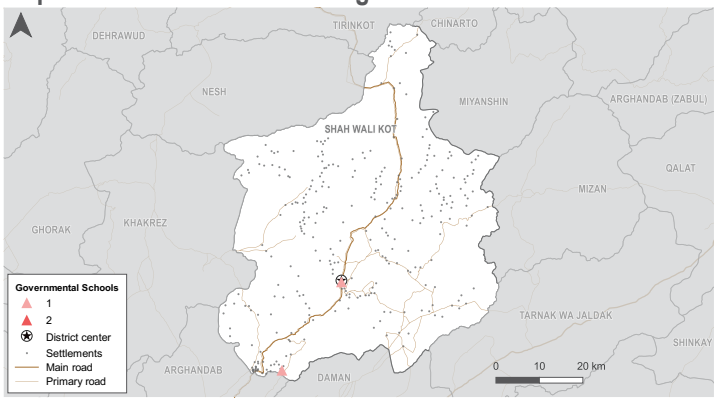
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

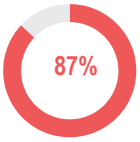
Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Shah Wali Kot district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:



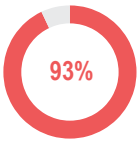
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]



% 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:

Boys:



Girls:

In 25% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Shah Wali Kot district: 3

In 36% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

52% Very few 45% Half 4% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	39%
Due to natural disaster	52%
Due to both	9%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	50%
2. Household rubbish pit	32%
3. Burning	16%

In 9% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Kandahar
SHAH WALI KOT DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

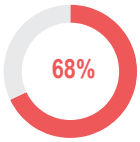
HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Shah Wali Kot district: 3

In **39%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:



Reported location of available health facilities:

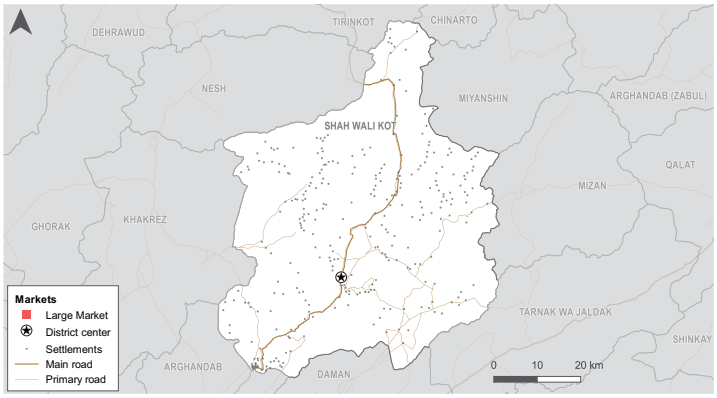
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **59%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Shah Wali Kot district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	61%
Negatively impacted farming	79%
Negatively impacted wage and business	82%

In **30%** 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:[4]

24%	The worst it can be	76%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		0%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	98%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	86%
Consumed seed stocks	98%
Begged or relied on charity	100%
Sold house or land	66%

65% and **4%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

50% and **2%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Health	70%
Food	50%
Education	41%

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%
Shelter	22%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Kandahar
ZHERAY DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Kandahar**
# of KIs interviewed:	**23**
# of assessed settlements:	**23** (Out of 134)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.3**
- Complexity of actors	**1.6**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	22%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	83%
None	17%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **45%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **13%**

Returnees: **9%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Zheray district: 3

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

0% Very poor
35% Poor
61% Okay
4% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **70%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	96%	1. Assaulted without weapon	22%
2. Assaulted without weapon	43%	2. Verbally threatened	17%
3. Assaulted with weapon	22%	3. Hindered to move freely	13%

In **9%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **17%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**17%**) or due to natural disaster (**0%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **22%**

4% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Zheray district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	0%
No, services are too far	22%
No, services are too expensive	35%
No, services are not accessible (others)	43%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
30% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
70% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Kandahar
ZHERAY DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Zheray district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

39% Makeshift | 0% Tents | 61% Mud/ bricks | 0% Do not know

In 26% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

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

Due to conflict	4%
Due to natural disaster	4%
Due to both	9%

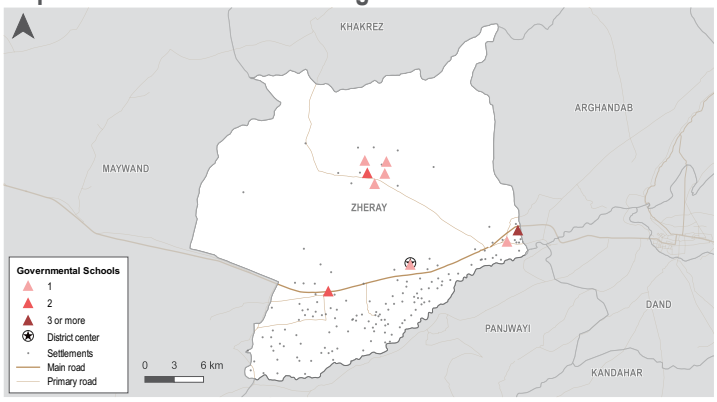
In 75% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Zheray district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:

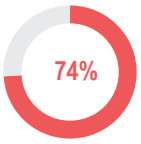


**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:

Girls: 

In 22% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Zheray district: 2

In 9% and 22% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

22% Very few | 78% Half | 0% Almost all | 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	13%
Due to both	4%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	70%
2. Household rubbish pit	30%
3. Burning	0%

In 9% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Kandahar
ZHERAY DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

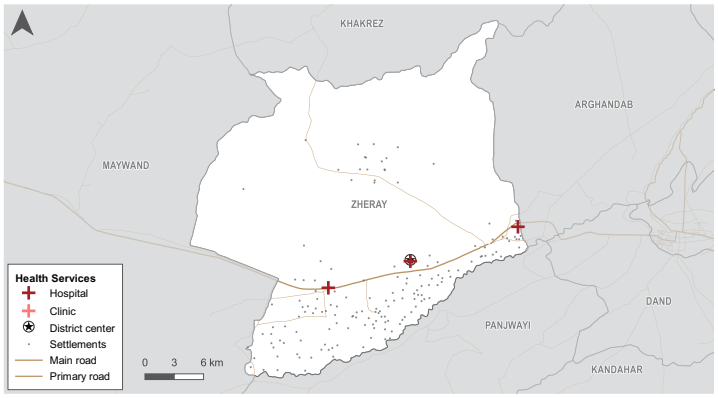
Severity score of health sectoral need in Zheray district: 2

In **13%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



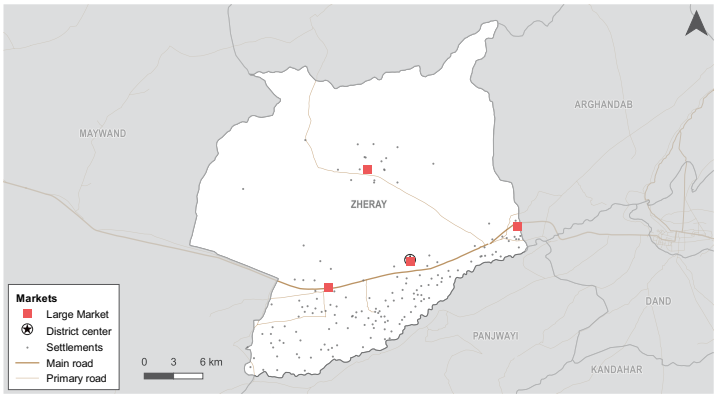
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **0%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Zheray district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	9%
Negatively impacted farming	52%
Negatively impacted wage and business	70%

In **96%** 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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	82%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		18%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	91%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	96%
Consumed seed stocks	70%
Begged or relied on charity	78%
Sold house or land	65%

81% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

82% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Shelter	100%
Food	100%
Health	100%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

N/A	0%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Khost
SABARI DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Khost**
# of KIs interviewed:	**20**
# of assessed settlements:	**20** (Out of 91)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1**
- Conflict intensity:	**3.15**
- Complexity of actors	**2.8**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	45%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	0%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	55%

In **45%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **74%**

Returnees: **0%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Sabari district: 3

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

80% Very poor
15% Poor
5% Okay
0% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **100%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	55%	1. Hindered to move freely	100%
2. Hindered to move freely	45%	2. N/A	N/A%
3. Assaulted without weapon	9%	3. N/A	N/A%

In **0%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

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

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

5% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Sabari district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	0%
No, services are too far	0%
No, services are too expensive	45%
No, services are not accessible (others)	40%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	15%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
0% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
15% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
85% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Khost
SABARI DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Sabari district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 0% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

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

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

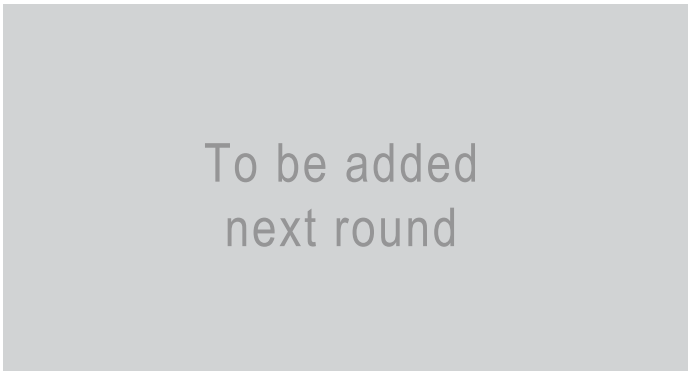
In N/A% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Sabari district: 1

Reported location of available government schools:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:

Girls:

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Sabari district: 1

In 30% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

5% Very few 75% Half 0% Almost all 20% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

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

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	95%
2. Don't know	5%
3. Household rubbish pit	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Khost
SABARI DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

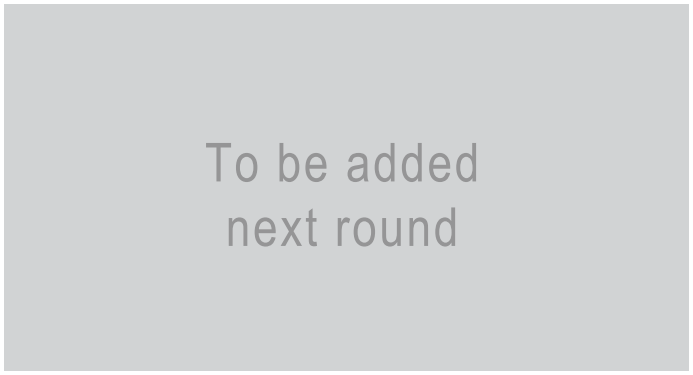
Severity score of health sectoral need in Sabari district: 1

In **0%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection[1]: 0%

% 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%

Reported location of available health facilities:



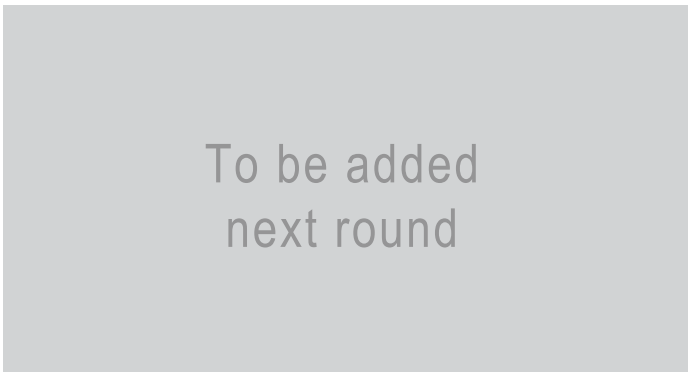
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **0%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Sabari district: 1

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	0%
Negatively impacted farming	0%
Negatively impacted wage and business	45%

In **50%** 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:[4]

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

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	0%
Consumed seed stocks	67%
Begged or relied on charity	0%
Sold house or land	80%

0% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

0% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Food	100%
Health	80%
Water	65%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

N/A	0%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Kunar
BAR KUNAR DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Kunar**
# of KIs interviewed:	**15**
# of assessed settlements:	**15** (Out of 81)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.5**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.75**
- Complexity of actors	**1.85**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	87%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	53%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	100%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **0%**

Returnees: **0%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Bar Kunar district: 1

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

0% Very poor
13% Poor
60% Okay
20% Good
7% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **0%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Forced to work	30%	1. Forcibly recuited	40%
2. Forcibly recuited	20%	2. Forced to work	20%
3. Verbally threatened	20%	3. Verbally threatened	20%

In **7%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

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

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

20% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Bar Kunar district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	40%
No, services are too far	53%
No, services are too expensive	0%
No, services are not accessible (others)	7%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
33% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
67% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Kunar
BAR KUNAR DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Bar Kunar district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 0% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

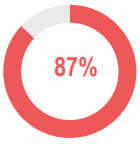
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	67%
Due to both	7%

In 92% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

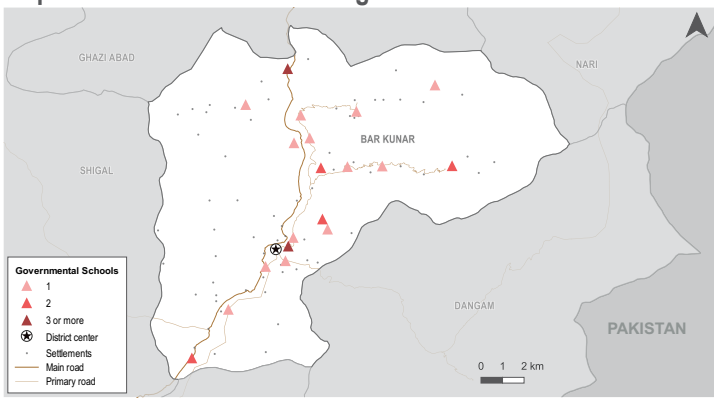
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Bar Kunar district: 1

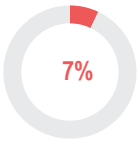
Reported location of available government schools:

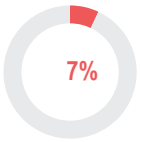


Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys: 

Girls: 

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Bar Kunar district: 3

In 0% and 87% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

100% Very few 0% Half 0% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	7%
Due to natural disaster	80%
Due to both	7%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Household rubbish pit	40%
2. Communal garbage bin	33%
3. Burning	20%

In 13% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Kunar
BAR KUNAR DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

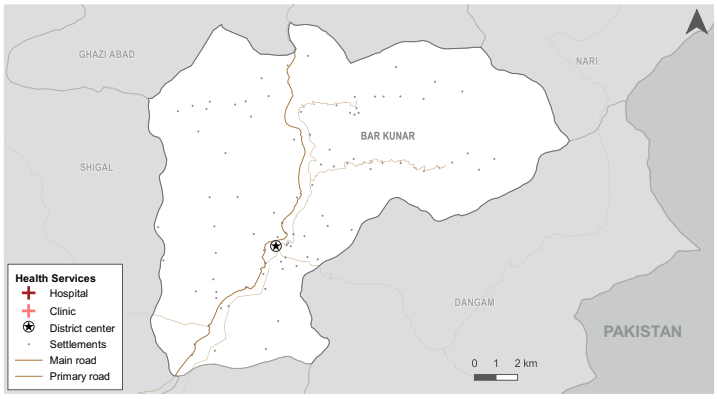
Severity score of health sectoral need in Bar Kunar district: 1

In **67%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



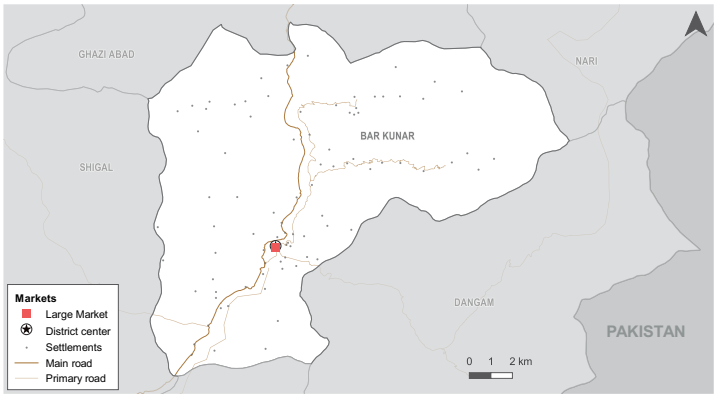
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Bar Kunar district: 1

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	33%
Negatively impacted farming	87%
Negatively impacted wage and business	33%

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:[4]

N/AN/AN/AN/AN/A

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

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	53%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	36%
Consumed seed stocks	47%
Begged or relied on charity	33%
Sold house or land	27%

0% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

0% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Water	100%
Seeds	67%
Health	60%

13% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
WASH	50%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Kunar
CHAPA DARA DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Kunar**
# of KIs interviewed:	**23**
# of assessed settlements:	**23** (Out of 118)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.5**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.25**
- Complexity of actors	**2.75**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	74%
Earthquake	17%
Flood	83%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	4%
Drought	22%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **57%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **52%**

Returnees: **17%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Chapa Dara district: 3

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

35% Very poor
17% Poor
30% Okay
4% Good
13% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **22%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Hindered to move freely	67%	1. Hindered to move freely	59%
2. Verbally threatened	48%	2. Assaulted without weapon	36%
3. Forcibly detained	29%	3. Forcibly detained	32%

In **43%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **26%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**26%**) or due to natural disaster (**9%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **17%**

14% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Chapa Dara district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	22%
No, services are too far	52%
No, services are too expensive	4%
No, services are not accessible (others)	22%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

9% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
22% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
70% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Kunar
CHAPA DARA DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Chapa Dara district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

4% Makeshift 0% Tents 96% Mud/ bricks 0% Do not know

In 0% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

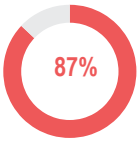
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

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

Due to conflict	4%
Due to natural disaster	9%
Due to both	9%

In 67% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

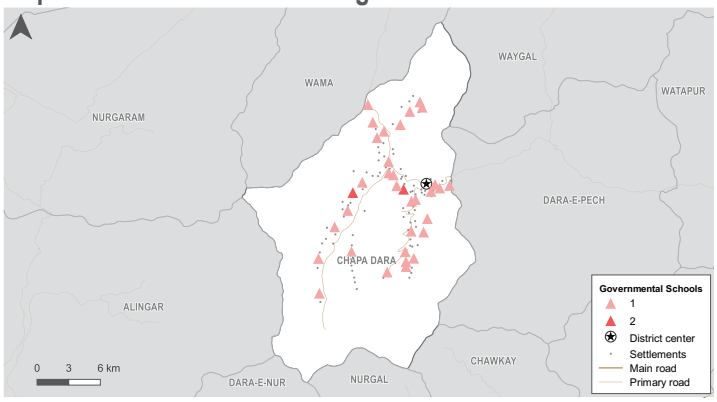
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Chapa Dara district: 2

Reported location of available government schools:



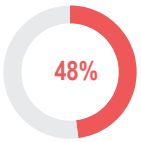
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:

Girls:



In 17% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Chapa Dara district: 3

In 13% and 30% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

9% Very few 39% Half 52% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	78%
Due to both	0%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	96%
2. Don't know	4%
3. Household rubbish pit	0%

In 61% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Kunar
CHAPA DARA DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
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HEALTH

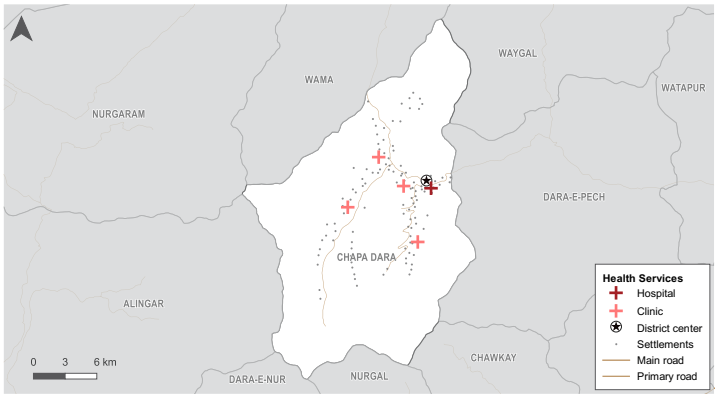
Severity score of health sectoral need in Chapa Dara district: 2

In **57%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



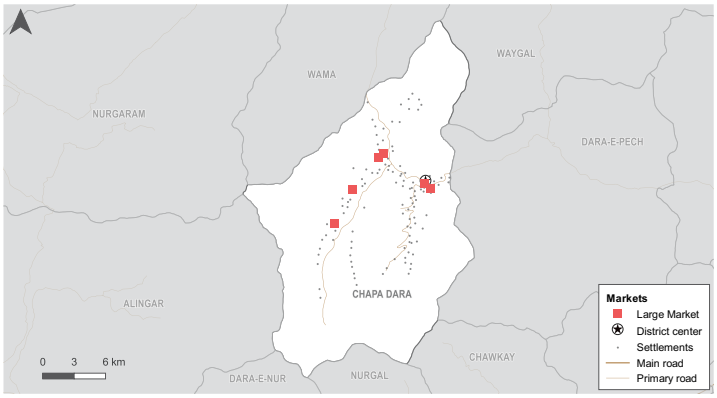
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **22%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Chapa Dara district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	65%
Negatively impacted farming	83%
Negatively impacted wage and business	91%

In **61%** 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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	43%	Bad	14%	Almost none
		43%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	48%
Consumed seed stocks	77%
Begged or relied on charity	41%
Sold house or land	13%

48% and **9%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

22% and **9%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Food	78%
Hygiene	65%
Seeds	61%

39% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	89%
Shelter	44%
Health	22%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Kunar
DARA E PECH DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Kunar**
# of KIs interviewed:	**34**
# of assessed settlements:	**34** (Out of 151)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.5**
- Conflict intensity:	**3.3**
- Complexity of actors	**2.75**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	100%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	35%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	0%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **0%**

Returnees: **0%**

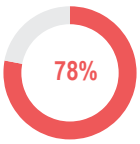
PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Dara e Pech district: 4

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

68% Very poor
32% Poor
0% Okay
0% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	94%	1. Verbally threatened	100%
2. Assaulted with weapon	47%	2. Assaulted with weapon	6%
3. Hindered to move freely	6%	3. N/A	N/A%

In **100%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **100%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**100%**) or due to natural disaster (**35%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5]

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Dara e Pech district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	0%
No, services are too far	59%
No, services are too expensive	38%
No, services are not accessible (others)	3%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
3% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
97% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Kunar
DARA E PECH DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Dara e Pech district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 6% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	65%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	35%

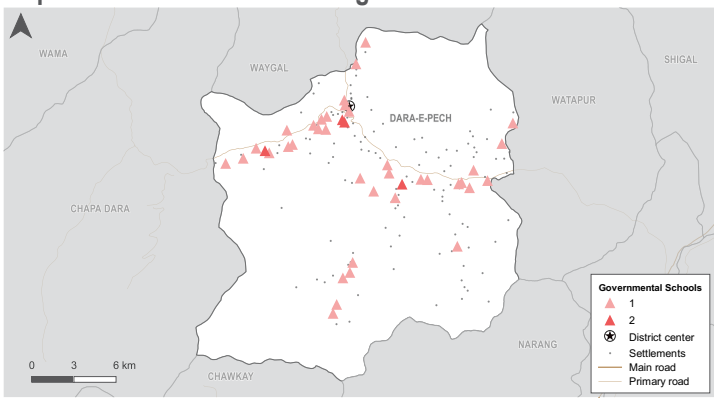
In 35% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Dara e Pech district: 2

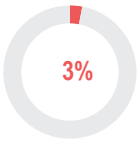
Reported location of available government schools:



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys: 

Girls:

In 6% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Dara e Pech district: 3

In 32% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

100% Very few 0% Half 0% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	65%
Due to natural disaster	3%
Due to both	32%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Household rubbish pit	97%
2. Throw in street/open space	3%
3. Burning	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Kunar
DARA E PECH DISTRICT

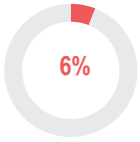
HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Dara e Pech district: 3

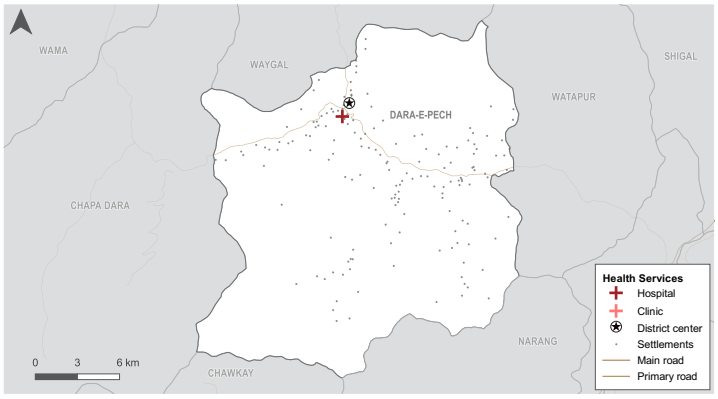
In **56%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



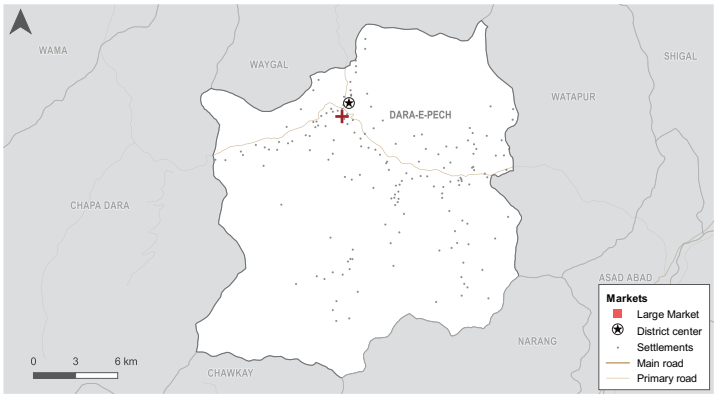
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Dara e Pech district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	21%
Negatively impacted farming	85%
Negatively impacted wage and business	0%

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:[4]

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

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	12%
Consumed seed stocks	94%
Begged or relied on charity	8%
Sold house or land	19%

24% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

3% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Food	100%
Health	100%
Water	100%

71% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Kunar
GHAZI ABAD DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Kunar**
# of KIs interviewed:	**23**
# of assessed settlements:	**23** (Out of 83)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**2.6**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.9**
- Complexity of actors	**2.05**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	35%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	30%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	9%
None	39%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **23%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **22%**

Returnees: **4%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Ghazi Abad district: 2

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

0% Very poor
0% Poor
61% Okay
30% Good
9% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **4%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	95%	1. Verbally threatened	72%
2. Assaulted with weapon	62%	2. Forced to work	28%
3. Assaulted without weapon	52%	3. Forcibly recuited	6%

In **0%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **43%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**26%**) or due to natural disaster (**17%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **30%**

17% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Ghazi Abad district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	39%
No, services are too far	43%
No, services are too expensive	0%
No, services are not accessible (others)	13%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	4%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

4% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
30% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
44% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
17% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
4% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Kunar
GHAZI ABAD DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Ghazi Abad district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 5% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	10%
Due to natural disaster	38%
Due to both	0%

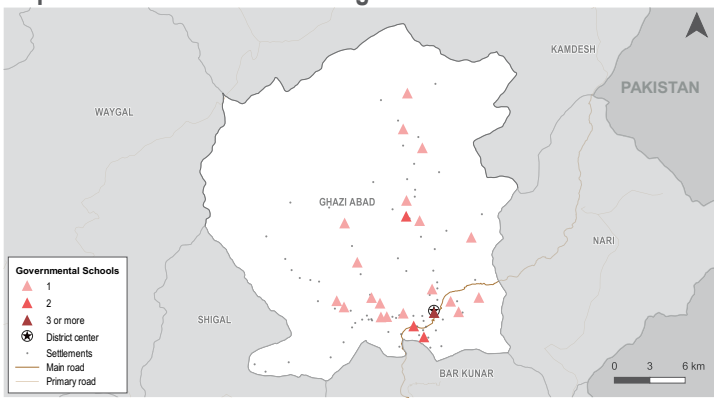
In 80% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

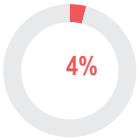
Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Ghazi Abad district: 1

Reported location of available government schools:

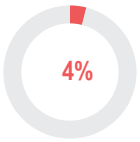


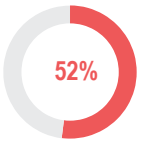
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]



% 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:

Boys: 

Girls: 

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Ghazi Abad district: 2

In 30% and 43% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

9% Very few 22% Half 70% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	9%
Due to natural disaster	48%
Due to both	0%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Household rubbish pit	91%
2. Throw in street/open space	4%
3. N/A	0%

In 17% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Kunar
GHAZI ABAD DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Ghazi Abad district: 2

In **52%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:

Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **39%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Ghazi Abad district: 1

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	39%
Negatively impacted farming	35%
Negatively impacted wage and business	35%

In **45%** 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:[4]

10%	The worst it can be	20%	Bad	10%	Almost none
		60%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	5%
Consumed seed stocks	91%
Begged or relied on charity	5%
Sold house or land	16%

35% and **4%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

0% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Food	70%
Water	70%
Health	57%

91% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	95%
Education	19%
Health	14%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Kunar
KHAS KUNAR DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Kunar**
# of KIs interviewed:	**20**
# of assessed settlements:	**20** (Out of 52)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.3**
- Conflict intensity:	**1.5**
- Complexity of actors	**0**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict intensity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	0%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	20%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	35%
None	45%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **15%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **80%**

Returnees: **0%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Khas Kunar district: 1

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

5% Very poor
0% Poor
10% Okay
20% Good
65% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **10%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Assaulted with weapon	5%	1. N/A	N/A%
2. Forced to work	5%	2. N/A	N/A%
3. Verbally threatened	5%	3. N/A	N/A%

In **45%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **5%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**0%**) or due to natural disaster (**5%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Khas Kunar district: 4

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	35%
No, services are too far	45%
No, services are too expensive	0%
No, services are not accessible (others)	20%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

90% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
10% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
0% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Kunar
KHAS KUNAR DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Khas Kunar district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 20% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

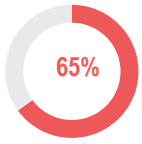
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	15%
Due to both	0%

In 100% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

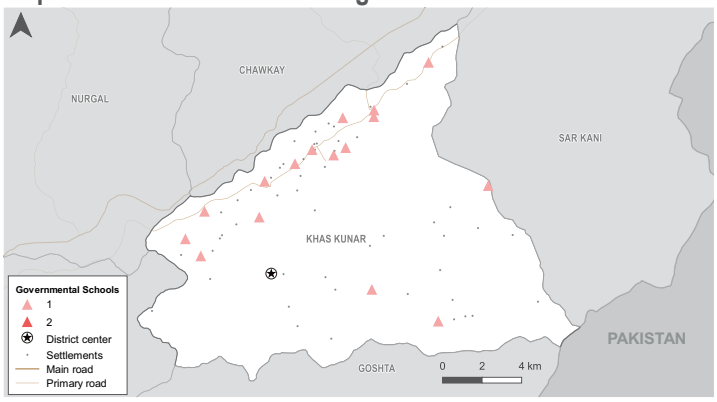
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Khas Kunar district: 1

Reported location of available government schools:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:

Girls:

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Khas Kunar district: 1

In 25% and 5% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

45% Very few 35% Half 20% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	30%
Due to both	0%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Household rubbish pit	100%
2. Throw in street/open space	0%
3. N/A	0%

In 30% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Kunar
KHAS KUNAR DISTRICT

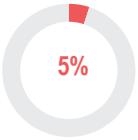
HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Khas Kunar district: 1

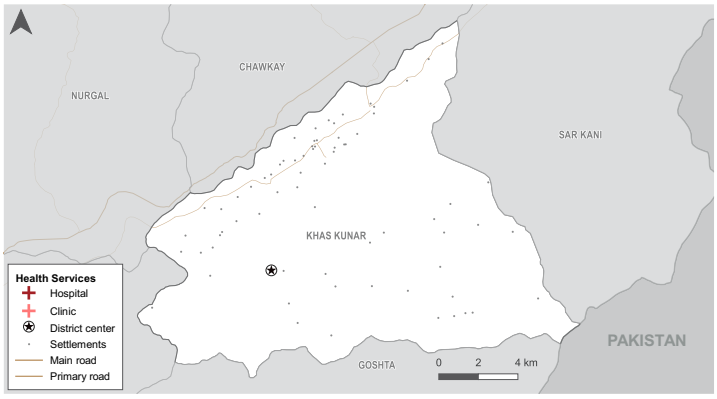
In **10%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



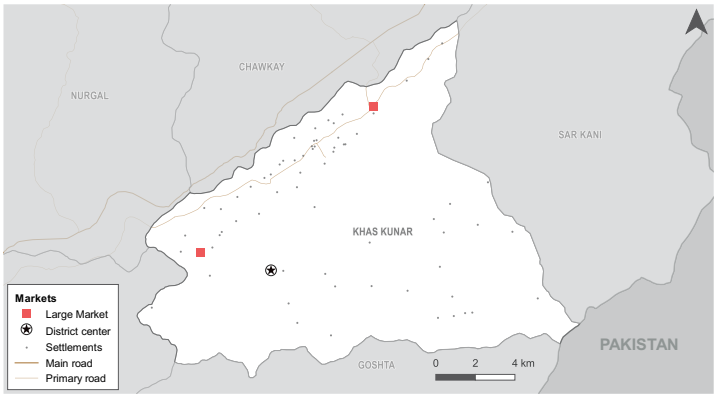
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **25%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Khas Kunar district: 3

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	45%
Negatively impacted farming	35%
Negatively impacted wage and business	0%

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:[4]

10%	The worst it can be	55%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		35%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	80%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	100%
Sold house or land	55%

25% and **75%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

10% and **10%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Food	95%
Water	65%
Seeds	55%

75% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	93%
Shelter	27%
WASH	13%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Kunar
MARAWARA DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Kunar**
# of KIs interviewed:	**15**
# of assessed settlements:	**15** (Out of 63)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.15**
- Complexity of actors	**1.85**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	33%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	20%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	100%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **33%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **47%**

Returnees: **7%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Marawara district: 2

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

13% Very poor
0% Poor
13% Okay
0% Good
73% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **53%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Assaulted with weapon	13%	1. Hindered to move freely	14%
2. Hindered to move freely	13%	2. Forced to work	7%
3. Assaulted without weapon	13%	3. Forcibly detained	7%

In **27%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **13%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**13%**) or due to natural disaster (**0%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Marawara district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	0%
No, services are too far	33%
No, services are too expensive	0%
No, services are not accessible (others)	67%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

33% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
20% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
40% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
7% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Kunar
MARAWARA DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Marawara district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

0% Makeshift 7% Tents 93% Mud/ bricks 0% Do not know

In 13% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	33%
Due to both	0%

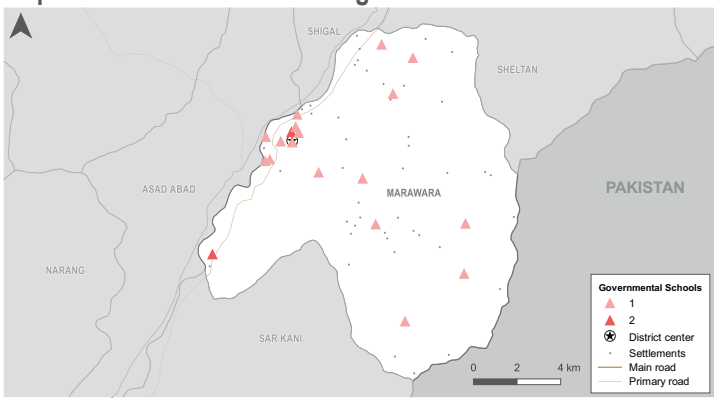
In 83% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Marawara district: 1

Reported location of available government schools:



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:

Girls:

In 13% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Marawara district: 2

In 13% and 27% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

47% Very few 53% Half 0% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	53%
Due to both	0%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Household rubbish pit	53%
2. Throw in street/open space	33%
3. Burning	7%

In 20% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Kunar
MARAWARA DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

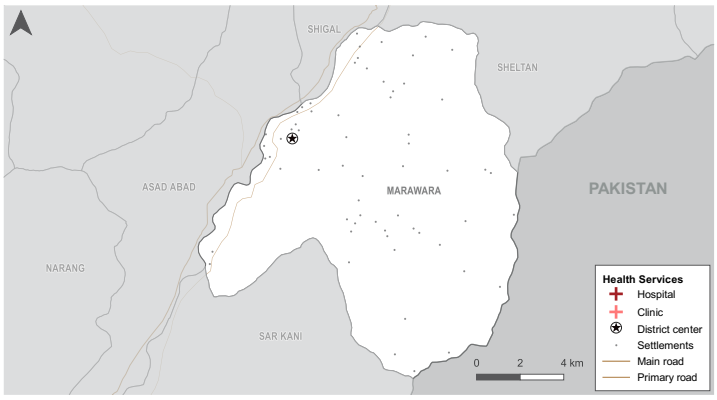
Severity score of health sectoral need in Marawara district: 2

In **60%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



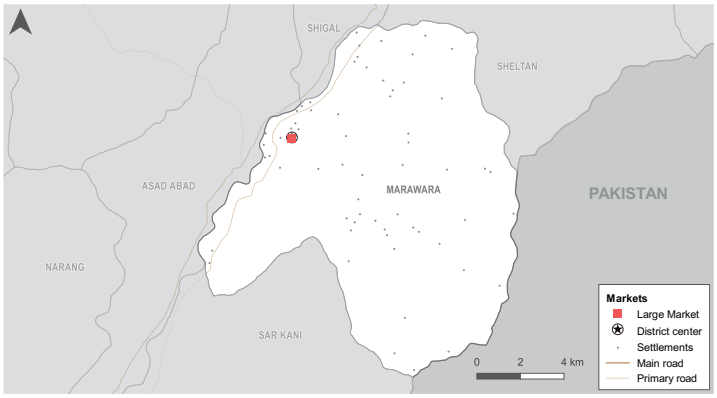
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **67%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Marawara district: 3

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	33%
Negatively impacted farming	67%
Negatively impacted wage and business	73%

In **80%** 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:[4]

33%	The worst it can be	50%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		17%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	93%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	87%
Sold house or land	53%

33% and **60%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

33% and **33%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Food	73%
Health	73%
Water	73%

53% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
WASH	50%
Shelter	25%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Kunar
SHELTAN DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Kunar**
# of KIs interviewed:	**9**
# of assessed settlements:	**9** (Out of 27)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.8**
- Conflict intensity:	**3.15**
- Complexity of actors	**1.6**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict intensity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	67%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	44%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	78%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **56%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **44%**

Returnees: **44%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Sheltan district: 3

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

22% Very poor	**56%** Okay	**0%** Good
22% Poor		**0%** Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **78%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	**44%**	**1.** Verbally threatened	**22%**
2. Assaulted with weapon	**33%**	**2.** Assaulted with weapon	**11%**
3. Assaulted without weapon	**11%**	**3.** Forced to work	**11%**

In **22%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **56%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**56%**) or due to natural disaster (**11%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Sheltan district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	11%
No, services are too far	44%
No, services are too expensive	11%
No, services are not accessible (others)	33%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

11%	More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
11%	Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
78%	Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0%	No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0%	Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Kunar
SHELTAN DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Sheltan district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

11% Makeshift 0% Tents 89% Mud/ bricks 0% Do not know

In 11% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	44%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	22%

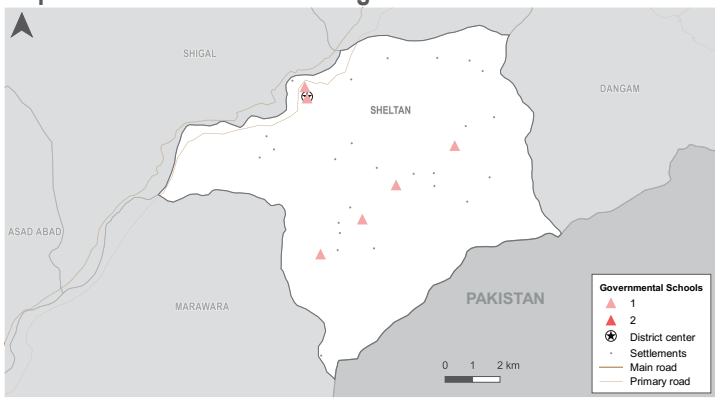
In 33% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Sheltan district: 2

Reported location of available government schools:

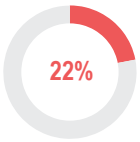


**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

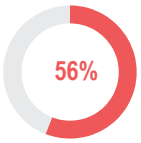
% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:



Girls:



In 33% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Sheltan district: 2

In 56% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

44% Very few 56% Half 0% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

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

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Household rubbish pit	100%
2. Throw in street/open space	0%
3. N/A	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Kunar
SHELTAN DISTRICT

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Sheltan district: 2

In **11%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:

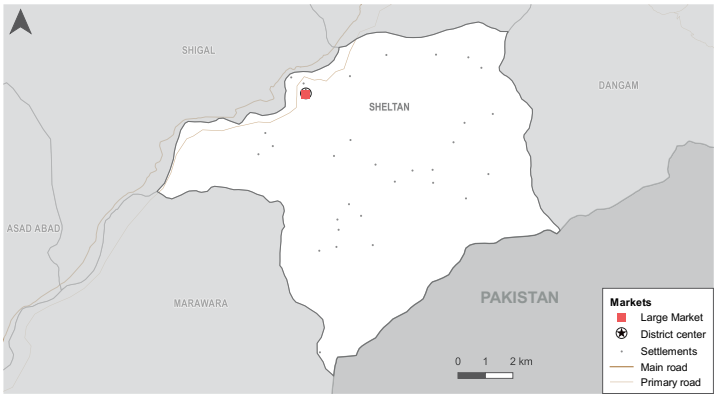
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **89%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Sheltan district: 3

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	89%
Negatively impacted farming	78%
Negatively impacted wage and business	33%

In **44%** 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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	75%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		25%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	89%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	100%
Sold house or land	11%

44% and **33%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

33% and **33%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Education	89%
Health	78%
Water	78%

89% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Kunar
SHIGAL DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Kunar**
# of KIs interviewed:	**27**
# of assessed settlements:	**27** (Out of 70)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.8**
- Conflict intensity:	**3.15**
- Complexity of actors	**1.6**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict intensity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	11%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	15%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	7%
None	70%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **15%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **41%**

Returnees: **7%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Shigal district: 1

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

15% Very poor
0% Poor
33% Okay
37% Good
15% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **0%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Assaulted without weapon	33%	1. Forcibly detained	4%
2. Verbally threatened	26%	2. Hindered to move freely	4%
3. Assaulted with weapon	4%	3. Verbally threatened	4%

In **4%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

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

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Shigal district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	15%
No, services are too far	48%
No, services are too expensive	19%
No, services are not accessible (others)	19%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
19% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
82% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Kunar
SHIGAL DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Shigal district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 7% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

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

Due to conflict	4%
Due to natural disaster	4%
Due to both	0%

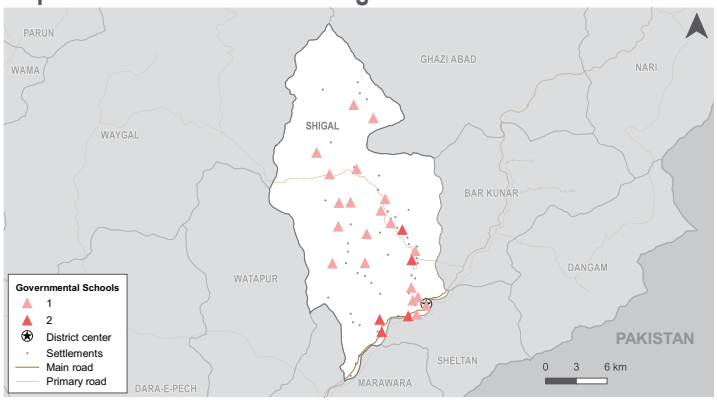
In 50% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Shigal district: 1

Reported location of available government schools:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys: 0%

Girls: 37%

In 4% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Shigal district: 1

In 0% and 4% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

11% Very few 52% Half 37% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	26%
Due to both	0%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Household rubbish pit	100%
2. Throw in street/open space	0%
3. N/A	0%

In 33% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Kunar
SHIGAL DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

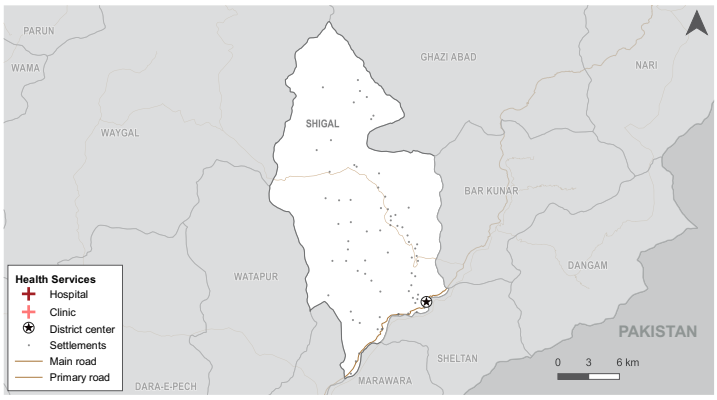
Severity score of health sectoral need in Shigal district: 1

In 74% of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



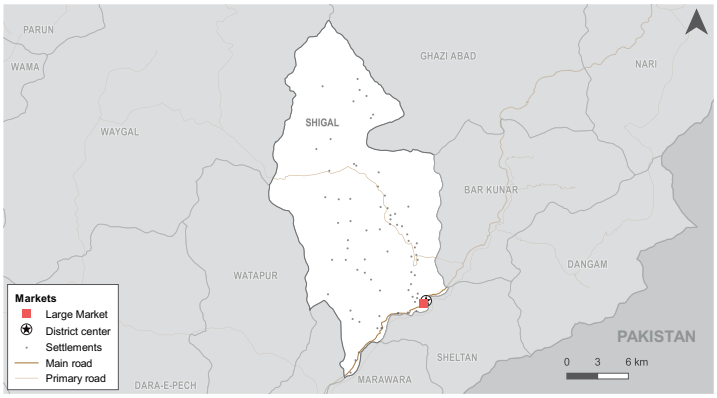
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In 7% of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Shigal district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	0%
Negatively impacted farming	15%
Negatively impacted wage and business	7%

In 74% 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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	20%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		80%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	48%
Consumed seed stocks	93%
Begged or relied on charity	15%
Sold house or land	15%

78% and 0% of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

33% and 4% of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Employment	67%
Health	59%
Seeds	56%

59% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
Shelter	25%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Kunar
WATAPUR DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Kunar**
# of KIs interviewed:	**24**
# of assessed settlements:	**24** (Out of 93)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.5**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.75**
- Complexity of actors	**2.75**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	50%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	29%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	4%
Drought	75%
None	13%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **58%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **38%**

Returnees: **29%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Watapur district: 2

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

79% Very poor
0% Poor
13% Okay
4% Good
4% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: 0%

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Hindered to move freely	88%	1. Hindered to move freely	88%
2. Assaulted with weapon	63%	2. Assaulted with weapon	58%
3. Assaulted without weapon	38%	3. Assaulted without weapon	29%

In **58%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **13%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**8%**) or due to natural disaster (**4%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] 0%

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Watapur district: 4

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	0%
No, services are too far	17%
No, services are too expensive	4%
No, services are not accessible (others)	75%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	4%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

67% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
17% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
17% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Kunar
WATAPUR DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Watapur district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

0% Makeshift 0% Tents 96% Mud/ bricks 4% Do not know

In 13% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	38%
Due to natural disaster	13%
Due to both	4%

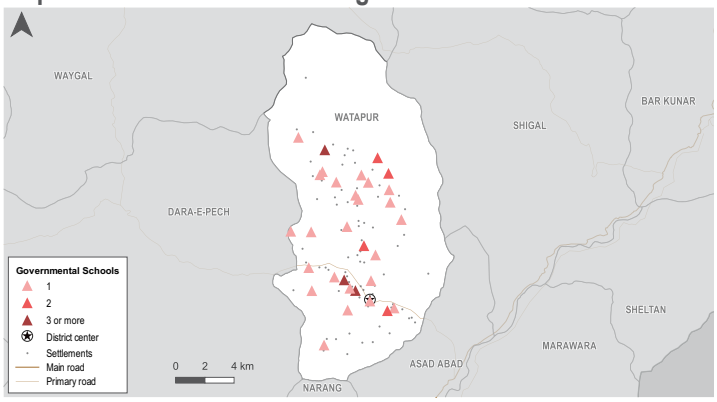
In 31% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Watapur district: 2

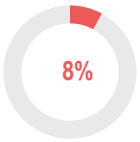
Reported location of available government schools:

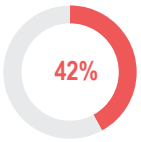


**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys: 

Girls: 

In 38% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Watapur district: 2

In 21% and 4% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

54% Very few 17% Half 29% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

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

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	100%
2. Household rubbish pit	0%
3. N/A	0%

In 8% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Kunar
WATAPUR DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

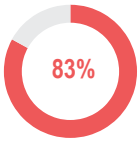
HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Watapur district: 2

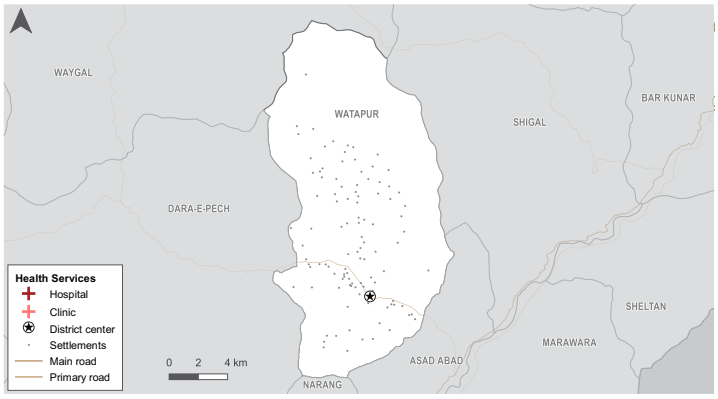
In **92%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:



Reported location of available health facilities:



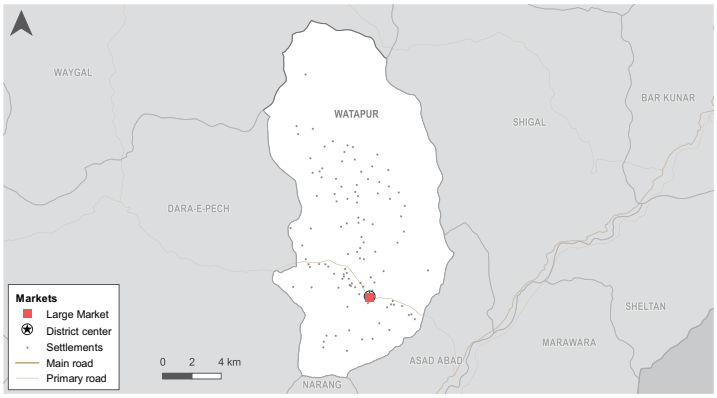
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **67%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Watapur district: 3

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	67%
Negatively impacted farming	83%
Negatively impacted wage and business	67%

In **92%** 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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	95%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		5%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	96%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	83%
Consumed seed stocks	88%
Begged or relied on charity	71%
Sold house or land	38%

26% and **61%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

39% and **35%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Food	88%
Health	71%
Seeds	71%

75% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
Shelter	22%
WASH	17%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Kunduz
CHAHAR DARAH DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Kunduz**
# of KIs interviewed:	**51**
# of assessed settlements:	**51** (Out of 98)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.6**
- Complexity of actors	**2.8**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	27%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	10%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	2%
Drought	16%
None	57%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **25%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **57%**

Returnees: **84%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Chahar Darah district: 1

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

8% Very poor
0% Poor
90% Okay
0% Good
2% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **10%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	6%	1. Verbally threatened	6%
2. Hindered to move freely	4%	2. Forced to work	4%
3. Assaulted without weapon	4%	3. Hindered to move freely	4%

In **8%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **24%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**24%**) or due to natural disaster (**6%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **4%**

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Chahar Darah district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	4%
No, services are too far	92%
No, services are too expensive	0%
No, services are not accessible (others)	4%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
49% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
45% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
6% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Kunduz
CHAHAR DARAH DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Chahar Darah district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

10% Makeshift 0% Tents 90% Mud/ bricks 0% Do not know

In 16% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	20%
Due to natural disaster	4%
Due to both	6%

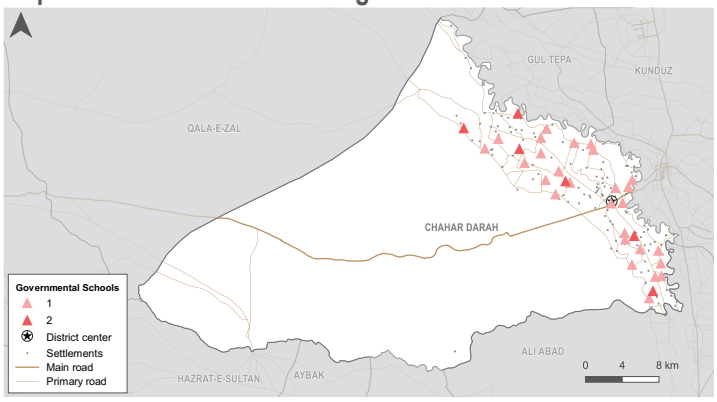
In 40% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Chahar Darah district: 2

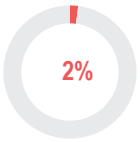
Reported location of available government schools:



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys: 

Girls:

In 31% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Chahar Darah district: 2

In 59% and 8% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

96% Very few 4% Half 0% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	22%
Due to natural disaster	10%
Due to both	2%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	94%
2. Communal garbage bin	6%
3. Household rubbish pit	0%

In 27% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Kunduz
CHAHAR DARAH DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Chahar Darah district: 3

In **86%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **98%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Chahar Darah district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	16%
Negatively impacted farming	25%
Negatively impacted wage and business	31%

In **88%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	84%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		16%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	100%
Consumed seed stocks	98%
Begged or relied on charity	84%
Sold house or land	76%

69% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

63% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Water	96%
Health	80%
Employment	55%

14% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	71%
Shelter	43%
WASH	29%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Kunduz
DASHT E ARCHI DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Kunduz**
# of KIs interviewed:	**26**
# of assessed settlements:	**26** (Out of 150)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.4**
- Complexity of actors	**2.8**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	23%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	23%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	58%
None	4%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **23%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **62%**

Returnees: **65%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Dasht e Archi district: 3

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

12% Very poor
0% Poor
88% Okay
0% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **23%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	96%	1. N/A	N/A%
2. Assaulted with weapon	92%	2. N/A	N/A%
3. Assaulted without weapon	65%	3. N/A	N/A%

In **0%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **46%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**23%**) or due to natural disaster (**23%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **69%**

38% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Dasht e Archi district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	62%
No, services are too far	4%
No, services are too expensive	12%
No, services are not accessible (others)	23%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

42% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
31% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
27% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Kunduz
DASHT E ARCHI DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Dasht e Archi district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

8% Makeshift 0% Tents 92% Mud/ bricks 0% Do not know

In 23% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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: 54%

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	12%
Due to natural disaster	4%
Due to both	0%

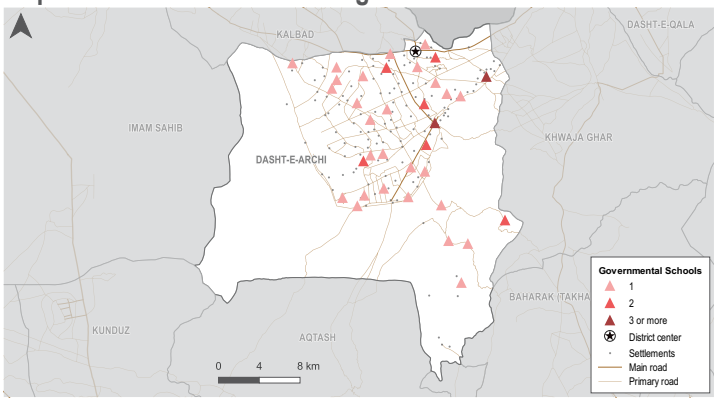
In 25% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection: 54%

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Dasht e Archi district: 1

Reported location of available government schools:



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1] 8%

% 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:

Boys: 4% Girls: 12%

In 8% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Dasht e Archi district: 2

In 15% and 58% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

85% Very few 15% Half 0% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	15%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	0%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	96%
2. Burning	4%
3. Household rubbish pit	0%

In 4% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Kunduz
DASHT E ARCHI DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

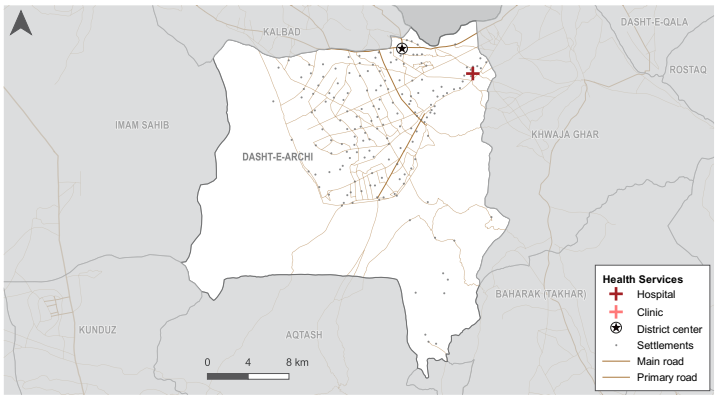
Severity score of health sectoral need in Dasht e Archi district: 1

In **0%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



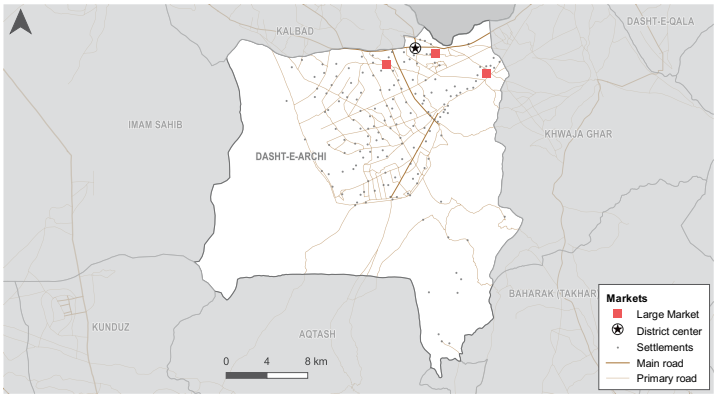
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **15%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Dasht e Archi district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	88%
Negatively impacted farming	88%
Negatively impacted wage and business	81%

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

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	92%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		8%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	96%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	65%
Sold house or land	15%

85% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

27% and **4%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Water	100%
Food	96%
Health	31%

92% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Health	92%
Shelter	38%
WASH	33%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Kunduz
IMAM SAHIB DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Kunduz**
# of KIs interviewed:	**60**
# of assessed settlements:	**60** (Out of 165)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**2**
- Conflict intensity:	**3.05**
- Complexity of actors	**2.45**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	38%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	12%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	3%
None	50%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **47%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **45%**

Returnees: **12%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Imam Sahib district: 3

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

15% Very poor
3% Poor
53% Okay
12% Good
17% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **48%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	60%	1. Verbally threatened	53%
2. Assaulted without weapon	45%	2. Assaulted without weapon	30%
3. Assaulted with weapon	42%	3. Assaulted with weapon	18%

In **48%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **35%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**33%**) or due to natural disaster (**3%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

3% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Imam Sahib district: 4

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	7%
No, services are too far	13%
No, services are too expensive	47%
No, services are not accessible (others)	33%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

62% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
33% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
5% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Kunduz
IMAM SAHIB DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

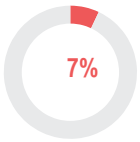
Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Imam Sahib district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 47% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

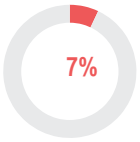


% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Due to conflict	20%
Due to natural disaster	8%
Due to both	3%

In 40% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

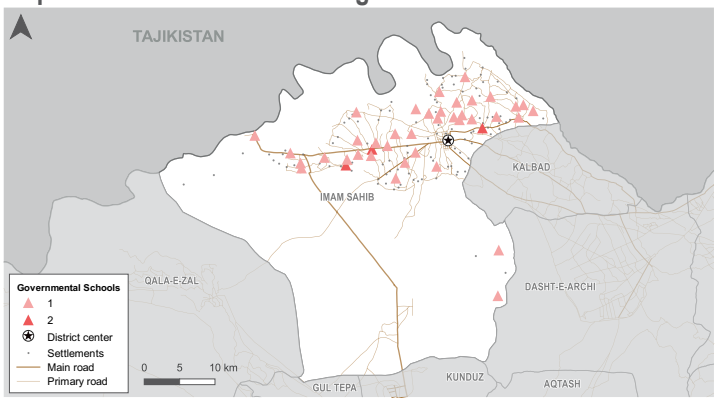
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Imam Sahib district: 2

Reported location of available government schools:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:

Girls:

In 32% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Imam Sahib district: 2

In 2% and 10% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

85% Very few 10% Half 5% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	13%
Due to natural disaster	7%
Due to both	0%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	78%
2. Burning	20%
3. Household rubbish pit	2%

In 8% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Kunduz
IMAM SAHIB DISTRICT

HEALTH

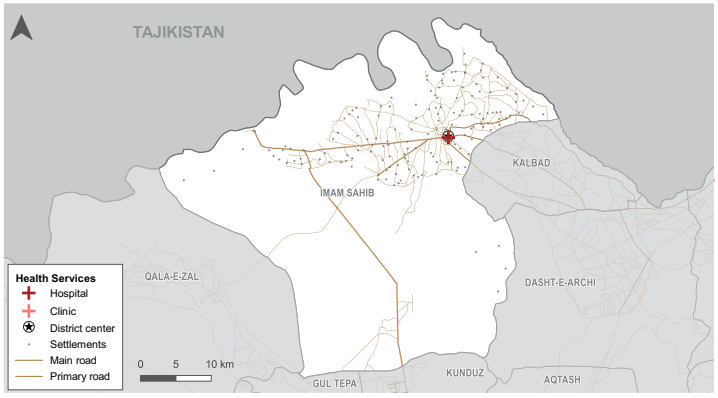
Severity score of health sectoral need in Imam Sahib district: 2

In **50%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



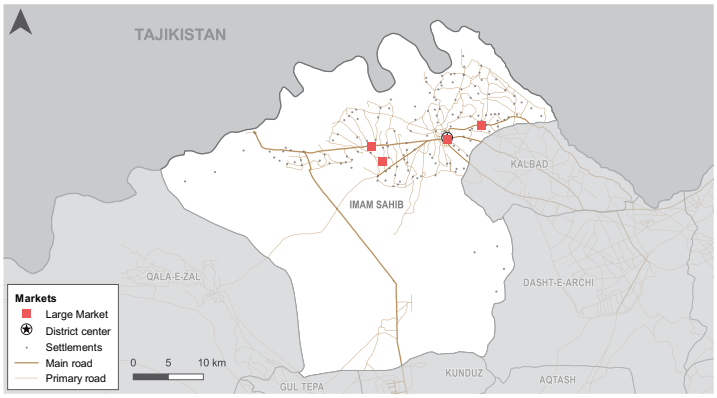
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **25%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Imam Sahib district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	35%
Negatively impacted farming	43%
Negatively impacted wage and business	27%

In **52%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	97%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		3%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	97%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	97%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	97%
Sold house or land	98%

31% and **10%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

40% and **3%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Health	85%
Water	60%
Seeds	55%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Kunduz
KHAN ABAD DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Kunduz**
# of KIs interviewed:	**28**
# of assessed settlements:	**28** (Out of 112)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.75**
- Complexity of actors	**2.6**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	50%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	39%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	21%
None	14%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **71%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **32%**

Returnees: **50%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Khan Abad district: 2

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

14% Very poor
0% Poor
46% Okay
32% Good
7% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **36%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	57%	1. Verbally threatened	21%
2. Hindered to move freely	36%	2. Assaulted without weapon	14%
3. Forced to work	14%	3. Forced to work	11%

In **7%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **43%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**36%**) or due to natural disaster (**14%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Khan Abad district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	4%
No, services are too far	54%
No, services are too expensive	7%
No, services are not accessible (others)	36%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

14% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
68% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
18% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Kunduz
KHAN ABAD DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Khan Abad district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 43% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	22%
Due to natural disaster	15%
Due to both	26%

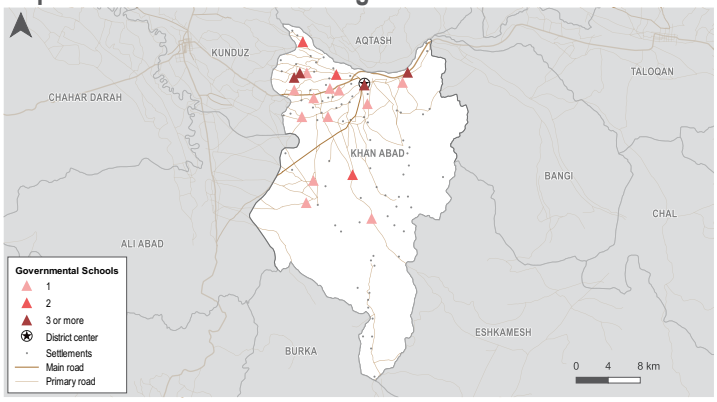
In 71% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Khan Abad district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:

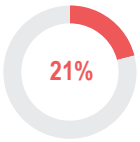


**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:



Girls:

In 71% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Khan Abad district: 2

In 11% and 18% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

21% Very few 64% Half 14% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	11%
Due to natural disaster	22%
Due to both	19%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	75%
2. Communal garbage bin	14%
3. Household rubbish pit	11%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Kunduz
KHAN ABAD DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Khan Abad district: 2

In **29%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:

Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **29%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Khan Abad district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	36%
Negatively impacted farming	64%
Negatively impacted wage and business	36%

In **71%** 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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	15%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		85%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	50%
Consumed seed stocks	96%
Begged or relied on charity	100%
Sold house or land	79%

36% and **25%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

14% and **4%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Water	86%
Health	68%
Seeds	64%

7% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Shelter	100%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Kunduz
QALA E ZAL DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Kunduz**
# of KIs interviewed:	**20**
# of assessed settlements:	**20** (Out of 52)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**2**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.4**
- Complexity of actors	**2.65**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	85%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	10%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	25%
None	5%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **35%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **0%**

Returnees: **0%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Qala e Zal district: 2

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

5% Very poor	**65%** Okay	**0%** Good
30% Poor		**0%** Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **0%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	**25%**	**1.** Verbally threatened	**10%**
2. Forced to work	**5%**	**2.** Assaulted without weapon	**5%**
3. N/A	**N/A%**	**3.** N/A	**N/A%**

In **55%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **58%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**58%**) or due to natural disaster (**5%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Qala e Zal district: 1

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	30%
No, services are too far	50%
No, services are too expensive	5%
No, services are not accessible (others)	15%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%	More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
0%	Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
15%	Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
65%	No children are malnourished and none fall sick
20%	Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Kunduz
QALA E ZAL DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Qala e Zal district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 25% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	55%
Due to natural disaster	5%
Due to both	25%

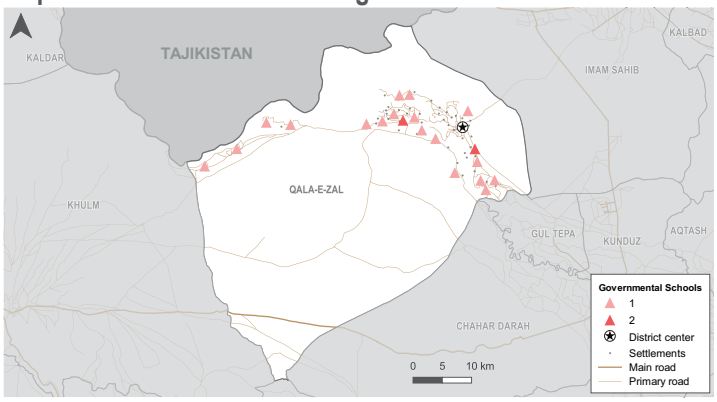
In 35% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Qala e Zal district: 1

Reported location of available government schools:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys: 0%

Girls: 0%

In 5% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Qala e Zal district: 1

In 0% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

15% Very few 20% Half 65% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	5%
Due to natural disaster	5%
Due to both	0%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	85%
2. Household rubbish pit	10%
3. Burning	5%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Kunduz
QALA E ZAL DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

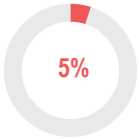
HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Qala e Zal district: 1

In **5%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:



Reported location of available health facilities:

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **12%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Qala e Zal district: 1

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	15%
Negatively impacted farming	95%
Negatively impacted wage and business	30%

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:[4]

N/AN/AN/AN/AN/A

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

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	57%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	47%
Sold house or land	100%

11% and **5%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

5% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Seeds	100%
Food	95%
Health	30%

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%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Laghman
ALISHANG DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Laghman**
# of KIs interviewed:	**33**
# of assessed settlements:	**33** (Out of 176)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**3.4**
- Complexity of actors	**2.5**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	55%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	79%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	6%
None	3%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **61%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **39%**

Returnees: **24%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Alishang district: 3

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

21% Very poor
0% Poor
55% Okay
9% Good
15% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **19%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Assaulted with weapon	53%	1. Verbally threatened	47%
2. Forced to work	53%	2. Assaulted with weapon	44%
3. Verbally threatened	50%	3. Forced to work	44%

In **36%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **64%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**48%**) or due to natural disaster (**24%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

3% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Alishang district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	12%
No, services are too far	3%
No, services are too expensive	27%
No, services are not accessible (others)	55%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	3%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

21% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
39% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
39% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Laghman
ALISHANG DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

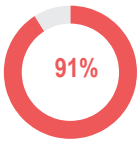
Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Alishang district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 32% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

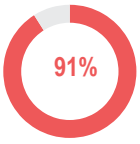


% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Due to conflict	24%
Due to natural disaster	33%
Due to both	18%

In 68% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

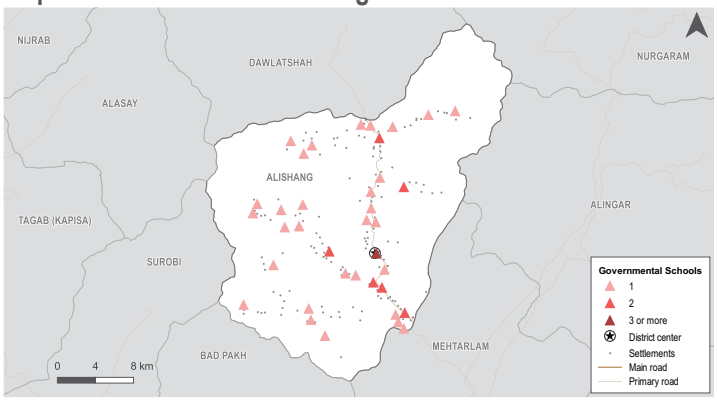
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

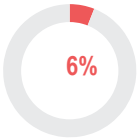
Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Alishang district: 1

Reported location of available government schools:



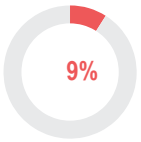
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]



% 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:

Boys: 0%



Girls: 9%

In 39% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Alishang district: 2

In 18% and 18% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

6% Very few 85% Half 6% Almost all 3% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	21%
Due to natural disaster	12%
Due to both	3%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	97%
2. Household rubbish pit	3%
3. Burning	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Laghman
ALISHANG DISTRICT

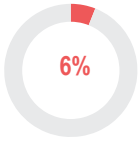
HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Alishang district: 2

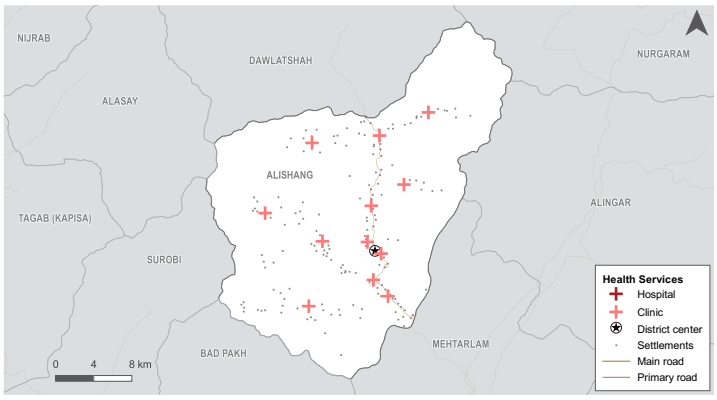
In **0%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **79%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Alishang district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	82%
Negatively impacted farming	91%
Negatively impacted wage and business	67%

In **76%** 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:[4]

8%	The worst it can be	32%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		60%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	97%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	77%
Consumed seed stocks	94%
Begged or relied on charity	39%
Sold house or land	88%

56% and **19%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

13% and **3%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Water	76%
Food	70%
Health	64%

79% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	77%
Health	54%
WASH	31%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Logar
MOHAMMAD AGHA DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Logar**
# of KIs interviewed:	**38**
# of assessed settlements:	**38** (Out of 170)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**3.1**
- Complexity of actors	**2**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict intensity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	100%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	55%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	100%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **97%**

Returnees: **74%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Mohammad Agha district: 3

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

66% Very poor
34% Poor
0% Okay
0% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **3%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Assaulted with weapon	100%	1. Assaulted with weapon	100%
2. Hindered to move freely	100%	2. Hindered to move freely	100%
3. Assaulted without weapon	74%	3. Verbally threatened	76%

In **13%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **94%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**94%**) or due to natural disaster (**22%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

5% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Mohammad Agha district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	11%
No, services are too far	3%
No, services are too expensive	24%
No, services are not accessible (others)	58%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	5%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
21% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
74% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
5% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Logar
MOHAMMAD AGHA DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Mohammad Agha district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 16% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

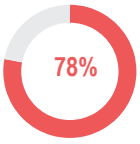
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	97%

In 100% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

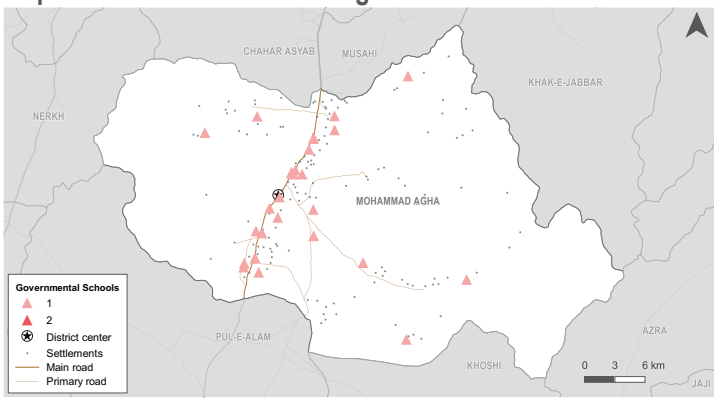
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Mohammad Agha district: 2

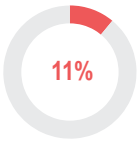
Reported location of available government schools:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys: 

Girls:

In 16% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Mohammad Agha district: 2

In 18% and 5% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

50% Very few 18% Half 32% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	39%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	29%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Burning	100%
2. Household rubbish pit	0%
3. N/A	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

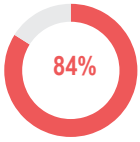
Logar
MOHAMMAD AGHA DISTRICT

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Mohammad Agha district: 2

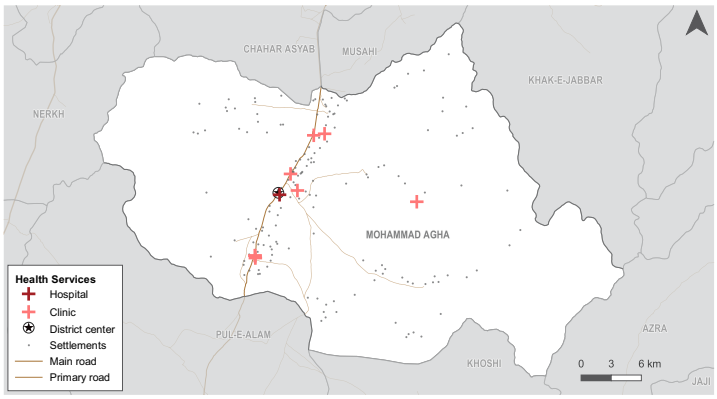
In **34%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



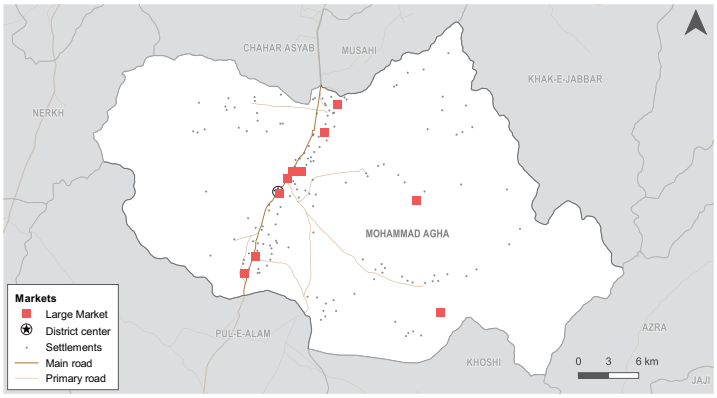
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Mohammad Agha district: 1

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	21%
Negatively impacted farming	76%
Negatively impacted wage and business	97%

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:[4]

N/AN/AN/AN/AN/A

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

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	94%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	22%
Consumed seed stocks	44%
Begged or relied on charity	0%
Sold house or land	26%

38% and **17%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

3% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Protection	84%
Employment	68%
Water	68%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
Shelter	75%
WASH	50%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Maidan Wardak
CHAK E WARDAK DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Maidan Wardak**
# of KIs interviewed:	**37**
# of assessed settlements:	**37** (Out of 209)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.75**
- Complexity of actors	**2.65**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	97%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	35%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	38%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **63%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **39%**

Returnees: **32%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Chak e Wardak district: 4

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

81% Very poor
8% Poor
11% Okay
0% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **65%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	67%	1. Verbally threatened	90%
2. Hindered to move freely	59%	2. Assaulted without weapon	62%
3. Assaulted without weapon	44%	3. Hindered to move freely	45%

In **57%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **91%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**91%**) or due to natural disaster (**3%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

3% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Chak e Wardak district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	32%
No, services are too far	30%
No, services are too expensive	0%
No, services are not accessible (others)	30%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	8%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

46% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
3% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
49% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
3% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Maidan Wardak
CHAK E WARDAK DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Chak e Wardak district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 4% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

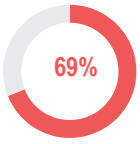
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	51%
Due to natural disaster	3%
Due to both	41%

In 46% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

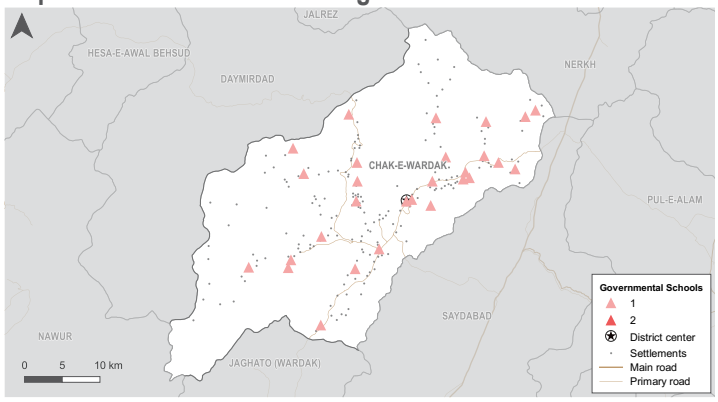
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Chak e Wardak district: 3

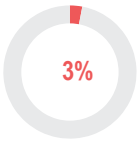
Reported location of available government schools:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys: 

Girls:

In 75% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Chak e Wardak district: 2

In 8% and 11% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

51% Very few 38% Half 11% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	28%
Due to natural disaster	19%
Due to both	50%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Burning	51%
2. Throw in street/open space	49%
3. Household rubbish pit	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

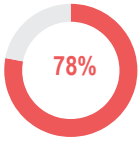
Maidan Wardak
CHAK E WARDAK DISTRICT

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Chak e Wardak district: 3

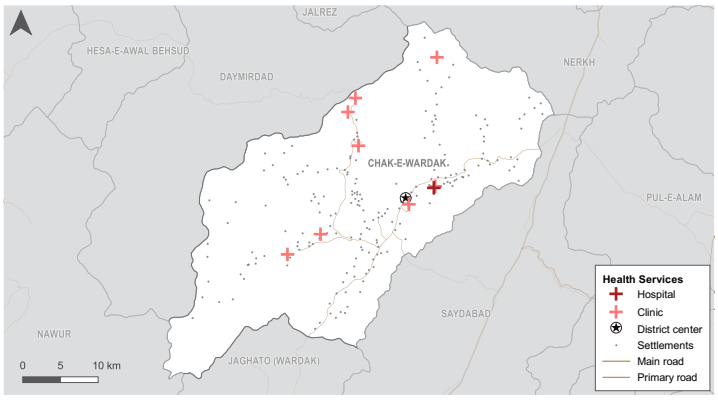
In **11%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



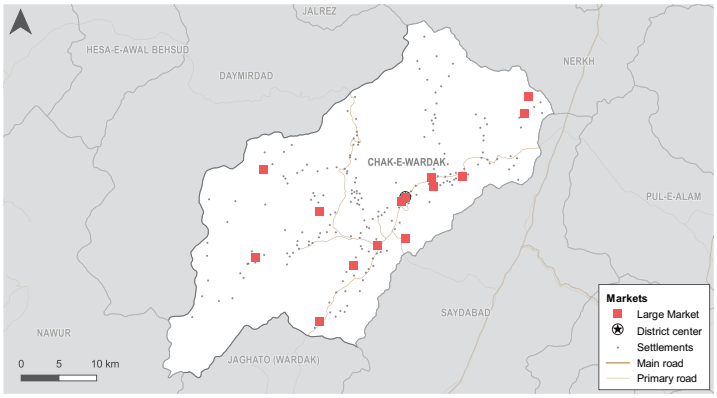
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **90%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Chak e Wardak district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	59%
Negatively impacted farming	57%
Negatively impacted wage and business	95%

In **23%** 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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	50%	Bad	13%	Almost none
		38%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	97%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	89%
Consumed seed stocks	27%
Begged or relied on charity	0%
Sold house or land	73%

3% and **47%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

14% and **11%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Health	84%
Water	73%
Seeds	54%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Health	100%
Protection	100%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Maidan Wardak
SAYED ABAD DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Maidan Wardak**
# of KIs interviewed:	**30**
# of assessed settlements:	**30** (Out of 173)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**3.2**
- Complexity of actors	**2.75**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	97%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	47%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **59%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **3%** Returnees: **3%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Sayed Abad district: 3

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

40% Very poor
33% Poor
27% Okay
0% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **30%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	70%	1. Assaulted without weapon	65%
2. Assaulted without weapon	53%	2. Verbally threatened	42%
3. Assaulted with weapon	30%	3. Assaulted with weapon	19%

In **30%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **54%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**54%**) or due to natural disaster (**0%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

10% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Sayed Abad district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	40%
No, services are too far	33%
No, services are too expensive	20%
No, services are not accessible (others)	7%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
20% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
70% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
10% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Maidan Wardak
SAYED ABAD DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Sayed Abad district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 0% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

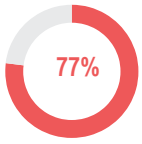
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	37%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	23%

In 37% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

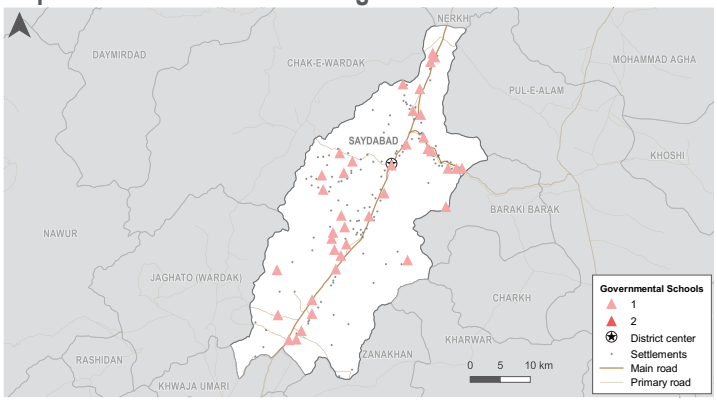
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Sayed Abad district: 2

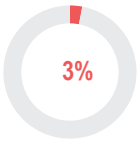
Reported location of available government schools:



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys: 

Girls:

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Sayed Abad district: 2

In 30% and 10% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

50% Very few 23% Half 27% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	3%
Due to natural disaster	23%
Due to both	23%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Household rubbish pit	93%
2. Throw in street/open space	7%
3. Burning	0%

In 57% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Maidan Wardak
SAYED ABAD DISTRICT

HEALTH

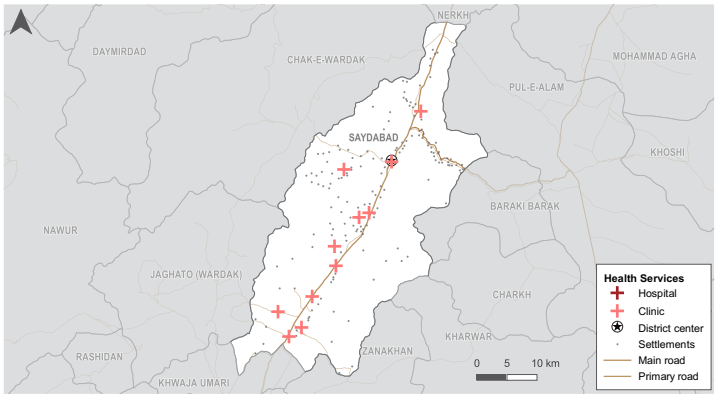
Severity score of health sectoral need in Sayed Abad district: 1

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

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



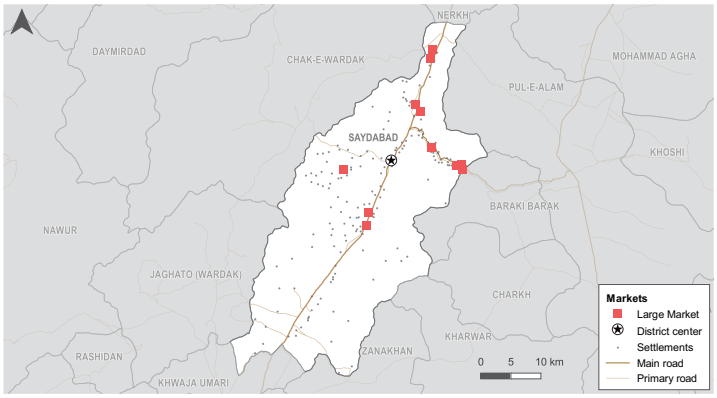
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In 11% of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Sayed Abad district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	63%
Negatively impacted farming	63%
Negatively impacted wage and business	30%

In 93% 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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	57%	Bad	4%	Almost none
		39%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	19%
Consumed seed stocks	83%
Begged or relied on charity	42%
Sold house or land	77%

47% and 37% of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

13% and 3% of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Protection	60%
Water	57%
Health	53%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

N/A	0%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Nangarhar
CHAPARHAR DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Nangarhar**
# of KIs interviewed:	**41**
# of assessed settlements:	**41** (Out of 58)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.5**
- Complexity of actors	**2.1**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	20%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	27%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	98%
None	2%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **34%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **71%**

Returnees: **12%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Chaparhar district: 2

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

0% Very poor	27% Okay	10% Good
0% Poor		63% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **17%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Hindered to move freely	56%	1. Hindered to move freely	39%
2. Verbally threatened	37%	2. Forcibly detained	5%
3. Forced to work	2%	3. Verbally threatened	2%

In **29%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **22%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**10%**) or due to natural disaster (**12%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Chaparhar district: 4

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	22%
No, services are too far	22%
No, services are too expensive	17%
No, services are not accessible (others)	39%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

59%	More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
42%	Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
0%	Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0%	No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0%	Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Nangarhar
CHAPARHAR DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Chaparhar district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 22% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	10%
Due to natural disaster	10%
Due to both	5%

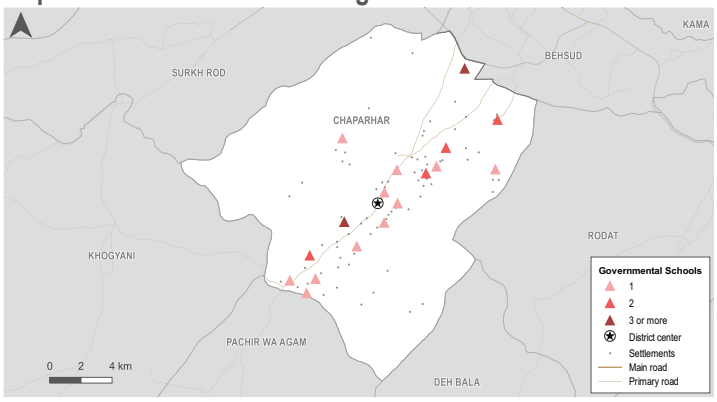
In 60% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Chaparhar district: 1

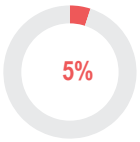
Reported location of available government schools:

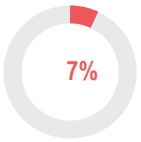


**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:  5%

Girls:  7%

In 27% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Chaparhar district: 1

In 5% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

51% Very few 44% Half 5% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	2%
Due to natural disaster	22%
Due to both	7%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	100%
2. Household rubbish pit	0%
3. N/A	0%

In 5% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Nangarhar
CHAPARHAR DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

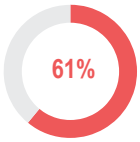
HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Chaparhar district: 1

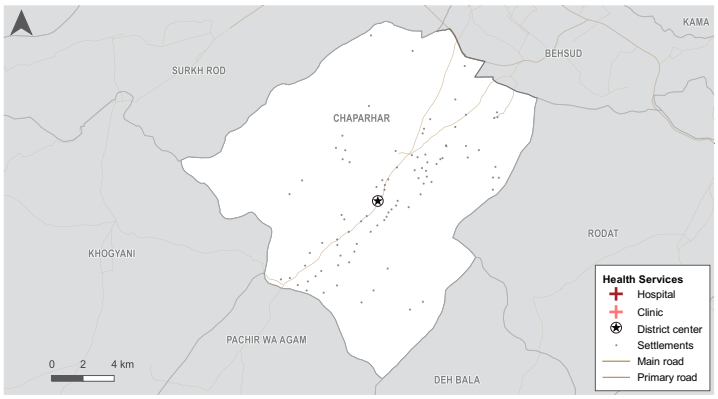
In 7% of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:



Reported location of available health facilities:



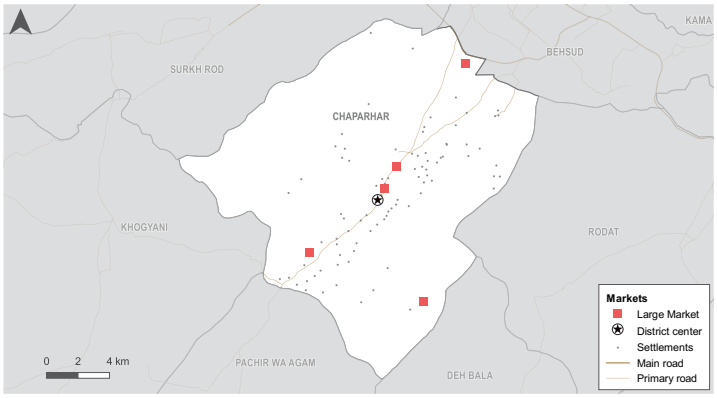
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In 2% of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Chaparhar district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	17%
Negatively impacted farming	85%
Negatively impacted wage and business	88%

In 68% 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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	0%	Bad	21%	Almost none
		79%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	93%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	27%
Consumed seed stocks	88%
Begged or relied on charity	88%
Sold house or land	34%

24% and 0% of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

3% and 0% of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Employment	80%
Water	63%
Health	61%

41% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	94%
Education	71%
Protection	18%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Nangarhar
DEH BALA DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Nangarhar**
# of KIs interviewed:	**26**
# of assessed settlements:	**26** (Out of 104)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1**
- Conflict intensity:	**3.25**
- Complexity of actors	**2.75**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	50%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	8%
None	42%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **38%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **23%**

Returnees: **15%**

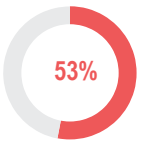
PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Deh Bala district: 2

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

35% Very poor
4% Poor
38% Okay
12% Good
12% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Hindered to move freely	57%	1. Verbally threatened	48%
2. Verbally threatened	52%	2. Assaulted without weapon	39%
3. Forcibly detained	48%	3. Hindered to move freely	35%

In **15%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **38%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**38%**) or due to natural disaster (**0%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5]

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Deh Bala district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	35%
No, services are too far	65%
No, services are too expensive	0%
No, services are not accessible (others)	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

12% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
50% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
39% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Nangarhar
DEH BALA DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Deh Bala district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 4% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	27%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	8%

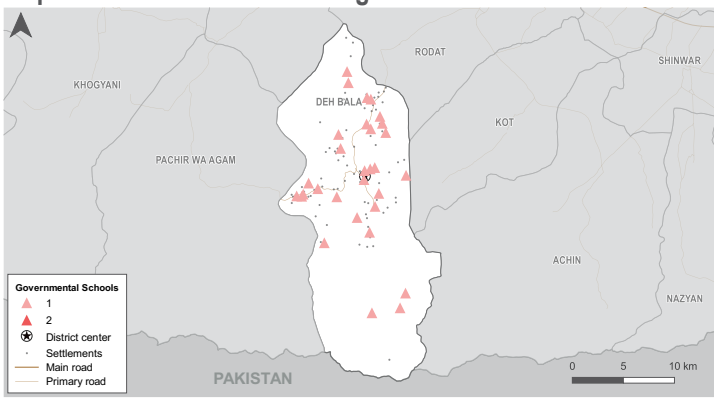
In 33% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Deh Bala district: 2

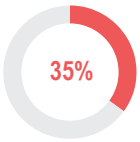
Reported location of available government schools:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys: 

Girls:

In 23% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Deh Bala district: 2

In 23% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

27% Very few 69% Half 4% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	31%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	8%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	100%
2. Household rubbish pit	0%
3. N/A	0%

In 35% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Nangarhar
DEH BALA DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

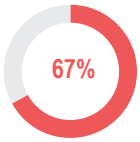
HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Deh Bala district: 2

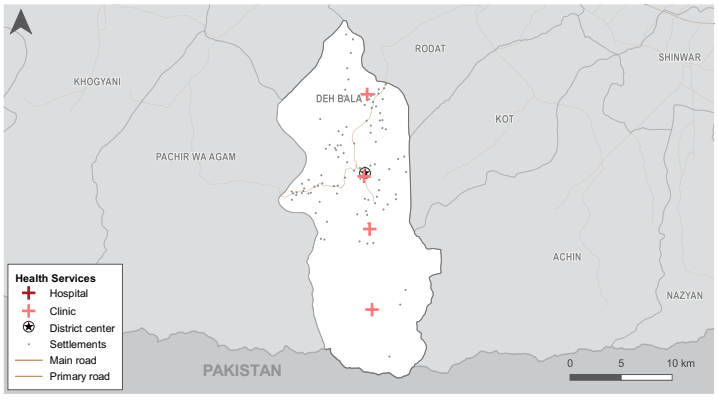
In **31%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:



Reported location of available health facilities:



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **13%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Deh Bala district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	36%
Negatively impacted farming	44%
Negatively impacted wage and business	52%

In **50%** 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:[4]

8%	The worst it can be	92%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		0%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	88%
Consumed seed stocks	88%
Begged or relied on charity	69%
Sold house or land	48%

73% and **23%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

31% and **4%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Water	85%
Seeds	65%
Health	58%

8% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Nangarhar
HESARAK DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Nangarhar**
# of KIs interviewed:	**33**
# of assessed settlements:	**33** (Out of 126)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.5**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.15**
- Complexity of actors	**2.8**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	58%
Earthquake	3%
Flood	70%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	55%
Drought	3%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **85%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **12%**

Returnees: **79%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Hesarak district: 4

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

27% Very poor
48% Poor
21% Okay
3% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **100%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	76%	1. Assaulted with weapon	82%
2. Assaulted without weapon	64%	2. Hindered to move freely	73%
3. Hindered to move freely	39%	3. Assaulted without weapon	61%

In **79%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **97%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**55%**) or due to natural disaster (**76%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

3% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Hesarak district: 1

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	61%
No, services are too far	15%
No, services are too expensive	3%
No, services are not accessible (others)	21%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

3% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
18% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
15% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
64% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Nangarhar
HESARAK DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Hesarak district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 0% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	19%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	81%

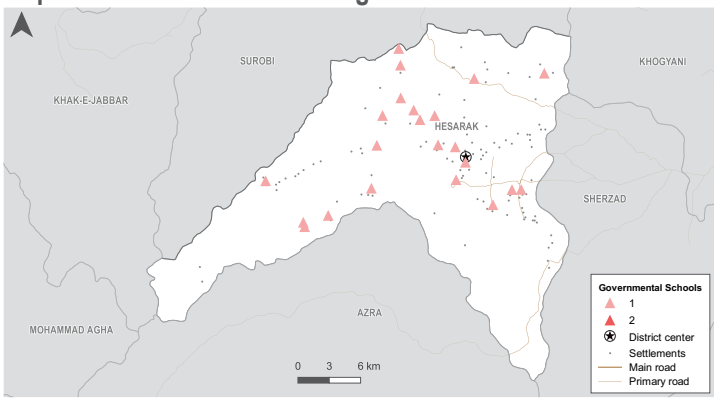
In 81% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Hesarak district: 3

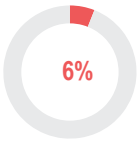
Reported location of available government schools:



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys: 

Girls:

In 85% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Hesarak district: 1

In 3% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

9% Very few 9% Half 82% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	12%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	3%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	64%
2. Burning	27%
3. Household rubbish pit	9%

In 39% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Nangarhar
HESARAK DISTRICT

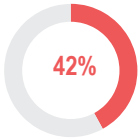
HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Hesarak district: 2

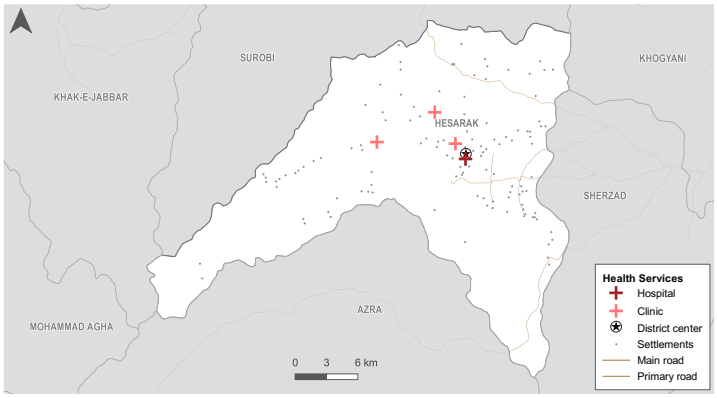
In **21%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



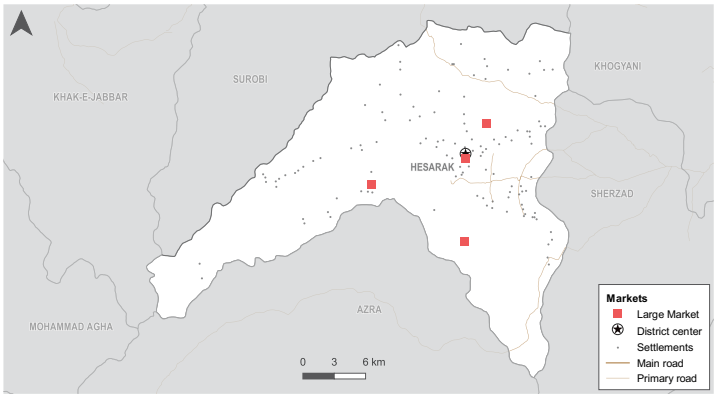
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **64%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Hesarak district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	36%
Negatively impacted farming	52%
Negatively impacted wage and business	88%

In **24%** 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:[4]

13%	The worst it can be	75%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		13%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	94%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	94%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	100%
Sold house or land	100%

45% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

45% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Water	73%
Food	58%
Health	55%

61% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Health	100%
Education	100%
Food	65%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Nangarhar
KHOGYANI DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Nangarhar**
# of KIs interviewed:	**39**
# of assessed settlements:	**39** (Out of 147)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.3**
- Conflict intensity:	**4**
- Complexity of actors	**2.6**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict intensity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	38%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	33%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	79%
None	5%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **53%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **61%**

Returnees: **13%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Khogyani district: 2

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

36% Very poor
0% Poor
31% Okay
8% Good
26% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection:

68%

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	54%	1. Verbally threatened	54%
2. Assaulted without weapon	51%	2. Assaulted without weapon	51%
3. Assaulted with weapon	41%	3. Assaulted with weapon	43%

In **33%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **33%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**27%**) or due to natural disaster (**8%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5]

0%

3% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Khogyani district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	26%
No, services are too far	18%
No, services are too expensive	3%
No, services are not accessible (others)	54%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

44% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
23% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
33% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Nangarhar
KHOGYANI DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Khogyani district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 6% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

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

Due to conflict	24%
Due to natural disaster	3%
Due to both	3%

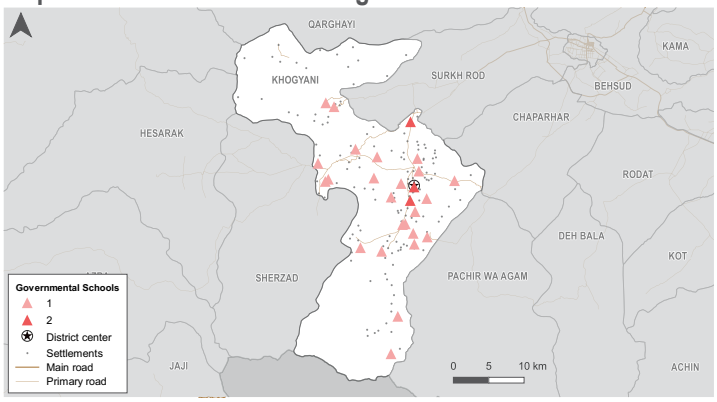
In 17% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Khogyani district: 2

Reported location of available government schools:

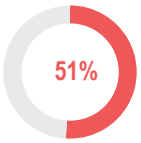


**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:

Girls: 

In 29% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Khogyani district: 2

In 26% and 38% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

38% Very few 54% Half 8% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	3%
Due to natural disaster	73%
Due to both	3%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Household rubbish pit	90%
2. Throw in street/open space	10%
3. Burning	0%

In 51% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Nangarhar
KHOGYANI DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

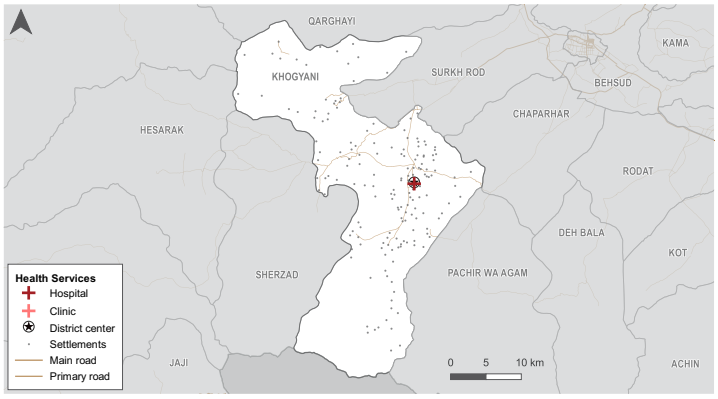
Severity score of health sectoral need in Khogyani district: 2

In **85%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



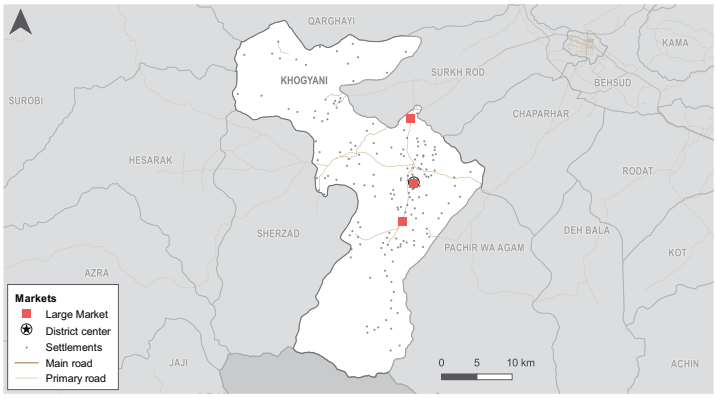
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **13%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Khogyani district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	68%
Negatively impacted farming	87%
Negatively impacted wage and business	89%

In **67%** 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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	8%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		92%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	56%
Consumed seed stocks	54%
Begged or relied on charity	54%
Sold house or land	26%

41% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

8% and **3%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Health	87%
Seeds	74%
Water	62%

41% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
Shelter	6%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Nangarhar
KOT DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Nangarhar**
# of KIs interviewed:	**14**
# of assessed settlements:	**14** (Out of 69)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1**
- Conflict intensity:	**1.95**
- Complexity of actors	**1.6**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	0%
Earthquake	7%
Flood	7%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	43%
None	50%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **21%** Returnees: **0%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Kot district: 1

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

0% Very poor
0% Poor
21% Okay
71% Good
7% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **7%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	9%	1. Verbally threatened	9%
2. N/A	N/A%	2. N/A	N/A%
3. N/A	N/A%	3. N/A	N/A%

In **0%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

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

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Kot district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	0%
No, services are too far	14%
No, services are too expensive	7%
No, services are not accessible (others)	79%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

29% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
36% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
36% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Nangarhar
KOT DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Kot district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 17% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	7%
Due to both	0%

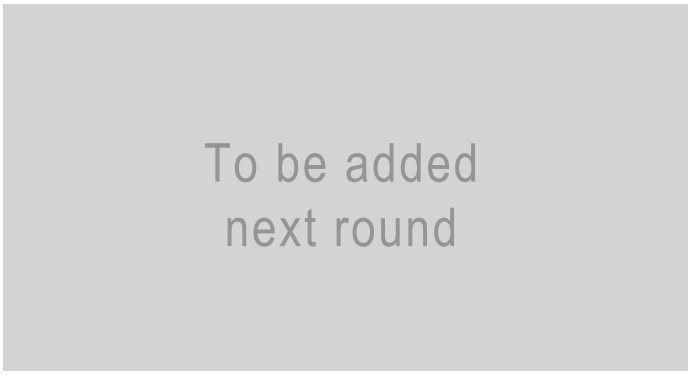
In 100% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Kot district: 1

Reported location of available government schools:

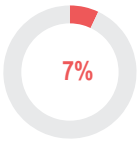


**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:



Girls:

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Kot district: 1

In 14% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

7% Very few 57% Half 36% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	43%
Due to both	0%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Household rubbish pit	100%
2. Throw in street/open space	0%
3. N/A	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Nangarhar
KOT DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

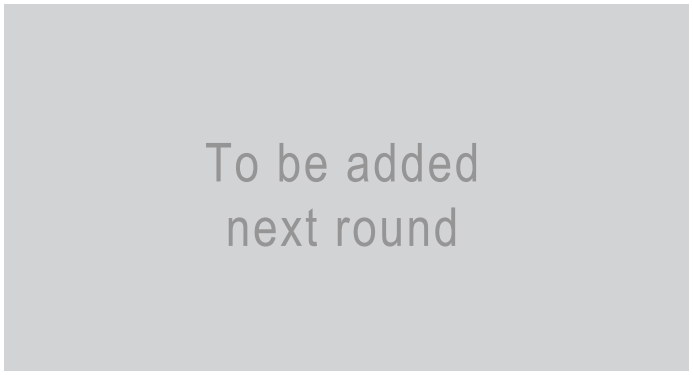
Severity score of health sectoral need in Kot district: 1

In **43%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



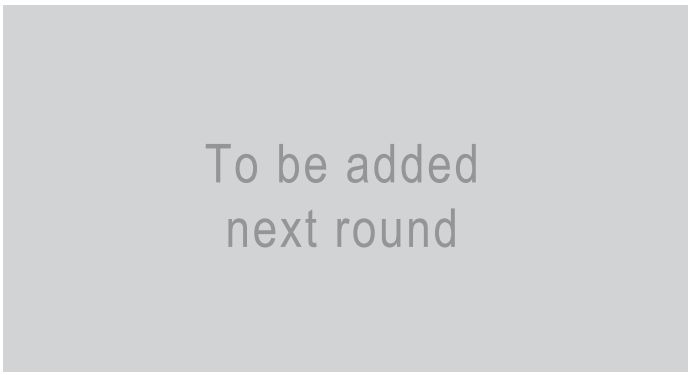
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **36%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Kot district: 3

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	29%
Negatively impacted farming	36%
Negatively impacted wage and business	21%

In **93%** 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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	54%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		46%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	100%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	100%
Sold house or land	93%

7% and **86%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

21% and **71%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Food	71%
Hygiene	64%
Education	57%

50% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Shelter	71%
Food	29%
Health	14%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Nangarhar
MUHMAND DARA DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Nangarhar**
# of KIs interviewed:	**17**
# of assessed settlements:	**17** (Out of 78)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.4**
- Complexity of actors	**1.6**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	12%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	29%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	71%
None	6%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **47%**

Returnees: **59%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Muhmand Dara district: 1

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

0% Very poor
0% Poor
18% Okay
0% Good
82% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Assaulted without weapon	11%	1. Verbally threatened	10%
2. Verbally threatened	11%	2. N/A	N/A%
3. N/A	N/A%	3. N/A	N/A%

In **0%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **6%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**0%**) or due to natural disaster (**6%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5]

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Muhmand Dara district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	24%
No, services are too far	65%
No, services are too expensive	0%
No, services are not accessible (others)	12%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

47% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
35% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
18% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Nangarhar
MUHMAND DARA DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Muhmand Dara district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 24% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	18%
Due to both	0%

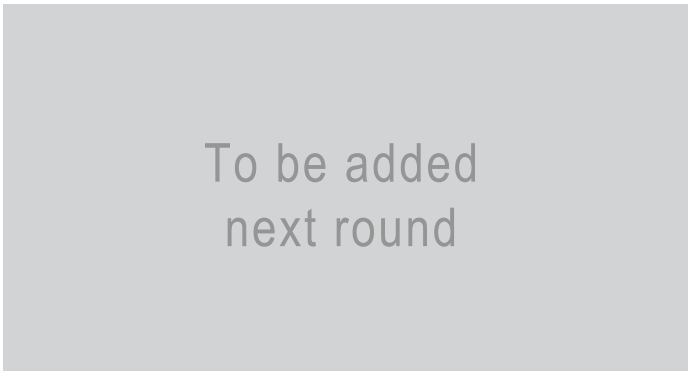
In 100% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Muhmand Dara district: 1

Reported location of available government schools:

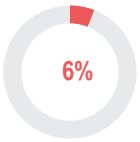


**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

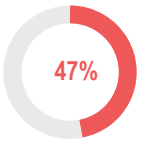
% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:



Girls:



In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Muhmand Dara district: 2

In 0% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

29% Very few 71% Half 0% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	82%
Due to both	0%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Household rubbish pit	100%
2. Throw in street/open space	0%
3. N/A	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

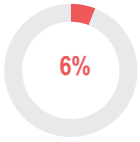
Nangarhar
MUHMAND DARA DISTRICT

HEALTH

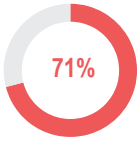
Severity score of health sectoral need in Muhmand Dara district: 1

In **24%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:



Reported location of available health facilities:

To be added next round

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **0%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Muhmand Dara district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

To be added next round

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	6%
Negatively impacted farming	6%
Negatively impacted wage and business	6%

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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	41%	Bad	6%	Almost none
		53%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	94%
Consumed seed stocks	35%
Begged or relied on charity	94%
Sold house or land	56%

59% and **24%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

53% and **35%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Water	88%
Health	82%
Food	41%

41% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Health	86%
Food	14%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Nangarhar
SHER ZAD DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Nangarhar**
# of KIs interviewed:	**31**
# of assessed settlements:	**31** (Out of 134)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.3**
- Complexity of actors	**3.4**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Complexity of actors**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	90%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	19%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	29%
None	6%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **90%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **45%**

Returnees: **10%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Sher Zad district: 4

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

90% Very poor
10% Poor
0% Okay
0% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: 87%

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	81%	1. Hindered to move freely	84%
2. Hindered to move freely	71%	2. Assaulted without weapon	84%
3. Assaulted without weapon	71%	3. Assaulted with weapon	68%

In **0%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **81%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**74%**) or due to natural disaster (**19%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] 0%

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Sher Zad district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	19%
No, services are too far	6%
No, services are too expensive	6%
No, services are not accessible (others)	68%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

10% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
36% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
55% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Nangarhar
SHER ZAD DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Sher Zad district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 0% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	77%
Due to natural disaster	3%
Due to both	13%

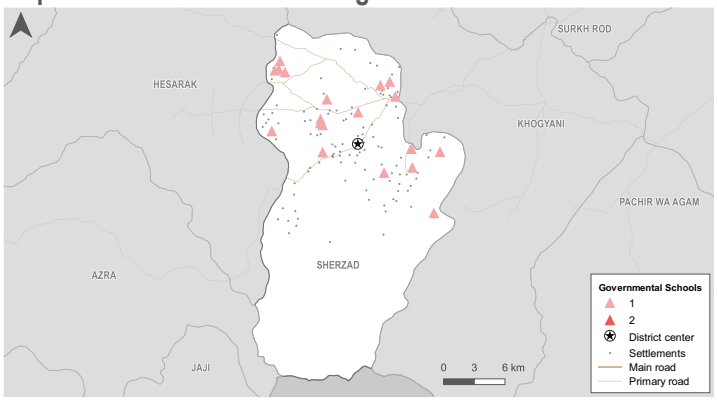
In 31% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Sher Zad district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:

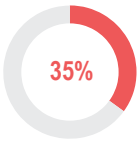


**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

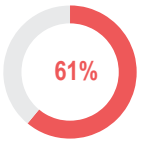
% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:



Girls:



In 61% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Sher Zad district: 2

In 23% and 26% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

19% Very few 13% Half 68% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	16%
Due to natural disaster	6%
Due to both	10%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	100%
2. Household rubbish pit	0%
3. N/A	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Nangarhar
SHER ZAD DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

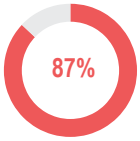
HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Sher Zad district: 3

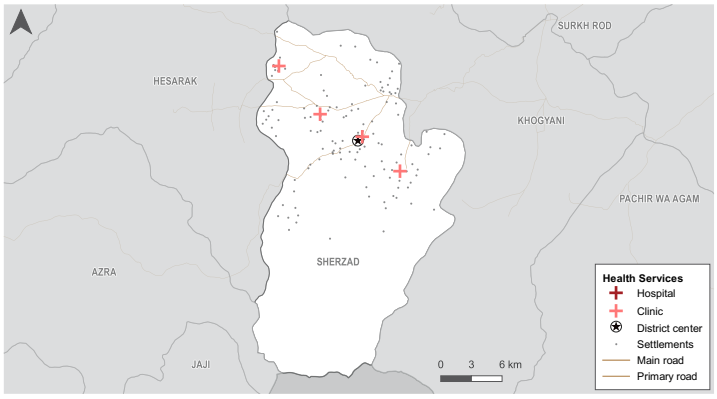
In **58%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:



Reported location of available health facilities:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **29%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Sher Zad district: 3

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	94%
Negatively impacted farming	94%
Negatively impacted wage and business	94%

In **39%** 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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	92%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		8%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	94%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	84%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	100%
Sold house or land	97%

59% and **21%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

66% and **7%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Protection	81%
Health	74%
Education	68%

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%
Shelter	40%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Nangarhar
SURKH ROD DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Nangarhar**
# of KIs interviewed:	**41**
# of assessed settlements:	**41** (Out of 124)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.7**
- Complexity of actors	**1.85**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	10%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	12%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	37%
None	44%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **44%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **56%**

Returnees: **22%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Surkh Rod district: 2

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

0% Very poor
2% Poor
61% Okay
2% Good
34% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **10%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	54%	1. Assaulted without weapon	51%
2. Assaulted without weapon	51%	2. Verbally threatened	51%
3. Assaulted with weapon	46%	3. Assaulted with weapon	41%

In **10%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **12%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**7%**) or due to natural disaster (**5%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

2% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Surkh Rod district: 4

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	37%
No, services are too far	22%
No, services are too expensive	17%
No, services are not accessible (others)	24%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

54% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
42% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
5% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Nangarhar
SURKH ROD DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Surkh Rod district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

7% Makeshift 2% Tents 90% Mud/ bricks 0% Do not know

In 21% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	7%
Due to both	2%

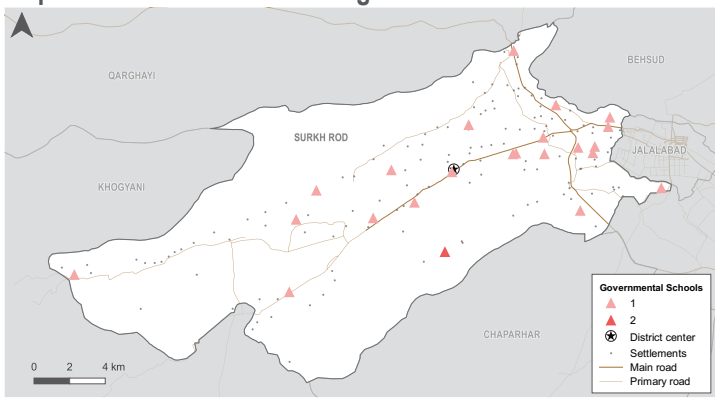
In 67% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

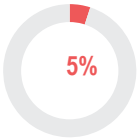
Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Surkh Rod district: 1

Reported location of available government schools:

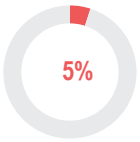


Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]



% 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:

Boys: 

Girls:

In 28% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Surkh Rod district: 1

In 5% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

10% Very few 66% Half 24% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	5%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	3%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	93%
2. Household rubbish pit	7%
3. Burning	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Nangarhar
SURKH ROD DISTRICT

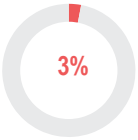
HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Surkh Rod district: 1

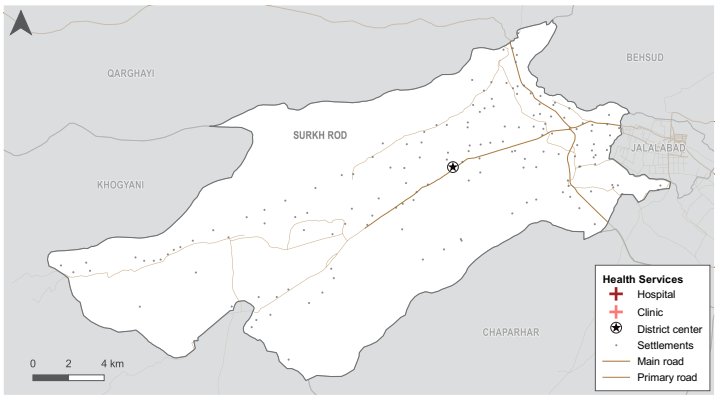
In **34%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



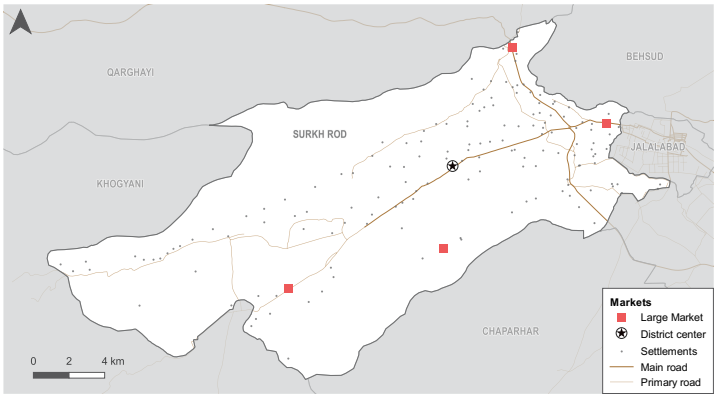
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Surkh Rod district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	17%
Negatively impacted farming	27%
Negatively impacted wage and business	46%

In **2%** 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:[4]

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

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	98%
Consumed seed stocks	93%
Begged or relied on charity	82%
Sold house or land	93%

73% and **15%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

61% and **27%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Food	76%
Water	54%
Health	34%

49% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	80%
Shelter	40%
WASH	20%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Paktika
BARMAL DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Paktika**
# of KIs interviewed:	**34**
# of assessed settlements:	**34** (Out of 182)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.4**
- Complexity of actors	**2.8**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	0%
Earthquake	24%
Flood	82%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	53%
Drought	62%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **64%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **100%**

Returnees: **97%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Barmal district: 2

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

3% Very poor
0% Poor
56% Okay
32% Good
9% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: 5%

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Hindered to move freely	61%	1. Hindered to move freely	48%
2. Verbally threatened	27%	2. Verbally threatened	29%
3. Forced to work	9%	3. Assaulted without weapon	3%

In **0%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **46%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**0%**) or due to natural disaster (**46%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] 0%

12% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Barmal district: 4

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	3%
No, services are too far	24%
No, services are too expensive	29%
No, services are not accessible (others)	44%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

59% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
27% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
12% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
3% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Paktika
BARMAL DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

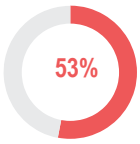
Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Barmal district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

0% Makeshift 15% Tents 85% Mud/ bricks 0% Do not know

In **50%** of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

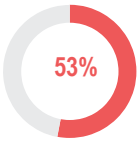


% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	62%
Due to both	0%

In **100%** of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

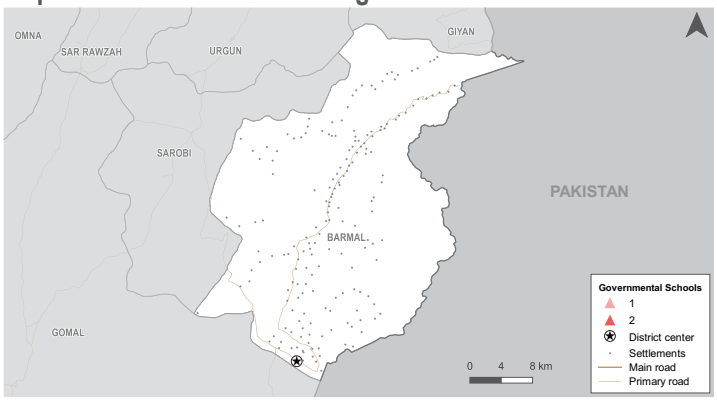
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

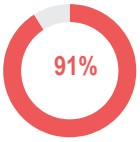
Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Barmal district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:

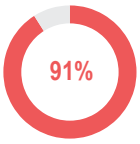


**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]



% 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:

Boys: 

Girls:

In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Barmal district: 2

In **29%** and **0%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

26% Very few **71%** Half **3%** Almost all **0%** Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	88%
Due to both	9%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	85%
2. Burning	9%
3. Household rubbish pit	6%

In **26%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Paktika
BARMAL DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

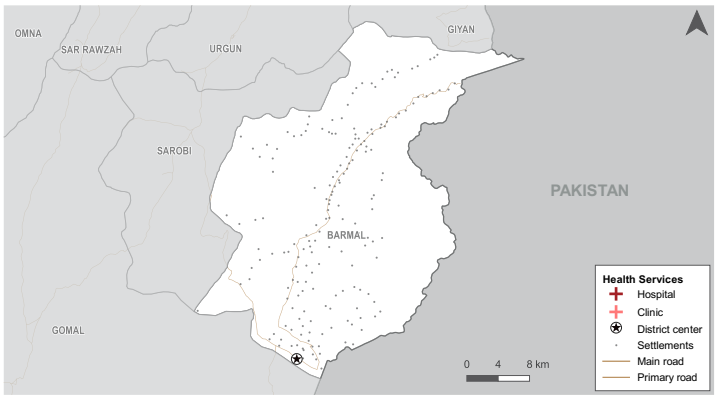
Severity score of health sectoral need in Barmal district: 2

In **76%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



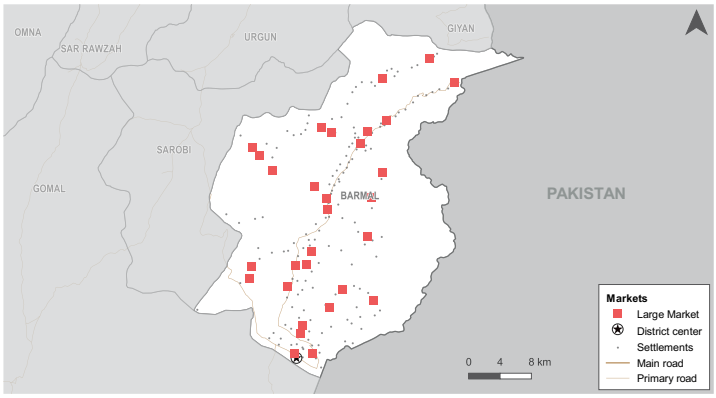
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **0%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Barmal district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	91%
Negatively impacted farming	68%
Negatively impacted wage and business	71%

In **41%** 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:[4]

8%	The worst it can be	38%	Bad	8%	Almost none
		46%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	97%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	97%
Consumed seed stocks	94%
Begged or relied on charity	100%
Sold house or land	94%

55% and **3%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

48% and **12%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Education	94%
Health	68%
Seeds	44%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Education	100%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Paktika
GOMAL DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Paktika**
# of KIs interviewed:	**35**
# of assessed settlements:	**35** (Out of 159)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**2.3**
- Conflict intensity:	**1.5**
- Complexity of actors	**2.95**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Complexity of actors**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	83%
Earthquake	6%
Flood	54%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	11%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **80%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **34%**

Returnees: **40%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Gomal district: 3

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

34% Very poor
0% Poor
60% Okay
0% Good
6% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: 64%

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Hindered to move freely	69%	1. Hindered to move freely	58%
2. Verbally threatened	59%	2. Verbally threatened	48%
3. Assaulted without weapon	28%	3. Assaulted without weapon	26%

In **17%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **48%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**41%**) or due to natural disaster (**24%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] 17%

6% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Gomal district: 4

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	3%
No, services are too far	29%
No, services are too expensive	9%
No, services are not accessible (others)	60%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

43% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
46% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
11% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Paktika
GOMAL DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Gomal district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

3% Makeshift 29% Tents 69% Mud/ bricks 0% Do not know

In 51% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

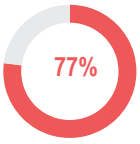
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	20%
Due to natural disaster	11%
Due to both	49%

In 75% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

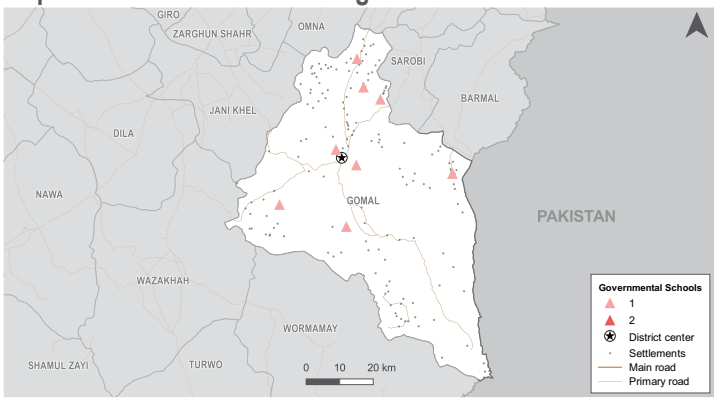
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Gomal district: 3

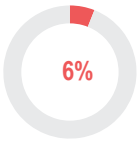
Reported location of available government schools:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys: 

Girls:

In 70% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Gomal district: 2

In 51% and 6% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

26% Very few 60% Half 14% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	9%
Due to natural disaster	17%
Due to both	34%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	74%
2. Household rubbish pit	14%
3. Communal garbage bin	11%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Paktika
GOMAL DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

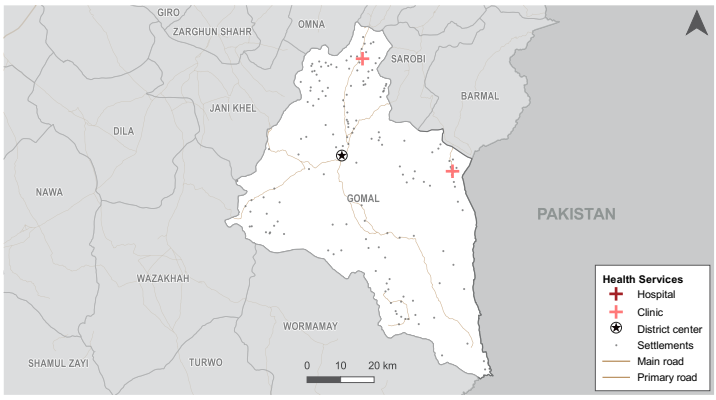
Severity score of health sectoral need in Gomal district: 2

In **69%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



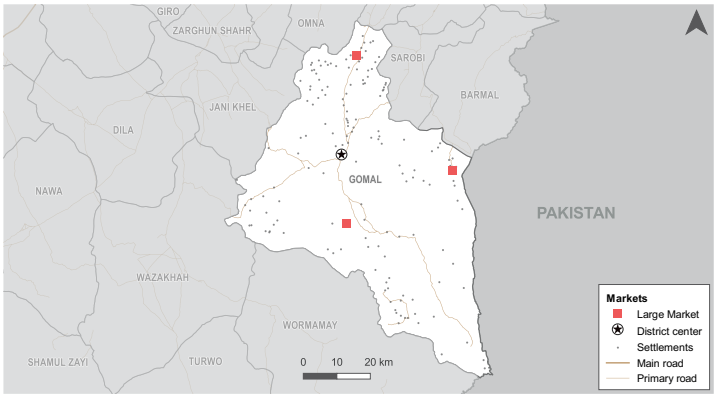
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **48%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Gomal district: 3

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	77%
Negatively impacted farming	91%
Negatively impacted wage and business	63%

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

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:[4]

6%	The worst it can be	44%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		50%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	97%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	77%
Consumed seed stocks	80%
Begged or relied on charity	57%
Sold house or land	77%

50% and **21%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

26% and **24%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Health	60%
Shelter	57%
Food	46%

20% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	86%
Education	14%
Shelter	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Paktika
SAROBI DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Paktika**
# of KIs interviewed:	**30**
# of assessed settlements:	**30** (Out of 129)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.1**
- Complexity of actors	**2.45**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	3%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	97%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	93%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **10%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **77%**

Returnees: **77%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Sarobi district: 1

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

0% Very poor	93% Okay	0% Good
0% Poor		**7%** Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **3%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Hindered to move freely	27%	1. Hindered to move freely	10%
2. Forcibly detained	20%	2. Assaulted with weapon	7%
3. Assaulted with weapon	17%	3. Assaulted without weapon	7%

In **0%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **10%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**0%**) or due to natural disaster (**10%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Sarobi district: 4

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	43%
No, services are too far	3%
No, services are too expensive	3%
No, services are not accessible (others)	50%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

87%	More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
13%	Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
0%	Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0%	No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0%	Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Paktika
SAROBI DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Sarobi district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 7% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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%
Due to natural disaster	17%
Due to both	0%

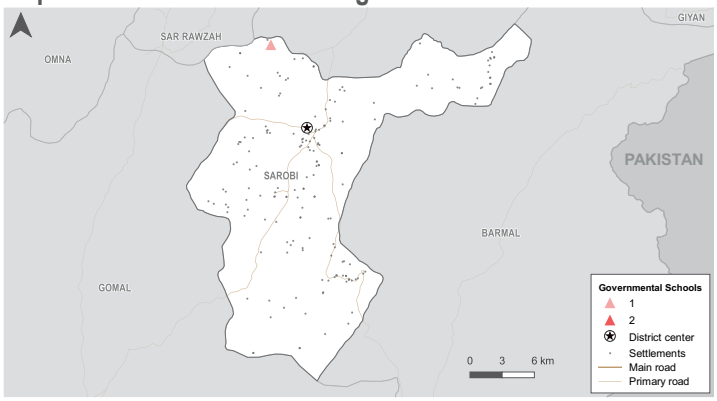
In 83% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

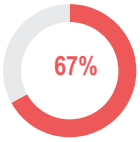
Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Sarobi district: 2

Reported location of available government schools:

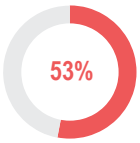


**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]



% 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:

Boys: 

Girls:

In 3% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Sarobi district: 2

In 3% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

10% Very few 87% Half 3% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	87%
Due to both	3%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	97%
2. Burning	3%
3. Household rubbish pit	0%

In 83% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Paktika
SAROBI DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

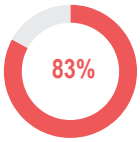
HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Sarobi district: 2

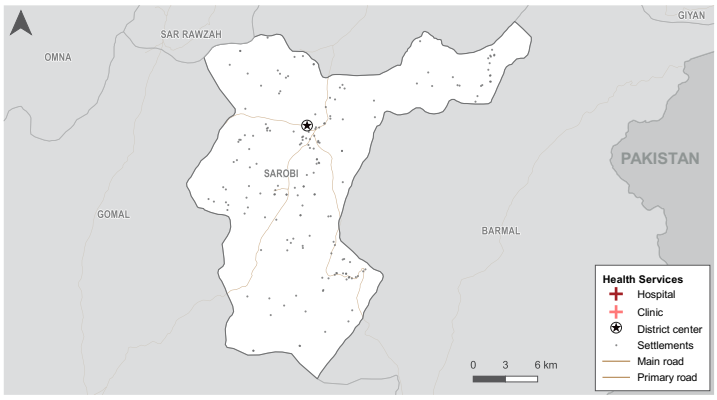
In **67%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:



Reported location of available health facilities:



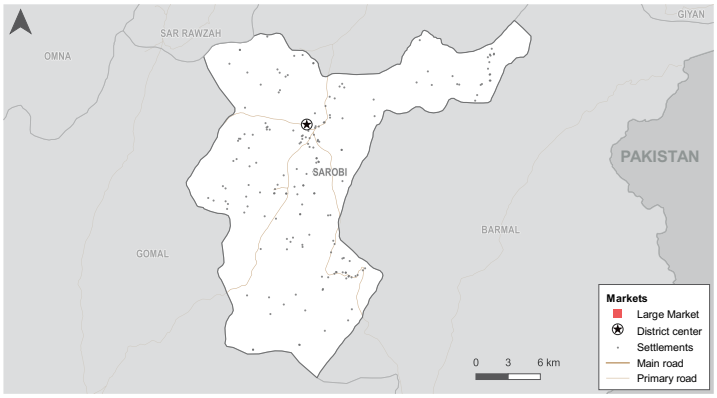
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **10%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Sarobi district: 3

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	87%
Negatively impacted farming	100%
Negatively impacted wage and business	100%

In **67%** 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:[4]

5%	The worst it can be	80%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		15%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	97%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	97%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	100%
Sold house or land	100%

86% and **14%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

90% and **10%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Education	97%
Health	87%
Seeds	67%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

N/A	0%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Paktika
URGUN DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Paktika**
# of KIs interviewed:	**32**
# of assessed settlements:	**32** (Out of 131)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.55**
- Complexity of actors	**1.45**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict intensity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	50%
Earthquake	3%
Flood	63%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	38%
Drought	38%
None	3%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **39%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **25%**

Returnees: **3%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Urgun district: 3

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

31% Very poor
3% Poor
16% Okay
25% Good
25% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **33%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	83%	1. Verbally threatened	86%
2. Hindered to move freely	69%	2. Hindered to move freely	69%
3. Assaulted without weapon	48%	3. Assaulted without weapon	41%

In **3%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **61%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**31%**) or due to natural disaster (**52%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Urgun district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	13%
No, services are too far	22%
No, services are too expensive	50%
No, services are not accessible (others)	16%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

3% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
38% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
53% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
6% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Paktika
URGUN DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

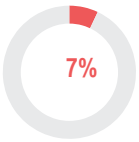
Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Urgun district: 1

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 3% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

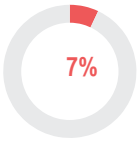


% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	31%
Due to both	47%

In 100% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

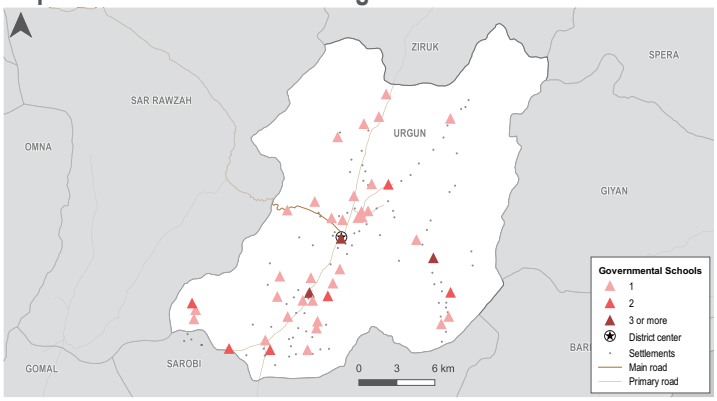
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Urgun district: 1

Reported location of available government schools:



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys: 0%

Girls: 20%

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Urgun district: 2

In 3% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

6% Very few 75% Half 16% Almost all 3% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	13%
Due to natural disaster	38%
Due to both	38%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	72%
2. Burning	28%
3. Household rubbish pit	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Paktika
URGUN DISTRICT

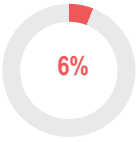
HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Urgun district: 1

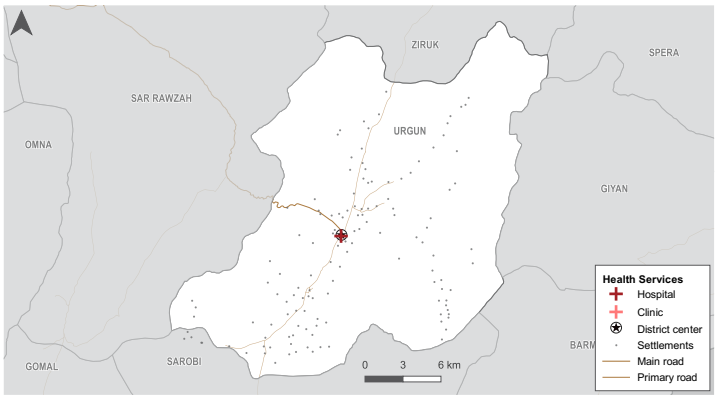
In **62%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **0%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Urgun district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	97%
Negatively impacted farming	88%
Negatively impacted wage and business	81%

In **33%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	**25%**	Bad	**0%**	Almost none
		75%	Small	**0%**	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	75%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	55%
Consumed seed stocks	93%
Begged or relied on charity	19%
Sold house or land	21%

24% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

33% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Seeds	69%
Food	50%
Health	50%

6% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	50%
Health	50%
Education	50%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Paktya
ZURMAT DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Paktya**
# of KIs interviewed:	**42**
# of assessed settlements:	**42** (Out of 230)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1**
- Conflict intensity:	**3.6**
- Complexity of actors	**2.4**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict intensity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	90%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	17%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	0%
None	5%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **40%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **14%**

Returnees: **10%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Zurmat district: 4

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

62% Very poor
2% Poor
36% Okay
0% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **90%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Hindered to move freely	67%	1. Verbally threatened	71%
2. Verbally threatened	57%	2. Hindered to move freely	55%
3. Assaulted with weapon	2%	3. Assaulted with weapon	7%

In **74%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **76%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**71%**) or due to natural disaster (**7%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

2% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Zurmat district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	12%
No, services are too far	36%
No, services are too expensive	10%
No, services are not accessible (others)	43%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

5% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
43% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
50% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
2% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Paktya
ZURMAT DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Zurmat district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 5% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	31%
Due to natural disaster	2%
Due to both	7%

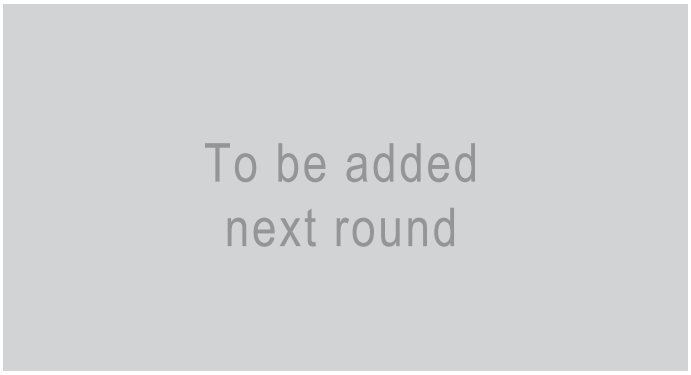
In 24% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

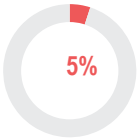
Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Zurmat district: 2

Reported location of available government schools:



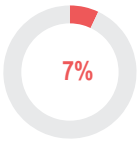
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]



% 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:

Boys:



Girls:

In 7% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Zurmat district: 1

In 7% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

45% Very few 36% Half 19% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	7%
Due to natural disaster	2%
Due to both	10%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Household rubbish pit	69%
2. Throw in street/open space	26%
3. Burning	2%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Paktya
ZURMAT DISTRICT

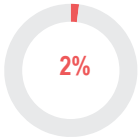
HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Zurmat district: 1

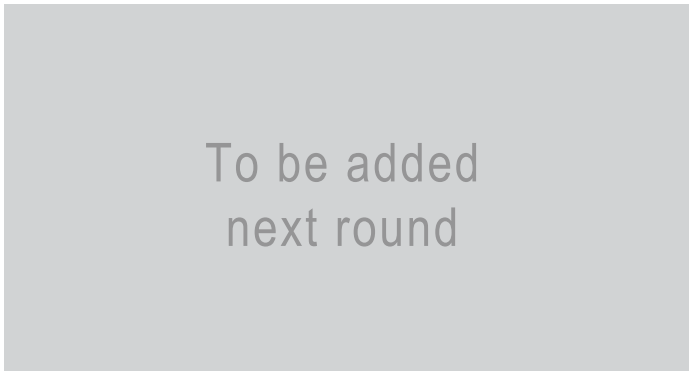
In **24%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



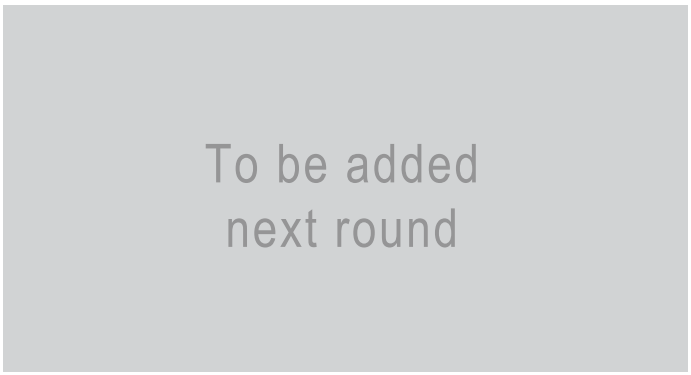
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **17%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Zurmat district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	26%
Negatively impacted farming	67%
Negatively impacted wage and business	69%

In **60%** 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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	64%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		36%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	88%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	43%
Consumed seed stocks	5%
Begged or relied on charity	31%
Sold house or land	14%

65% and **22%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

24% and **8%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Protection	86%
Education	67%
Health	50%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	78%
Education	44%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Sar e Pul
SOZMAQALA DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Sar e Pul**
# of KIs interviewed:	**51**
# of assessed settlements:	**51** (Out of 82)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**1.1**
- Complexity of actors	**1.75**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	76%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	2%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	2%
None	22%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **60%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **61%**

Returnees: **0%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Sozmaqala district: 4

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

0% Very poor
0% Poor
96% Okay
2% Good
2% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: 94%

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	94%	1. Hindered to move freely	67%
2. Hindered to move freely	88%	2. Verbally threatened	47%
3. Assaulted with weapon	37%	3. Assaulted without weapon	12%

In **59%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **75%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**73%**) or due to natural disaster (**2%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] 0%

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Sozmaqala district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	78%
No, services are too far	20%
No, services are too expensive	0%
No, services are not accessible (others)	2%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
55% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
45% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Sar e Pul
SOZMAQALA DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Sozmaqala district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 0% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	29%
Due to natural disaster	4%
Due to both	25%

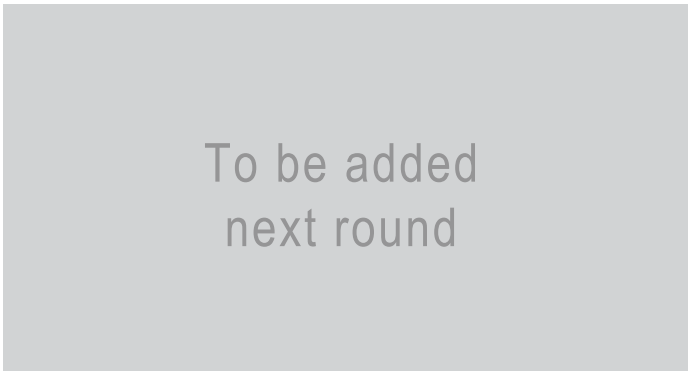
In 53% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

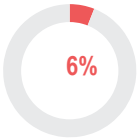
Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Sozmaqala district: 2

Reported location of available government schools:

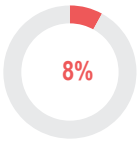


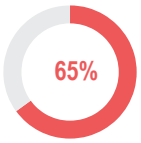
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]



% 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:

Boys: 

Girls: 

In 39% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Sozmaqala district: 2

In 12% and 22% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

59% Very few 12% Half 27% Almost all 2% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	18%
Due to natural disaster	22%
Due to both	28%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Household rubbish pit	57%
2. Throw in street/open space	43%
3. Burning	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Sar e Pul
SOZMAQALA DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

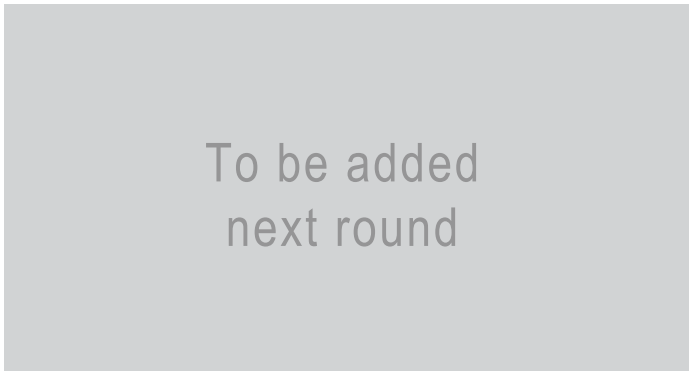
Severity score of health sectoral need in Sozmaqala district: 1

In **6%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **55%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Sozmaqala district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	71%
Negatively impacted farming	76%
Negatively impacted wage and business	8%

In **4%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	**50%**	Bad	**0%**	Almost none
		50%	Small	**0%**	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	96%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	100%
Sold house or land	100%

57% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

37% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Food	100%
Water	76%
Shelter	49%

96% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
WASH	39%
Education	39%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Takhar
ESHKMESH DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Takhar**
# of KIs interviewed:	**16**
# of assessed settlements:	**16** (Out of 130)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.3**
- Conflict intensity:	**1.55**
- Complexity of actors	**2.1**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	63%
Earthquake	13%
Flood	94%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	38%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **88%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **94%**

Returnees: **87%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Eshkmesh district: 4

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

31% Very poor
0% Poor
50% Okay
19% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **62%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Hindered to move freely	63%	1. Hindered to move freely	56%
2. Verbally threatened	63%	2. Verbally threatened	50%
3. Assaulted with weapon	56%	3. Forced to work	31%

In **100%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **63%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**56%**) or due to natural disaster (**31%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Eshkmesh district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	13%
No, services are too far	63%
No, services are too expensive	6%
No, services are not accessible (others)	19%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
81% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
19% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Takhar
ESHKMESH DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Eshkmesh district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 38% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	31%
Due to natural disaster	38%
Due to both	25%

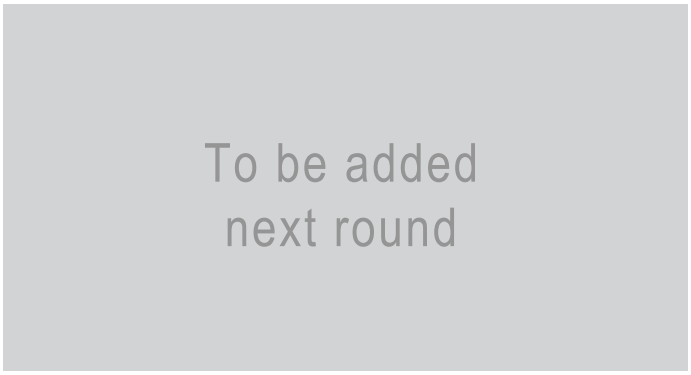
In 67% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Eshkmesh district: 2

Reported location of available government schools:

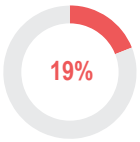


**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:



Girls:

In 81% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Eshkmesh district: 3

In 56% and 19% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

13% Very few 44% Half 44% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	94%
Due to both	6%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	56%
2. Household rubbish pit	38%
3. Burning	6%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Takhar
ESHKMESH DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

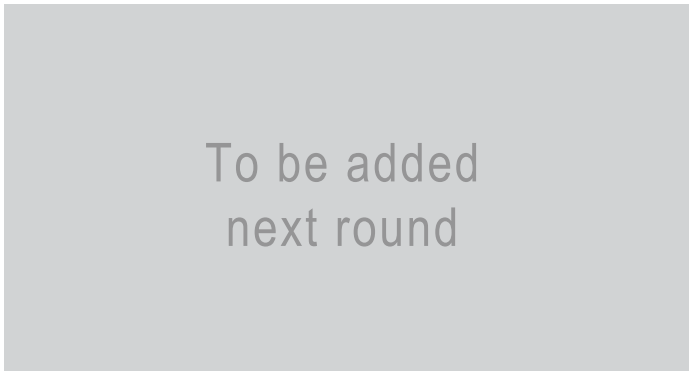
Severity score of health sectoral need in Eshkmesh district: 3

In **44%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **38%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Eshkmesh district: 4

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	100%
Negatively impacted farming	94%
Negatively impacted wage and business	100%

In **88%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	86%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		14%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	88%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	100%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	94%
Sold house or land	100%

57% and **36%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

81% and **14%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Food	100%
Seeds	81%
Hygiene	44%

13% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Takhar
KHWAJA GAHR DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Takhar**
# of KIs interviewed:	**26**
# of assessed settlements:	**26** (Out of 62)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1**
- Conflict intensity:	**1.9**
- Complexity of actors	**2.12**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	85%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	46%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	19%
None	12%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **88%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: 88%

Returnees: 54%

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Khwaja Gahr district: 4

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

15% Very poor	77% Okay	4% Good
4% Poor		0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: 48%

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	96%	1. Verbally threatened	92%
2. Assaulted without weapon	69%	2. Assaulted without weapon	64%
3. Hindered to move freely	42%	3. Hindered to move freely	40%

In **100%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **80%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**80%**) or due to natural disaster (**12%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] 0%

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Khwaja Gahr district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	0%
No, services are too far	31%
No, services are too expensive	38%
No, services are not accessible (others)	31%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%	More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
89%	Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
12%	Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0%	No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0%	Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Takhar
KHWAJA GAHR DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Khwaja Gahr district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In **45%** of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

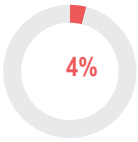
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	42%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	19%

In **38%** of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

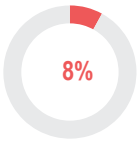
Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Khwaja Gahr district: 2

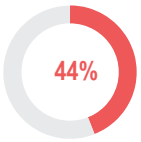
Reported location of available government schools:

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys: 

Girls: 

In **76%** of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Khwaja Gahr district: 2

In **0%** and **50%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

62% Very few 35% Half 0% Almost all 4% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	12%
Due to natural disaster	27%
Due to both	4%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	92%
2. Household rubbish pit	8%
3. Burning	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Takhar
KHWAJA GAHR DISTRICT

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Khwaja Gahr district: 1

In **8%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:

Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **38%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Khwaja Gahr district: 3

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	85%
Negatively impacted farming	85%
Negatively impacted wage and business	88%

In **96%** 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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	84%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		16%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	100%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	100%
Sold house or land	100%

65% and **23%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

50% and **46%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Food	96%
Health	96%
Water	46%

8% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Takhar
ROSTAQ DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	Takhar
# of KIs interviewed:	44
# of assessed settlements:	44 (Out of 210)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	1
- Conflict intensity:	2.15
- Complexity of actors	1.95
Main driver of low accessibility:	Conflict and complexity

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	7%
Earthquake	2%
Flood	34%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	16%
None	52%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **39%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: 48%

Returnees: 77%

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Rostaq district: 1

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

0% Very poor	9% Okay	11% Good
0% Poor		80% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: 5%

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	20%	1. Verbally threatened	20%
2. Forced to work	7%	2. Assaulted with weapon	2%
3. Assaulted without weapon	7%	3. Forcibly detained	2%

In **0%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **25%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**5%**) or due to natural disaster (**20%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] 2%

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Rostaq district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	14%
No, services are too far	2%
No, services are too expensive	36%
No, services are not accessible (others)	48%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%	More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
32%	Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
68%	Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0%	No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0%	Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Takhar
ROSTAQ DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Rostaq district: 1

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 5% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	25%
Due to both	0%

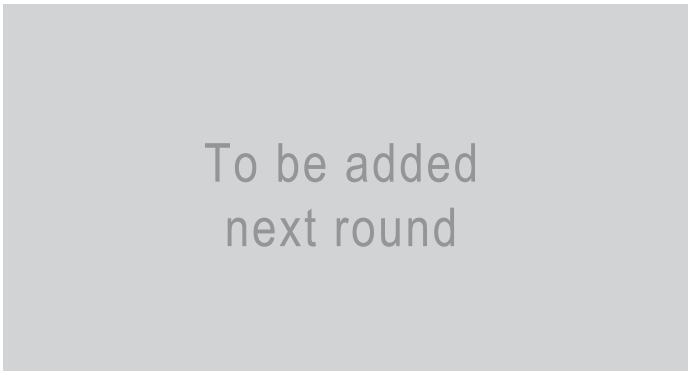
In 85% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Rostaq district: 2

Reported location of available government schools:



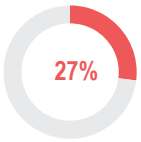
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:

Girls:



In 30% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Rostaq district: 2

In 20% and 30% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

68% Very few 16% Half 16% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	34%
Due to both	0%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	100%
2. Household rubbish pit	0%
3. N/A	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Takhar
ROSTAQ DISTRICT

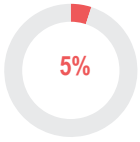
HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Rostaq district: 2

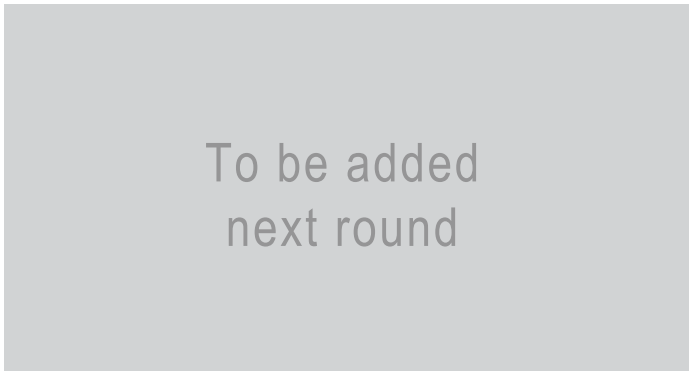
In **45%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **50%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Rostaq district: 1

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	14%
Negatively impacted farming	34%
Negatively impacted wage and business	14%

In **68%** 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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	3%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		97%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	93%
Consumed seed stocks	75%
Begged or relied on charity	100%
Sold house or land	100%

39% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

9% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Water	86%
Seeds	77%
Health	55%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	50%
WASH	50%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Uruzgan
CHINARTO DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Uruzgan**
# of KIs interviewed:	**17**
# of assessed settlements:	**17** (Out of 93)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**4**
- Conflict intensity:	**1**
- Complexity of actors	**2.76**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Physical constraints**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	100%
Earthquake	12%
Flood	88%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	100%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **29%**

Returnees: **12%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Chinarto district: **4**

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

35% Very poor
47% Poor
18% Okay
0% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **100%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Forced to work	100%	1. Forced to work	100%
2. Forcibly detained	94%	2. Forcibly detained	94%
3. Forcibly recuited	94%	3. Assaulted with weapon	88%

In **100%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

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

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **0%**

6% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Chinarto district: **2**

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	0%
No, services are too far	94%
No, services are too expensive	6%
No, services are not accessible (others)	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

6% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
35% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
59% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Uruzgan
CHINARTO DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Chinarto district: 3

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

12% Makeshift | 0% Tents | 88% Mud/ bricks | 0% Do not know

In 13% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	35%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	65%

In 94% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

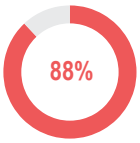
Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Chinarto district: 4

Reported location of available government schools:

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys: 

Girls:

In 88% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Chinarto district: 3

In 12% and 47% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

6% Very few | 24% Half | 71% Almost all | 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	35%
Due to natural disaster	47%
Due to both	12%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	100%
2. Household rubbish pit	0%
3. N/A	0%

In 76% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Uruzgan
CHINARTO DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Chinarto district: 3

In **94%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:

Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Chinarto district: 1

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	29%
Negatively impacted farming	100%
Negatively impacted wage and business	94%

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:[4]

N/AN/AN/AN/AN/A

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

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	94%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	33%
Consumed seed stocks	94%
Begged or relied on charity	0%
Sold house or land	76%

6% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

0% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Education	100%
Shelter	88%
Health	71%

94% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
Shelter	100%
Health	13%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Uruzgan
CHORA DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Uruzgan**
# of KIs interviewed:	**12**
# of assessed settlements:	**12** (Out of 66)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.6**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.2**
- Complexity of actors	**2.5**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	100%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	8%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	42%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **100%** Returnees: **100%**

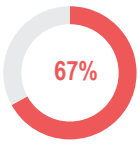
PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Chora district: 3

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

17% Very poor **17%** Poor **42%** Okay **25%** Good **0%** Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	**83%**	**1.** Verbally threatened	**83%**
2. Assaulted with weapon	**17%**	**2.** Assaulted with weapon	**17%**
3. Forced to work	**17%**	**3.** Forced to work	**17%**

In **17%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **100%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**100%**) or due to natural disaster (**8%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5]

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Chora district: 4

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	0%
No, services are too far	67%
No, services are too expensive	0%
No, services are not accessible (others)	33%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

58% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
17% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
25% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Uruzgan
CHORA DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Chora district: 3

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

0% Makeshift 8% Tents 92% Mud/ bricks 0% Do not know

In 17% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

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

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

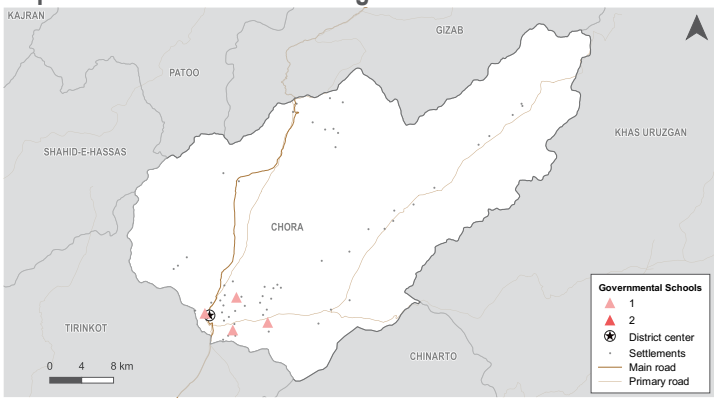
In 83% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Chora district: 4

Reported location of available government schools:

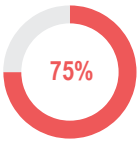


**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:



Girls:

In 83% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Chora district: 3

In 75% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

8% Very few 25% Half 67% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

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

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	92%
2. Communal garbage bin	8%
3. Household rubbish pit	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Uruzgan
CHORA DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Chora district: 4

In **67%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **100%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Chora district: 3

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	17%
Negatively impacted farming	75%
Negatively impacted wage and business	83%

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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	67%	Bad	8%	Almost none
		25%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	100%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	100%
Sold house or land	100%

75% and **17%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

25% and **67%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Food	92%
Health	83%
Shelter	50%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

N/A	0%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Uruzgan
DEHRAWUD DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Uruzgan**
# of KIs interviewed:	**25**
# of assessed settlements:	**25** (Out of 104)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**2.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.95**
- Complexity of actors	**2.5**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	4%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	12%
None	80%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	4%

In **4%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **68%**

Returnees: **11%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Dehrawud district: 1

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

0% Very poor
4% Poor
12% Okay
0% Good
84% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **60%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	14%	1. N/A	N/A%
2. N/A	N/A%	2. N/A	N/A%
3. N/A	N/A%	3. N/A	N/A%

In **0%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **4%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**4%**) or due to natural disaster (**0%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **4%**

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Dehrawud district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	28%
No, services are too far	72%
No, services are too expensive	0%
No, services are not accessible (others)	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

28% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
64% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
4% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
4% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Uruzgan
DEHRAWUD DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Dehrawud district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

8% Makeshift 0% Tents 92% Mud/ bricks 0% Do not know

In 25% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

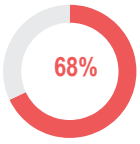
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	5%

In 100% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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



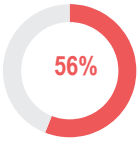
EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Dehrawud district: 2

Reported location of available government schools:

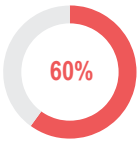
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]



% 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:

Boys:



Girls:

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Dehrawud district: 1

In 24% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

0% Very few 0% Half 96% Almost all 4% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

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

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	48%
2. Burning	44%
3. Household rubbish pit	4%

In 16% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Uruzgan
DEHRAWUD DISTRICT

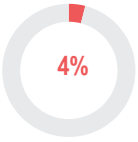
HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

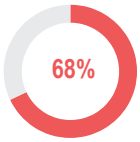
Severity score of health sectoral need in Dehrawud district: 2

In **44%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:



Reported location of available health facilities:

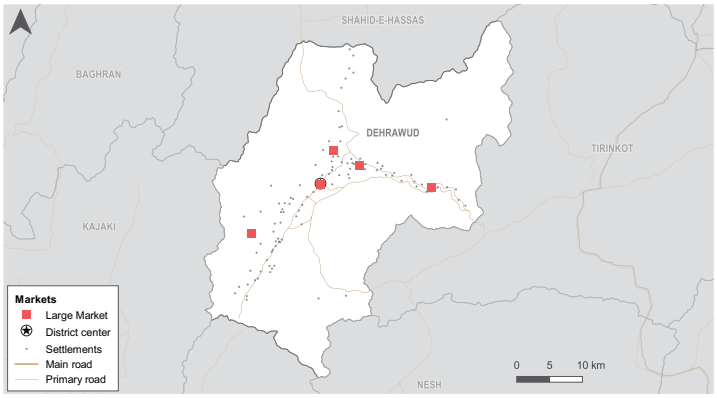
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Dehrawud district: 1

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	4%
Negatively impacted farming	12%
Negatively impacted wage and business	0%

In **56%** 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:[4]

7%	The worst it can be	71%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		21%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	96%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	75%
Consumed seed stocks	92%
Begged or relied on charity	9%
Sold house or land	33%

46% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

20% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Seeds	96%
Health	92%
Food	80%

28% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Shelter	100%
Food	57%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Uruzgan
KHAS URUZGAN DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Uruzgan**
# of KIs interviewed:	**46**
# of assessed settlements:	**46** (Out of 169)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**2**
- Conflict intensity:	**1.8**
- Complexity of actors	**2.5**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	39%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	50%
None	26%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **39%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **41%**

Returnees: **24%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Khas Uruzgan district: 2

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

20% Very poor
0% Poor
22% Okay
2% Good
57% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection:

22%

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Forced to work	20%	1. Hindered to move freely	11%
2. Hindered to move freely	17%	2. Verbally threatened	4%
3. Forcibly recuited	13%	3. Assaulted with weapon	2%

In **20%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **35%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**35%**) or due to natural disaster (**0%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5]

0%

26% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Khas Uruzgan district: 4

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	33%
No, services are too far	41%
No, services are too expensive	2%
No, services are not accessible (others)	24%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

54% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
46% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
0% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Uruzgan
KHAS URUZGAN DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Khas Uruzgan district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

9% Makeshift 0% Tents 91% Mud/ bricks 0% Do not know

In 17% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

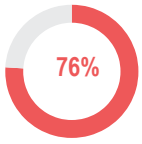
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

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

Due to conflict	26%
Due to natural disaster	2%
Due to both	2%

In 29% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

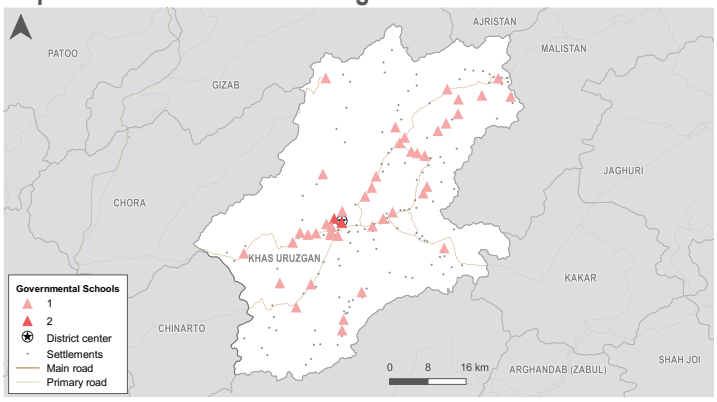
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

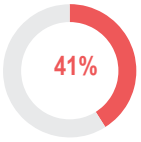
Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Khas Uruzgan district: 2

Reported location of available government schools:



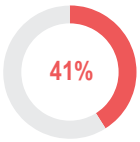
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

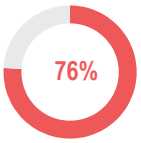


% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Boys:



Girls:



In 17% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Khas Uruzgan district: 2

In 65% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

24% Very few 35% Half 41% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	15%
Due to natural disaster	7%
Due to both	0%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Burning	98%
2. Communal garbage bin	2%
3. Household rubbish pit	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Uruzgan
KHAS URUZGAN DISTRICT

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Khas Uruzgan district: 2

In **41%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **31%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Khas Uruzgan district: 2

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	39%
Negatively impacted farming	67%
Negatively impacted wage and business	70%

In **13%** 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:[4]

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

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	85%
Consumed seed stocks	87%
Begged or relied on charity	54%
Sold house or land	72%

65% and **13%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

35% and **9%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Food	85%
Health	67%
Seeds	37%

28% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	100%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Uruzgan
SHAHID E HASSAS DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Uruzgan**
# of KIs interviewed:	**19**
# of assessed settlements:	**19** (Out of 122)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**3**
- Conflict intensity:	**1.45**
- Complexity of actors	**2.8**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Physical constraints**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	89%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	68%
None	11%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **84%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: 68%

Returnees: 74%

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Shahid e Hassas district: 3

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

58% Very poor	5% Okay	0% Good
26% Poor		11% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: 83%

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Assaulted with weapon	21%	1. Assaulted with weapon	16%
2. Assaulted without weapon	16%	2. Assaulted without weapon	16%
3. Verbally threatened	16%	3. Verbally threatened	16%

In **16%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **89%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**89%**) or due to natural disaster (**0%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] 0%

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Shahid e Hassas district: 2

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	42%
No, services are too far	32%
No, services are too expensive	26%
No, services are not accessible (others)	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

21%	More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
26%	Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
53%	Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0%	No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0%	Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Uruzgan
SHAHID E HASSAS DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Shahid e Hassas district: 3

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 100% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	68%
Due to natural disaster	5%
Due to both	16%

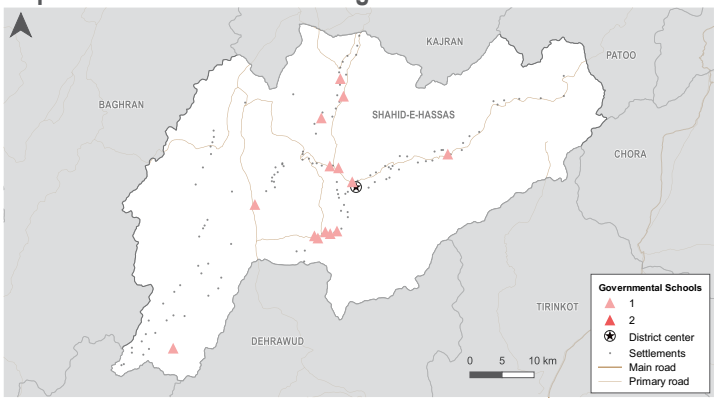
In 47% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Shahid e Hassas district: 2

Reported location of available government schools:

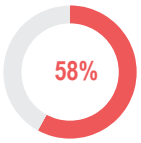


**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:

Girls: 

In 47% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Shahid e Hassas district: 2

In 0% and 11% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

74% Very few 21% Half 5% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	63%
Due to natural disaster	5%
Due to both	0%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	89%
2. Burning	11%
3. Household rubbish pit	0%

In 53% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Uruzgan
SHAHID E HASSAS DISTRICT

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Shahid e Hassas district: 3

In **26%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:

Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **22%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Shahid e Hassas district: 3

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	42%
Negatively impacted farming	89%
Negatively impacted wage and business	63%

In **63%** 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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	92%	Bad	0%	Almost none
		8%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	89%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	89%
Consumed seed stocks	89%
Begged or relied on charity	84%
Sold house or land	100%

76% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

58% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Food	84%
Water	84%
Shelter	79%

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%
Shelter	100%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Uruzgan
TIRINKOT DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Uruzgan**
# of KIs interviewed:	**29**
# of assessed settlements:	**29** (Out of 152)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**4**
- Complexity of actors	**1.7**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict intensity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	97%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	97%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: 97%

Returnees: 97%

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Tirinkot district: 4

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

0% Very poor	38% Okay	17% Good
45% Poor		0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: 86%

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Assaulted without weapon	93%	1. Assaulted without weapon	93%
2. Verbally threatened	90%	2. Verbally threatened	90%
3. Assaulted with weapon	86%	3. Assaulted with weapon	86%

In **100%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **93%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**93%**) or due to natural disaster (**0%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] 0%

0% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Tirinkot district: 1

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	28%
No, services are too far	69%
No, services are too expensive	0%
No, services are not accessible (others)	3%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%	More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
0%	Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
97%	Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
3%	No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0%	Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Uruzgan
TIRINKOT DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Tirinkot district: 3

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 100% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

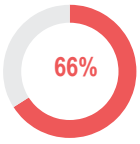
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	3%
Due to both	90%

In 93% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

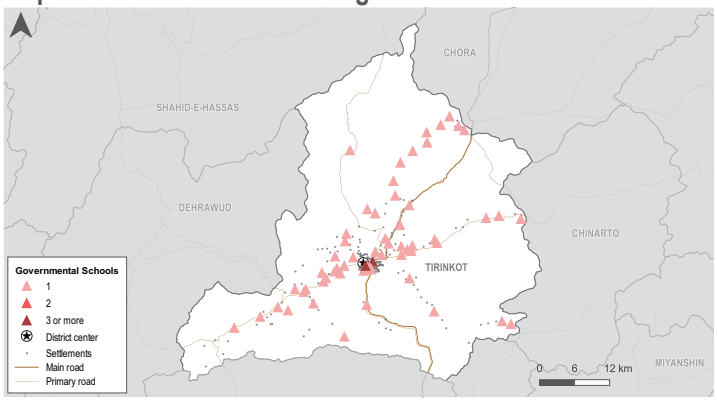
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

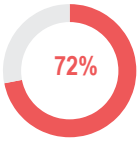
Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Tirinkot district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:



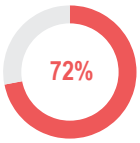
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]



% 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:

Boys:



Girls:

In 38% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Tirinkot district: 3

In 10% and 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

100% Very few 0% Half 0% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	90%
Due to natural disaster	3%
Due to both	7%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	100%
2. Household rubbish pit	0%
3. N/A	0%

In 62% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Uruzgan
TIRINKOT DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

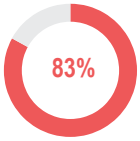
HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Tirinkot district: 3

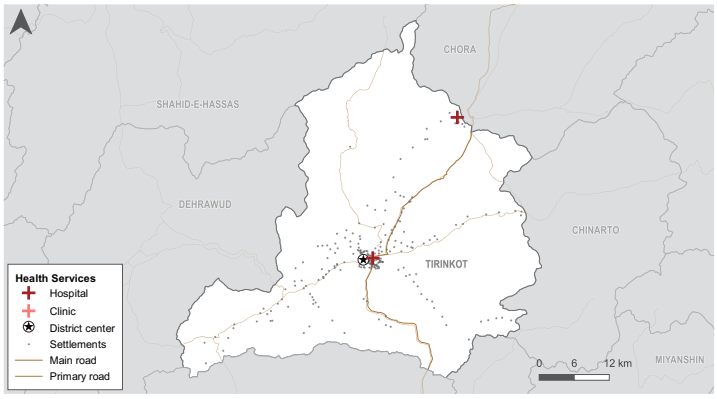
In **62%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:



Reported location of available health facilities:



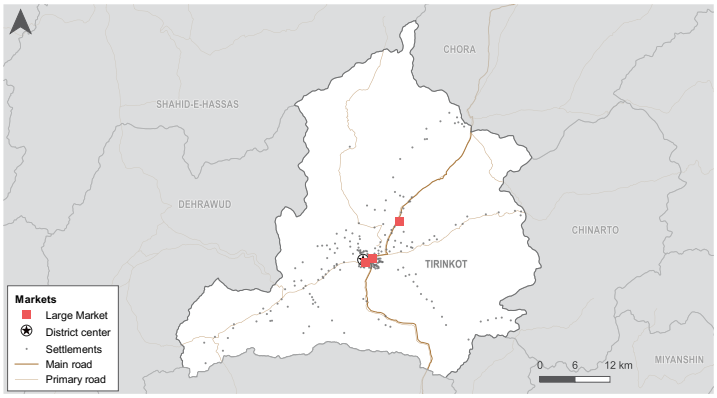
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **10%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Tirinkot district: 3

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	93%
Negatively impacted farming	97%
Negatively impacted wage and business	97%

In **52%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:[4]

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

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	90%
Consumed seed stocks	100%
Begged or relied on charity	100%
Sold house or land	100%

90% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

90% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Protection	97%
Water	90%
Health	72%

34% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

Food	60%
Shelter	50%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Zabul
ARGHANDAB ZABUL DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Zabul**
# of KIs interviewed:	**32**
# of assessed settlements:	**32** (Out of 167)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.2**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.5**
- Complexity of actors	**2.5**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	3%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	34%
None	63%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **0%** Returnees: **0%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Arghandab Zabul district: 2

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

0% Very poor
3% Poor
78% Okay
13% Good
6% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: **0%**

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	67%	1. Verbally threatened	56%
2. Assaulted without weapon	30%	2. Assaulted with weapon	20%
3. Assaulted with weapon	15%	3. Assaulted without weapon	20%

In **16%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

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

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] **13%**

6% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Arghandab Zabul district: 1

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	9%
No, services are too far	25%
No, services are too expensive	16%
No, services are not accessible (others)	50%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
0% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
94% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
6% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Zabul
ARGHANDAB ZABUL DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Arghandab Zabul district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 3% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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%
Due to natural disaster	13%
Due to both	16%

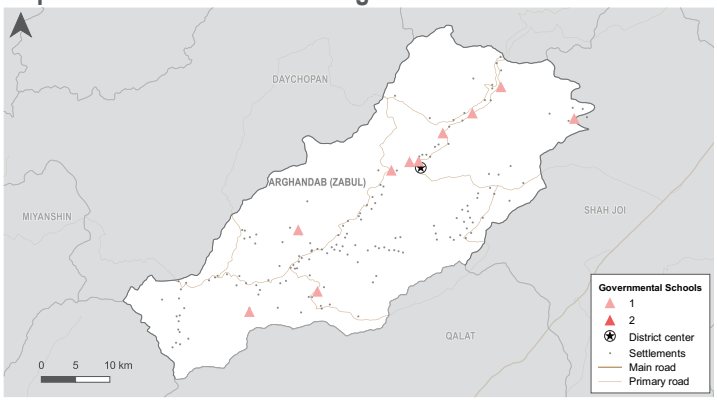
In 90% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Arghandab Zabul district: 2

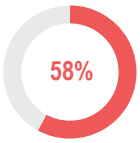
Reported location of available government schools:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys: 

Girls:

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Arghandab Zabul district: 2

In 22% and 63% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

13% Very few 59% Half 28% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	10%
Due to both	6%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Household rubbish pit	88%
2. Throw in street/open space	6%
3. N/A	0%

In 20% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

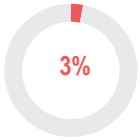
Zabul
ARGHANDAB ZABUL DISTRICT

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Arghandab Zabul district: 2

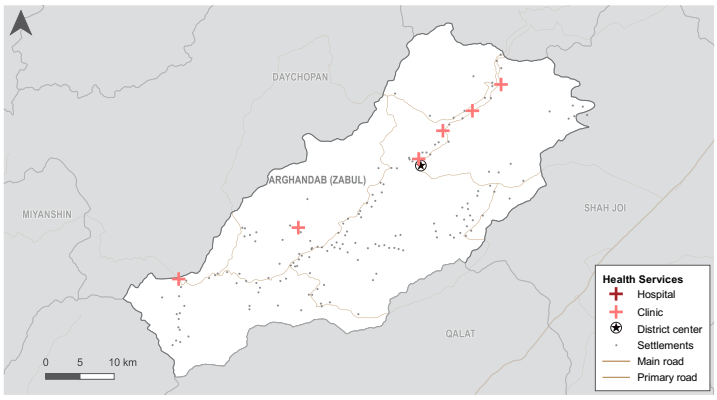
In **78%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



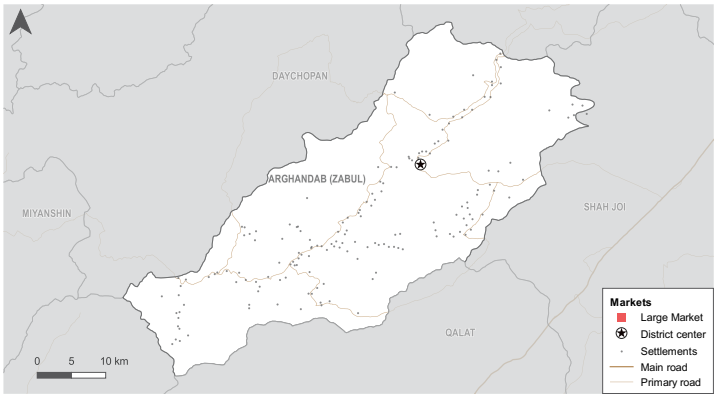
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **62%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Arghandab Zabul district: 1

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	13%
Negatively impacted farming	28%
Negatively impacted wage and business	22%

In **94%** 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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	10%	Bad	24%	Almost none
		66%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	72%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	50%
Consumed seed stocks	93%
Begged or relied on charity	74%
Sold house or land	44%

61% and **6%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

15% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Education	56%
Water	53%
Hygiene	53%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

N/A	0%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Zabul
DAYCHOPAN DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Zabul**
# of KIs interviewed:	**26**
# of assessed settlements:	**26** (Out of 106)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.9**
- Conflict intensity:	**1.7**
- Complexity of actors	**2.5**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	38%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	0%
None	62%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **31%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **31%**

Returnees: **35%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Daychopan district: 2

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

27% Very poor
23% Poor
42% Okay
4% Good
4% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection:

25%

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	62%	1. Hindered to move freely	14%
2. Assaulted without weapon	58%	2. Forced to work	5%
3. Assaulted with weapon	27%	3. Verbally threatened	5%

In **4%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **35%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**35%**) or due to natural disaster (**0%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5]

0%

4% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Daychopan district: 1

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	4%
No, services are too far	27%
No, services are too expensive	0%
No, services are not accessible (others)	69%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
0% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
12% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
42% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
46% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Zabul
DAYCHOPAN DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Daychopan district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 0% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

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

Due to conflict	8%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	0%

In 0% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Daychopan district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:

**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:

Girls:

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Daychopan district: 2

In 15% and 65% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

0% Very few 27% Half 73% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	4%
Due to natural disaster	4%
Due to both	0%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	88%
2. Burning	12%
3. Household rubbish pit	0%

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

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Zabul
DAYCHOPAN DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Daychopan district: 2

In **100%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:

Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **4%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Daychopan district: 1

Reported location of available major markets:[2]

Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	15%
Negatively impacted farming	35%
Negatively impacted wage and business	12%

In **13%** 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:[4]

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

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	81%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	48%
Consumed seed stocks	85%
Begged or relied on charity	15%
Sold house or land	52%

0% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

0% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Health	85%
Seeds	85%
Shelter	69%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

N/A	0%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Zabul
KAKAR DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Zabul**
# of KIs interviewed:	**37**
# of assessed settlements:	**37** (Out of 195)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1.9**
- Conflict intensity:	**1**
- Complexity of actors	**2.95**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Complexity of actors**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	100%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	100%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	3%
Drought	100%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **46%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **8%**

Returnees: **0%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Kakar district: 3

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

3% Very poor
0% Poor
84% Okay
14% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: 11%

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	97%	1. Verbally threatened	100%
2. Forcibly detained	89%	2. Forcibly detained	92%
3. Hindered to move freely	89%	3. Hindered to move freely	92%

In **0%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **100%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**54%**) or due to natural disaster (**97%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] 30%

14% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Kakar district: 4

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	0%
No, services are too far	89%
No, services are too expensive	3%
No, services are not accessible (others)	8%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

8% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
89% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
3% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
0% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Zabul
KAKAR DISTRICT

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Kakar district: 1

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 5% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

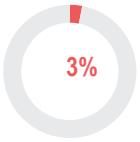
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	92%
Due to both	8%

In 100% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

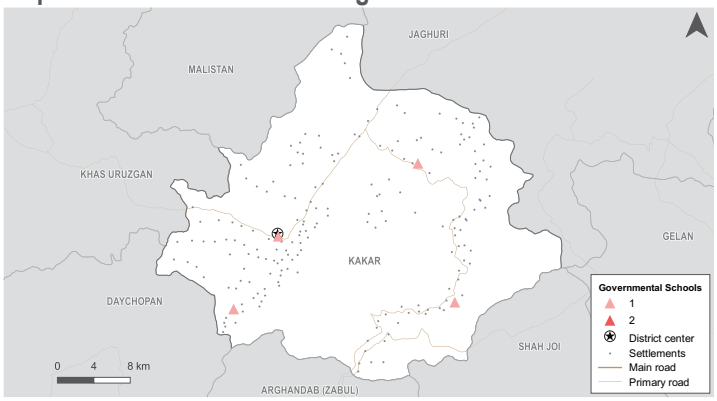
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person has reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Kakar district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:

Girls:

In 5% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Kakar district: 3

In 68% and 30% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

35% Very few 65% Half 0% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

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

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Throw in street/open space	100%
2. Household rubbish pit	0%
3. N/A	0%

In 14% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Zabul
KAKAR DISTRICT

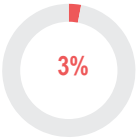
HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Kakar district: 2

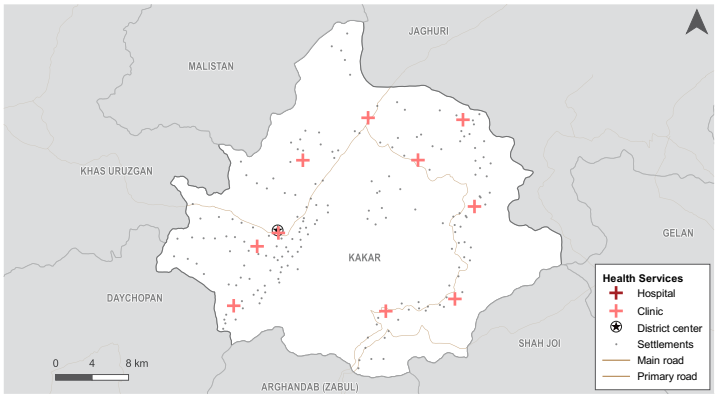
In **95%** of assessed settlements, no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



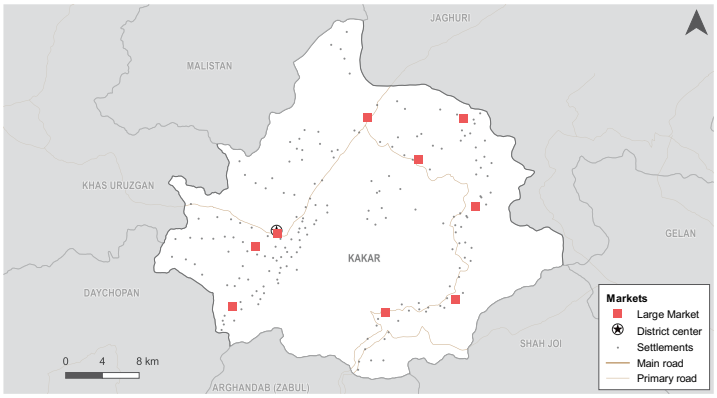
Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

In **16%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Kakar district: 1

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	97%
Negatively impacted farming	97%
Negatively impacted wage and business	100%

In **14%** 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:[4]

0%	The worst it can be	20%	Bad	40%	Almost none
		40%	Small	0%	Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	100%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	100%
Consumed seed stocks	92%
Begged or relied on charity	97%
Sold house or land	89%

3% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

8% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Health	100%
Education	95%
Food	51%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

N/A	0%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

Zabul
SHAH JOI DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Province:	**Zabul**
# of KIs interviewed:	**43**
# of assessed settlements:	**43** (Out of 209)
Dimensions of HTR:	
- Physical constraint:	**1**
- Conflict intensity:	**2.75**
- Complexity of actors	**2.3**
Main driver of low accessibility:	**Conflict and complexity**

DISPLACEMENT

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by the following events in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Active conflict or violence	98%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
Avalanche / heavy snowfall	0%
Drought	51%
None	0%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

In **65%** of assessed settlements, at least some households have reportedly displaced due to conflict and/or natural disaster.[2]

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

IDPs: **9%** Returnees: **2%**

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Shah Joi district: 4

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

7% Very poor
40% Poor
53% Okay
0% Good
0% Very good

% of assessed settlements in or around which (5km) the presence of explosive hazards that had an impact on their population was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection: 53%

% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Adults:		Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	100%	1. Assaulted without weapon	67%
2. Hindered to move freely	86%	2. Verbally threatened	65%
3. Assaulted with weapon	49%	3. Hindered to move freely	63%

In **95%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence were reported.[4]

In **88%** of assessed settlements, at least one member has reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**88%**) or due to natural disaster (**0%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.[2]

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly do not have a tazkira:[5] 0%

60% in which a majority of men do not have a tazkira.

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Shah Joi district: 3

% of assessed settlements per perceived access to nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

Yes, sufficient access to services	0%
No, services are too far	40%
No, services are too expensive	53%
No, services are not accessible (others)	7%
Do not know/ do not want to answer	0%

% of assessed settlements per reported level of malnutrition severity for children under the age of five in the 3 months prior to data collection:

2% More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick
70% Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick
26% Very few children are malnourished and fall sick
2% No children are malnourished and none fall sick
0% Do not know/ do not want to answer

[1] Multiple options could be selected.
[2] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[3] Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe. Only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but can change at any time, unstable; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location. People are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/ explosions. People are in danger from both parties.
[4] This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to mention it; as a result, it is highly likely an under-estimate.
[5] A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

Zabul
SHAH JOI DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Shah Joi district: 2

Main shelter type reported in assessed settlements:

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

In 2% of settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open

% 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:

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter has 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	35%
Due to natural disaster	5%
Due to both	5%

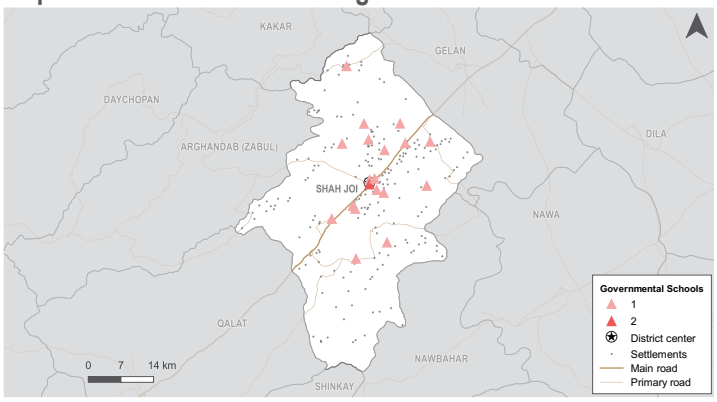
In 21% of those settlements, more than 50 households have reportedly had their shelter destroyed or severely damaged.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Shah Joi district: 3

Reported location of available government schools:

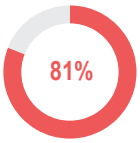


**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

% 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:

Boys:



Girls:

In 21% of assessed settlements, at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1,2]

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Shah Joi district: 2

In 28% and 21% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved water source or surface water, respectively, as their main drinking water source in the 3 months prior to data collection.[3]

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

2% Very few 12% Half 86% Almost all 0% Do not know

% of assessed settlements in which 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:[1]

Due to conflict	12%
Due to natural disaster	28%
Due to both	2%

Main method of waste disposal reported in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:

1. Burning	100%
2. Household rubbish pit	0%
3. N/A	0%

In 9% of assessed settlements, soap was reported as not commonly available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Education facilities are considered as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services.
[3] Unimproved water source is defined as unprotected spring, well or kariz (persian water channel system), water trucking or tankering or surface water (National WASH cluster guidance).

Zabul
SHAH JOI DISTRICT

HTR I 2019
AFGHANISTAN

HEALTH

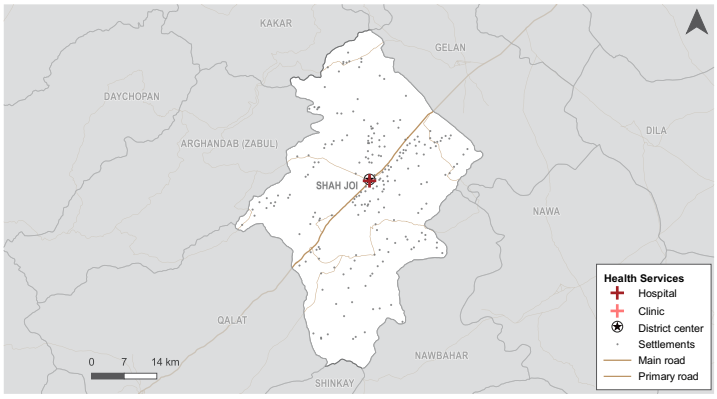
Severity score of health sectoral need in Shah Joi district: 2

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

% of assessed settlements in which a health facility has been closed or severely damaged due to conflict 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:

Reported location of available health facilities:



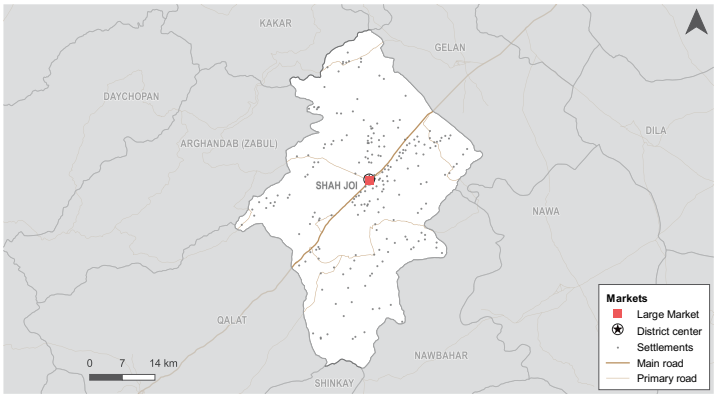
**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

In **77%** of assessed settlements, more people have reportedly died than in the month before, for any reason in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Shah Joi district: 1

Reported location of available major markets:[2]



**Locations of services are indicative only. For more information, see Annex 3.*

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and/or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection.[1]

Negatively impacted livestock	100%
Negatively impacted farming	95%
Negatively impacted wage and business	14%

In **2%** 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:[4]

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

% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly relied on strategies to cope with a lack of food/ income in the month prior to data collection:[5]

Relied on help from friends/relatives or borrowed food/money	95%
Reduced food consumption of adults for small children to eat	10%
Consumed seed stocks	90%
Begged or relied on charity	0%
Sold house or land	5%

22% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food/money.

2% and **0%** of those settlements reported that almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced alduts' food consumption.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:[3]

Protection	95%
Education	95%
Health	72%

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:[3]

N/A	0%
N/A	0%
N/A	0%

[1] In those settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection (see displacement section).
[2] Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.
[3] Multiple options could be selected. For priority needs, up to three options could be selected.
[4] 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.
[5] Most extreme options of reduced Coping Strategies and Livelihood Coping Strategies Indexes. More information here.

ANNEX 1: DRIVERS OF LOW ACCESSIBILITY

In 2019, the Humanitarian Access Group (HAG) led a coordinated effort to establish a comprehensive list of Afghanistan's HtR districts. To this end, they rated each district according to three inaccessibility factors: (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.

The weighted indicators used to determine the inaccessibility score of every district of Afghanistan are listed below. Based on the HAG scoring of the three dimensions of inaccessibility, this REACH assessment allocated each district with a main inaccessibility 'driver'. In other words, the main reason/ factor that causes a district to be hard-to-reach. This inaccessibility 'driver' was determined as a district's highest score out of the three inaccessibility dimension scores. However, since a large number of districts had a similar score on the 'complexity of actors' and 'conflict intensity' dimensions, the analysis distinguished between four main 'drivers' of inaccessibility: (1) complexity of actors, (2) conflict intensity, (3) physical constraints, and (4) complexity of actors and conflict intensity. If conflict intensity or complexity of actors was a district's highest inaccessibility score, but the overall difference between the two dimensions less than 1, the low accessibility of the district was considered to be equally due to complexity of actors and conflict intensity.

Indicators	Weight
Physical Constraints:	**15%**
Average number of hours to reach district center	50%
Phone coverage	20%
Distance to airport	30%
Conflict Intensity:	**35%**
# 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%
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%

ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS

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 index[1].

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 2-pager (September 2019)
2 Data on composite indicators available here.

ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS - EiE

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

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 one more than 100 households	3	
		Yes, due to both or yes, due to conflict yes, due to natural disaster and between 50 and 100 households	2	
		Yes, due to both or yes, due to conflict or yes, due to natural disaster and between 20 and 50 households	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 with no heating source, waste, animal dung or wood/bush as a source of heating in the past winter	What is the MAIN source of heating for MOST households in the settlement in the last winter?	No source of heating or waste (paper, plastic, etc.) or animal dung or wood/bushes	2	

ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS - FSA

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	3	
		Yes, and almost half/half	2	
% 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

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

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

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? 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: 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**
		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 were 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

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 unclean) for MOST people in the settlement?	Surface water (stream / river / irrigation)	3	**Minimal: <275 Stress: 275 - 549 Severe: 550 - 824 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 SUFFICENT access to water to meet or satisfy their basic needs?	Very few	1	
% 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 using non sustainable waste disposal methods	What is the MAIN method of waste disposal for MOST people in the settlement?	Throw in street / open space or burning	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	

ANNEX 3: BASIC SERVICES MAPPING

General objective:

The mapping part had 3 main objectives. (1) Map settlements within the district; (2) Identify the availability of services for each settlement; (3) Identify settlements belonging to each Basic Service Unit (BSU).

Settlement update:

Update the AGCHO settlement database and identify if:

- the settlement exists or not
- the settlement name is spelled correctly
- the location of the settlement is correct
- there are any settlements missing

Basic service mapping:

Collect information on different service location and availability at the settlement level such as:

- Private schools,
- Government schools,
- Major mosque (Friday mosque)
- Small markets (< 20 shops)
- Major markets (> 20 shops)
- Madrassa (religious schools)
- Hospital
- Clinic (Basic Health Clinics (BHC), Community Health Clinics (CHC)

BSU boundaries mapping:

Having already determined the location of basic services in the district, the focus group discussions aimed to determine which villages/settlements use the same services to finally determine where the different BSUs are within the district.

Mapping scenarios:

First step was to determine the availability of shura and ministries within the districts. Entities that could be contacted to get preliminary information on settlements and basic services were: village administration (information on settlements and services); education shura[1] or education district principle (information on education services); health shura (information on health services); education department for school and community-based education (information on education services); District health department (information on health services); Community Development Councils – ministry of rural rehabilitation and development (information on settlements and services); Civil society (information on settlements); Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation – Agriculture manager.

Given that each HtR district has a different profile, different methodology scenarios were developed to map districts and ensure that data collected could be tracked.

Scenario 1: Focus group discussion with shura representative

Condition: Security allows for a focus group discussion and the availability of the shura representatives fits into the timeframe of the assessment, and KIs accept to travel to focus group discussion location without compensation.

Scenario 2: Focus group discussion with KIs

Condition: Security allows for a focus group discussion, but shora representatives are not available during this time frame and other type of KIs are found (government representatives, village leaders, teachers, doctors, etc.) who are willing to travel to focus group discussion location without compensation. In this case, the enumerator ensures to have representative of different parts of the district during the focus group discussion.

Scenario 3: No focus group discussion possible. Individual visit of KIs

Condition: Security does not allow to have a focus group discussion, therefore enumerators visit representatives of the shura or representatives of the government individually to gather information until he/she is able to update all settlements and map all basic services and BSU boundaries. The representatives are not in the district center and therefore the enumerator has to travel around the district. In this scenario, mapping and needs assessment are done simultaneously.

1 Shuras are local councils composed of village leaders, elders, representatives. More information on shuras here.