

AFGHANISTAN

# Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Districts

Factsheet Booklet  
North Eastern Region

Round 2

February 2020



# ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED IN THE FRAMEWORK OF:

HTR - R2 | 2020  
AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan Inter-Cluster Coordination Team



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



**Shelter Cluster Afghanistan**  
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**REACH** Informing  
more effective  
humanitarian action

## About REACH:

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



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### CONTEXT

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

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

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

### ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

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

### OBJECTIVES

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

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

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

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

### SCOPE AND COVERAGE

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

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

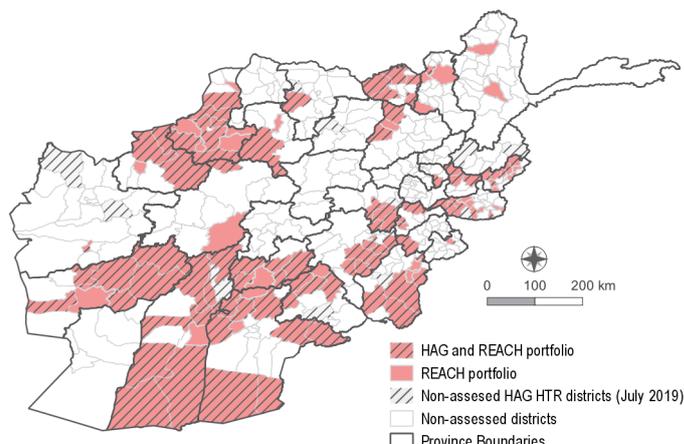
Overall, the REACH portfolio of HTR districts includes 91 district that were also included in the 103 HAG HTR list of July 2019. The 29 REACH portfolio districts that are not part of the HAG list, were still included in the current assessment and booklet to allow for a more comprehensive monitoring and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

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

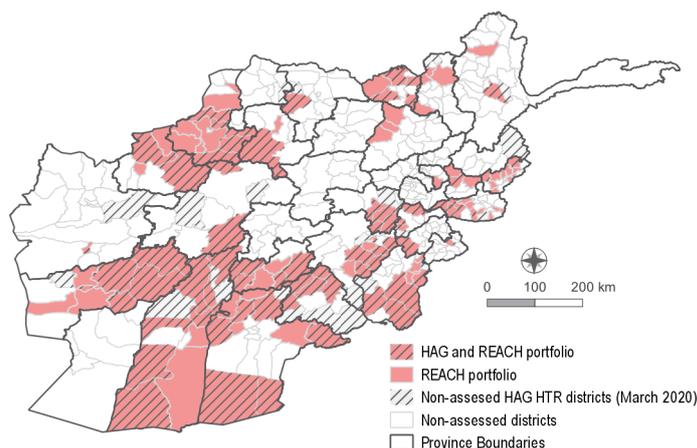
#### Coverage of HAG HTR list by REACH portfolio:

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

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



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



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

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

### SAMPLING

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

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

### DATA COLLECTION

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

### ANALYSIS

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

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

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

index.

### LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

# NATIONAL OVERVIEW LEVEL FACTSHEET

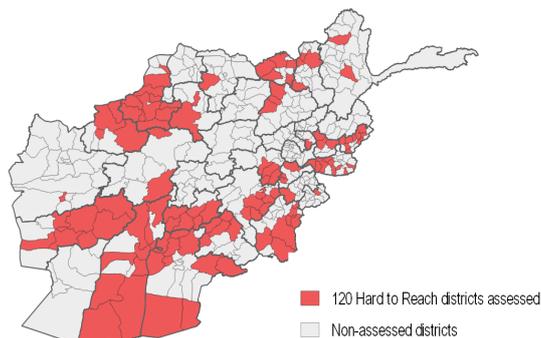
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# Overall 120 Hard to Reach districts

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## OVERVIEW



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

### Trend analysis of average severity score:<sup>1</sup>

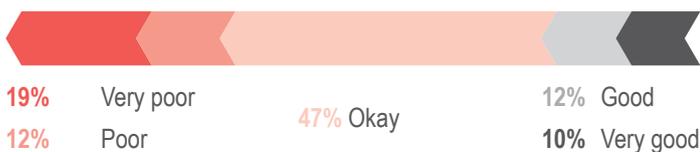
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.7
Severity score R2	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.1
Comparison	—	—	—	—	↓	—	↓

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

## PROTECTION

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

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



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

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



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

<sup>2</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup> A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

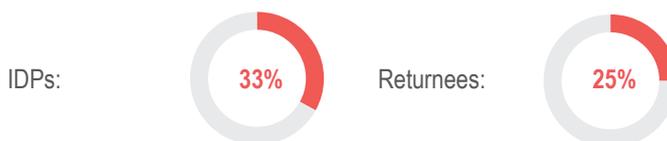
## DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

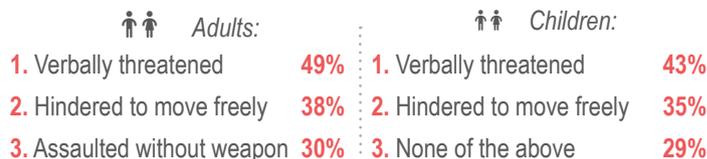


In **51%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.<sup>3</sup>

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



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



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

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

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:<sup>4</sup>



# Overall

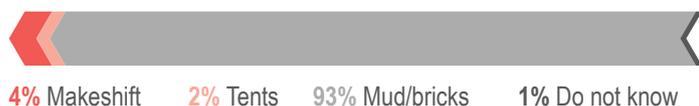
## 120 Hard to Reach districts

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### EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Average severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in 120 Hard to Reach districts: **2**

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:



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

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

Due to conflict	19%	
Due to natural disaster	17%	
Due to both	20%	

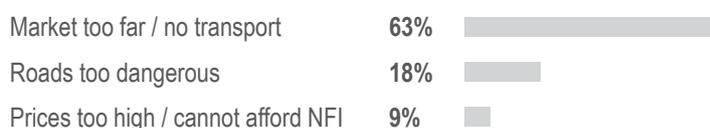
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



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



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



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



### HEALTH

Average severity score of health sectoral need in 120 Hard to Reach districts: **1.8**

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



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

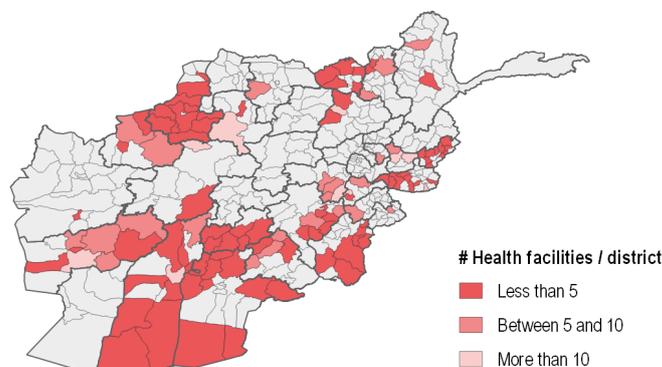
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



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

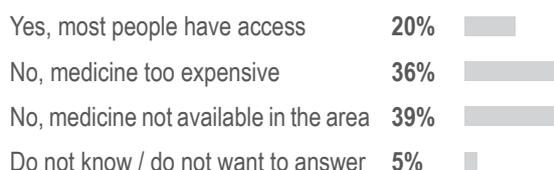


Reported location of available health facilities:



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

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



**28%** of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.<sup>4</sup>

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

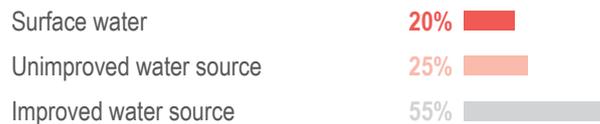
# Overall 120 Hard to Reach districts

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## WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Average severity score of WASH sectoral need in 120 Hard to Reach districts: **1.9**

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



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

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

## FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Average severity score of FSA sectoral need in 120 Hard to Reach districts: **1.7**

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

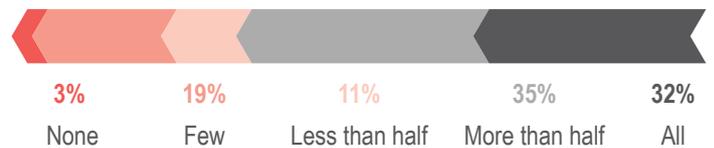
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:<sup>6</sup>



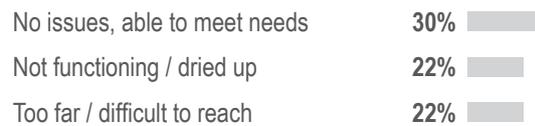
In **9%** and **15%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

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

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

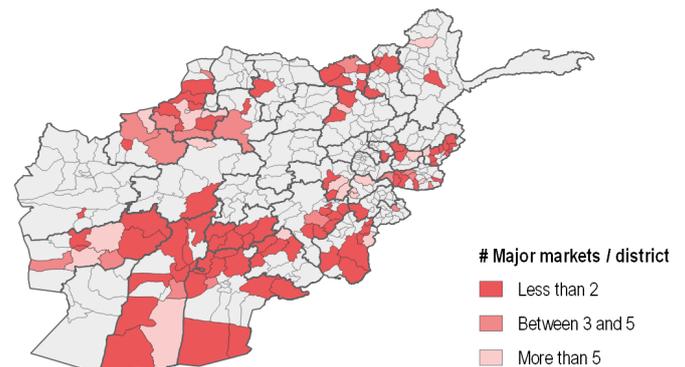


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



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

Reported location of available major markets:<sup>5</sup>



\*Locations and number of services are indicative only.

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



In **11%** and **20%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.<sup>2,8</sup>

In **18%** and **27%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.<sup>2,9</sup>

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

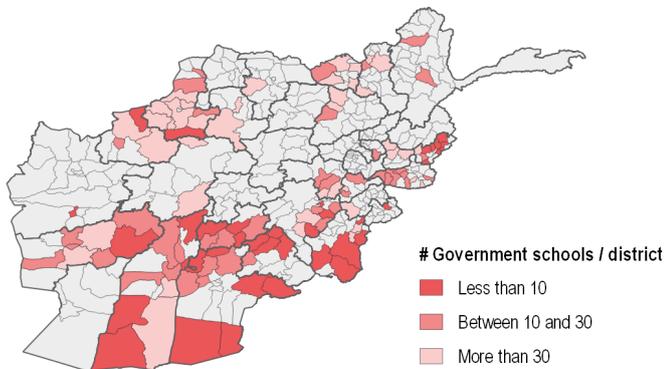
# Overall 120 Hard to Reach districts

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## EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Average severity score of EiE sectoral need in 120 Hard to Reach districts: **2.4**

Reported location of available government schools:



\*Locations and number of services are indicative only.

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

## NUTRITION

Average severity score of nutrition sectoral need in 120 Hard to Reach districts: **2.1**

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

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

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

## ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

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

**Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:**<sup>3</sup>

Food	84%
Shelter or NFI	22%
Education	18%

**Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:**<sup>3</sup>

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

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



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

Girls:



Boys:



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

Girls:

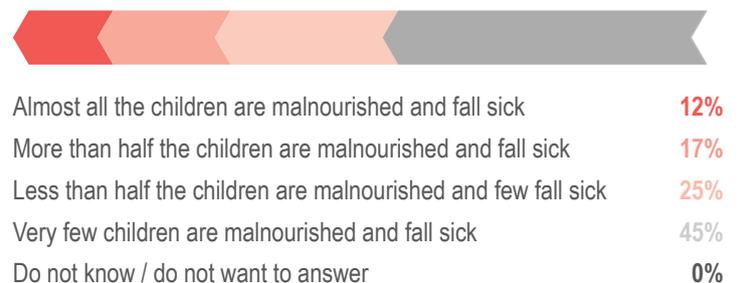
- Lack of facilities 66%
- Cultural reasons 59%
- School too far / no school 53%

Boys:

- Lack of facilities 78%
- School too far / no school 66%
- Child work instead 34%

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

**Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:**



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

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

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

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



# DISTRICT LEVEL FACTSHEET

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### OVERVIEW



# of assessed settlements:  
**25 out of 92**

#### Comparison table of HAG HTR score\*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	1.7	2.3
Physical constraint:	1.3	1.3
Conflict intensity:	1.6	2
Complexity of actors:	2	2.7

#### Comparison table of severity score<sup>1,\*</sup>:

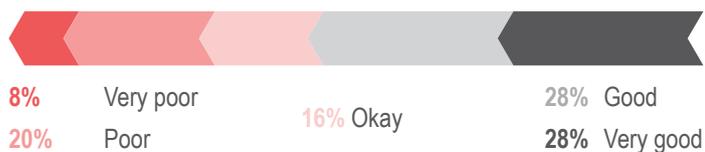
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	3	2	2	1	3	3	3
Severity score R2	3	2	2	1	3	2	3
Comparison	—	—	—	—	—	↓	—

\* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

### 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:<sup>3</sup>



In **36%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (32%)** or **due to natural disaster (16%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

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



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

<sup>2</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup> A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

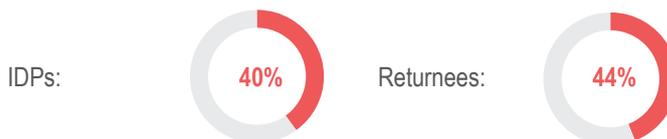
### DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

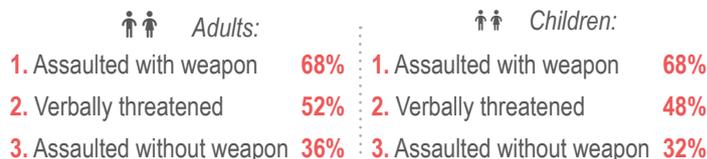


In **72%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.<sup>3</sup>

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



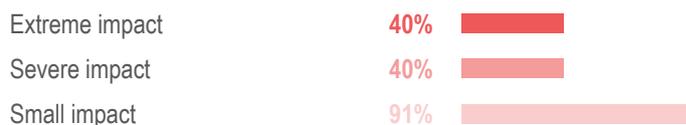
% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



In **80%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.<sup>5</sup>

In **44%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:<sup>4</sup>



### EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Jorm district: **2**

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

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

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

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

Due to conflict	32%	<div style="width: 32%;"></div>
Due to natural disaster	16%	<div style="width: 16%;"></div>
Due to both	20%	<div style="width: 20%;"></div>

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



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



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

Market too far / no transport	69%	<div style="width: 69%;"></div>
Roads too dangerous	23%	<div style="width: 23%;"></div>
Prices too high / cannot afford NFI	8%	<div style="width: 8%;"></div>

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



### HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Jorm district: **2**

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



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

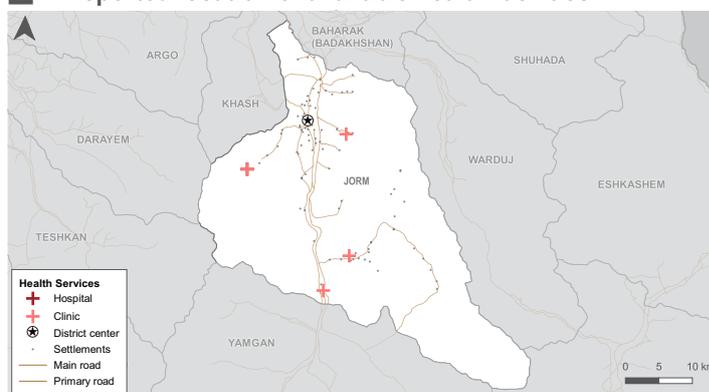
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



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



Reported location of available health facilities:



*\*Locations of services are indicative only.*

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

Yes, most people have access	40%	<div style="width: 40%;"></div>
No, medicine too expensive	36%	<div style="width: 36%;"></div>
No, medicine not available in the area	24%	<div style="width: 24%;"></div>
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

**64%** of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.<sup>4</sup>

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Jorm district: **1**

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



In **24%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

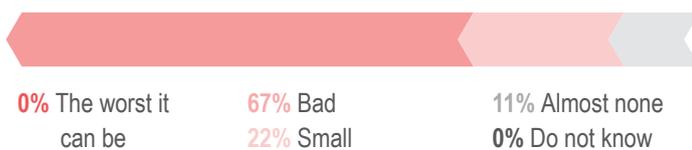
In **0%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Jorm district: **3**

In **36%** 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:<sup>6</sup>



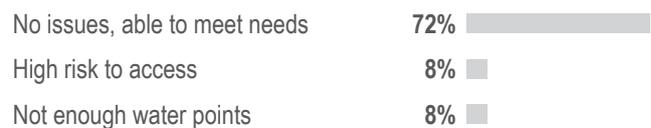
In **12%** and **40%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **36%** and **28%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

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

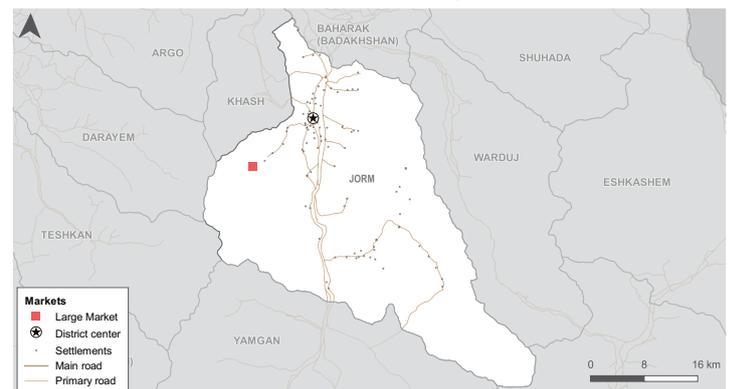


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



In **48%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

Reported location of available major markets:<sup>5</sup>



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **16%** and **40%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.<sup>8</sup>

In **44%** and **44%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.<sup>9</sup>

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

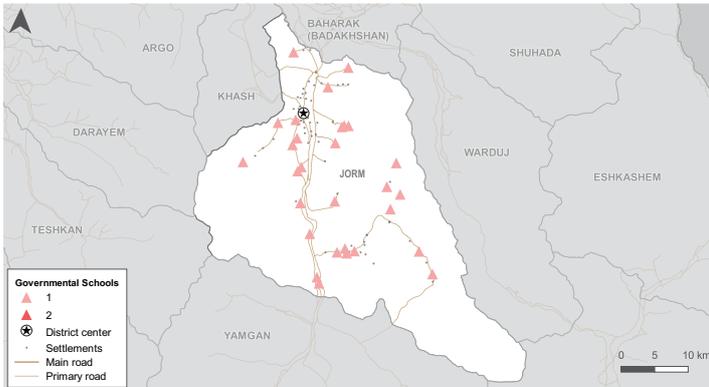
<sup>9</sup> A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

### EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Jorm district:

2

Reported location of available government schools:



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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

### NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Jorm district:

3

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

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

Services are too far	92%
Services are too expensive	8%
Other reason services not accessible	0%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

**20%** of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:<sup>3</sup>

Food	100%
Shelter or NFI	40%
Healthcare	20%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:<sup>3</sup>

Food	88%
Healthcare	64%
Seed or other agricultural input	44%

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



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

Girls:



Boys:

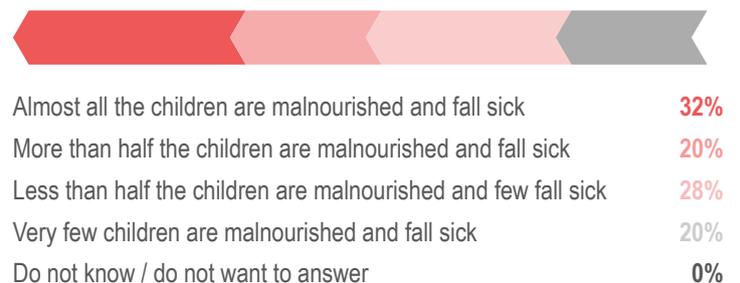


**Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:<sup>3</sup>**

Girls:	Boys:
1. Security concerns 100%	1. Security concerns 100%
2. Lack of facilities 12%	2. NA NA%
3. School too far / no school 12%	3. NA NA%

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

**Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:**



**16%** of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Snow or ice blocked road	50%
No road to settlement	25%
Active conflict on road	25%

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



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

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

<sup>3</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

### OVERVIEW



# of assessed settlements:  
**32 out of 158**

#### Comparison table of HAG HTR score\*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	1.6	2.1
Physical constraint:	1.9	2.1
Conflict intensity:	1.3	1.3
Complexity of actors:	1.9	2.6

#### Comparison table of severity score<sup>1,\*</sup>:

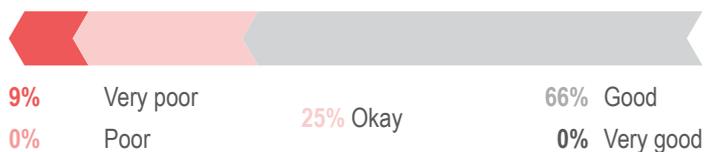
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	2	2	2	2	2	3	4
Severity score R2	2	2	2	2	1	3	2
Comparison	—	—	—	—	↓	—	↓

\* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

### PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Raghestan district: **2**

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



In **25%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (9%)** or **due to natural disaster (22%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

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



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

<sup>2</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

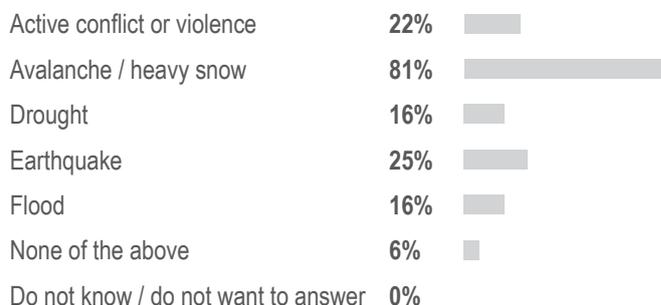
<sup>5</sup> An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined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

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

<sup>7</sup> A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

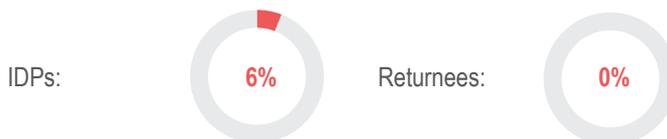
### DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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



In **9%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.<sup>3</sup>

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



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

Adults:	Children:
1. Verbally threatened <b>88%</b>	1. Verbally threatened <b>78%</b>
2. Assaulted with weapon <b>25%</b>	2. Assaulted without weapon <b>34%</b>
3. Assaulted without weapon <b>22%</b>	3. Assaulted with weapon <b>19%</b>

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

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

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:<sup>4</sup>



### EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Raghestan district: **2**

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

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

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

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

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

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



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



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

Roads blocked due to winter	42%	■
Roads too dangerous	25%	■
Other (specify)	17%	■

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



### HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Raghestan district: **2**

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



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

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



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



Reported location of available health facilities:



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Yes, most people have access	6%	■
No, medicine too expensive	72%	■
No, medicine not available in the area	22%	■
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	■

**6%** of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.<sup>4</sup>

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Raghestan district: **2**

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

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

In **31%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

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

### FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Raghestan district: **1**

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

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:<sup>6</sup>

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

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

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

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



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

Too far / difficult to reach	88%
Not functioning / dried up	9%
No issues, able to meet needs	3%

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

Reported location of available major markets:<sup>5</sup>



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Negatively impacted farming	94%
Negatively impacted livestock	88%
Negatively impacted income	28%

In **3%** and **31%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.<sup>2,8</sup>

In **59%** and **28%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.<sup>2,9</sup>

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

### EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Raghestan district:

3

Reported location of available government schools:



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **22%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1,2</sup>

### NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Raghestan district:

2

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

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

Services are too far	69%
Services are too expensive	25%
Other reason services not accessible	6%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

**6%** of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:<sup>3</sup>

Food	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:<sup>3</sup>

Healthcare	91%
Drinking water	66%
Education for children under 18	59%

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

**53%** of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>



**97%** of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:

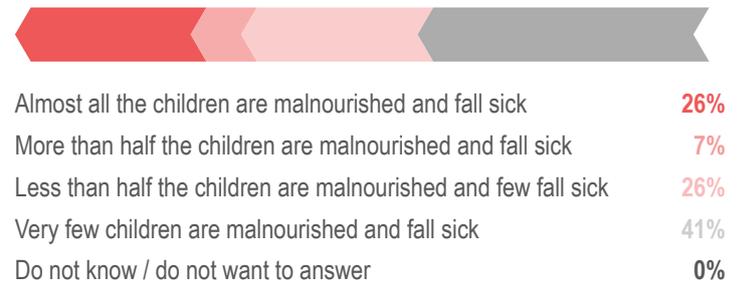


Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:<sup>3</sup>

	Girls:	Boys:
1. No answer	48%	50%
2. Security concerns	36%	31%
3. Child work instead	19%	25%

In **84%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



**9%** of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

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

**62%** of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



### OVERVIEW



# of assessed settlements:  
**54 out of 153**

#### Comparison table of HAG HTR score\*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.5	2.3
Physical constraint:	1.2	1
Conflict intensity:	2.6	2.3
Complexity of actors:	2.8	2.7

#### Comparison table of severity score<sup>1,\*</sup>:

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

\* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

### 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:<sup>3</sup>



In **28%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (26%) or due to natural disaster (4%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

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



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

<sup>2</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

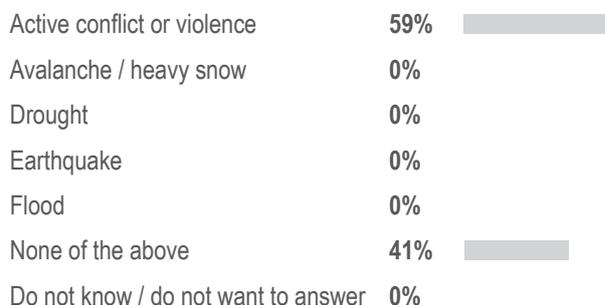
<sup>5</sup> An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined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

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

<sup>7</sup> A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

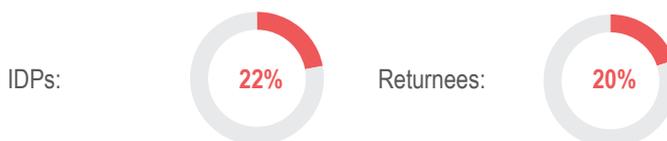
### DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

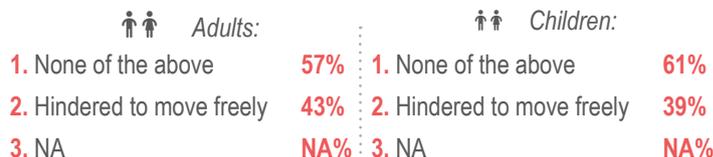


In **50%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.<sup>3</sup>

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



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



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

In **6%** of assessed settlements the presence of explosive hazards in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:<sup>4</sup>



### EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Chahar Darah district: **2**

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:



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

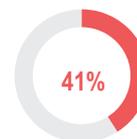
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

Due to conflict	17%	
Due to natural disaster	0%	
Due to both	0%	

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



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



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

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

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



### HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Chahar Darah district: **2**

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



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

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



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



Reported location of available health facilities:



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Yes, most people have access	48%	
No, medicine too expensive	7%	
No, medicine not available in the area	44%	
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	

**41%** of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.<sup>4</sup>

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

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

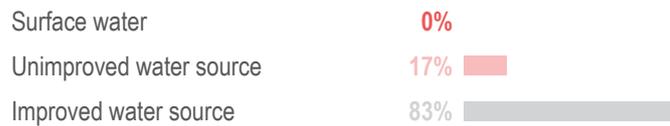
<sup>3</sup> If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

<sup>4</sup> Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Chahar Darah district: **1**

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



In **17%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

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

### FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Chahar Darah district: **1**

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:<sup>6</sup>

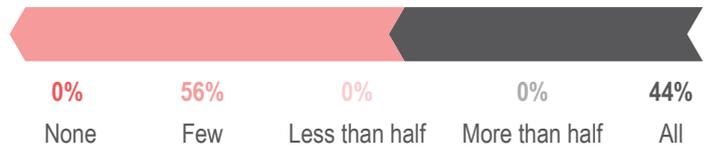


0% The worst it can be	21% Bad	0% Almost none
	79% Small	0% Do not know

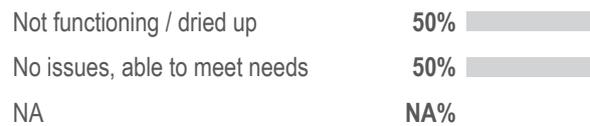
In **0%** and **7%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **0%** and **9%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

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



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



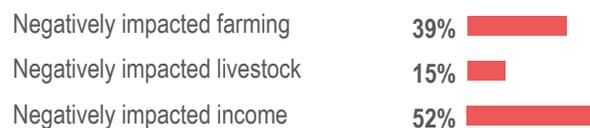
In **93%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

Reported location of available major markets:<sup>5</sup>



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **2%** and **15%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.<sup>2,8</sup>

In **2%** and **13%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.<sup>2,9</sup>

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

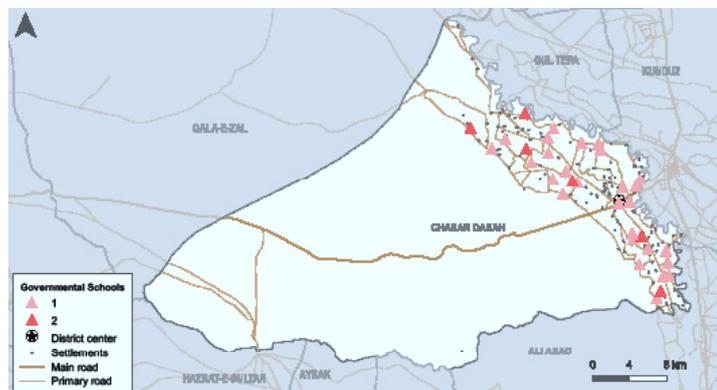
<sup>9</sup> A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

### EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Chahar Darah district:

2

Reported location of available government schools:



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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

### NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Chahar Darah district:

2

In **98%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Services are too far	19%
Services are too expensive	26%
Other reason services not accessible	54%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:<sup>3</sup>

Healthcare	100%
Food	100%
Shelter or NFI	83%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:<sup>3</sup>

Livelihood support / employment	87%
Healthcare	67%
Shelter / Housing	41%

**20%** of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>



**78%** of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:

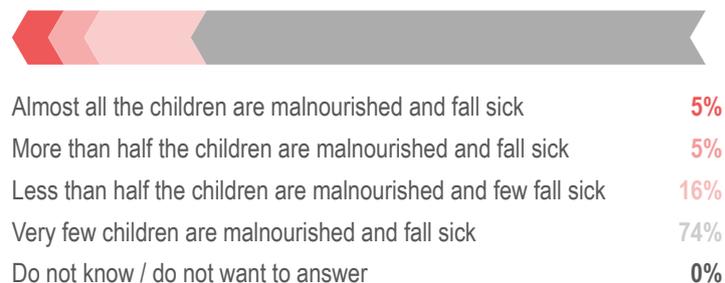


Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:<sup>3</sup>

Girls:	Boys:
1. Cultural reasons 90%	1. NA NA%
2. School too far / no school 62%	2. NA NA%
3. Child work instead 62%	3. NA NA%

In **35%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



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

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

**0%** of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



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

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

<sup>3</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

### OVERVIEW



# of assessed settlements:  
**39 out of 171**

#### Comparison table of HAG HTR score\*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.4	2.6
Physical constraint:	1.2	1
Conflict intensity:	2.4	2.7
Complexity of actors:	2.8	2.9

#### Comparison table of severity score<sup>1,\*</sup>:

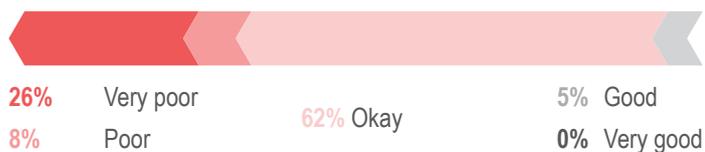
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	3	2	1	2	2	1	3
Severity score R2	3	2	1	1	1	1	4
Comparison	—	—	—	↓	↓	—	↑

\* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

### 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:<sup>3</sup>



In **26%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (26%)** or **due to natural disaster (0%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

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



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

<sup>2</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

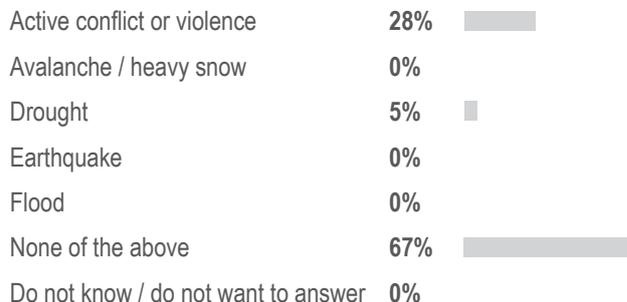
<sup>5</sup> An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined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

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

<sup>7</sup> A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

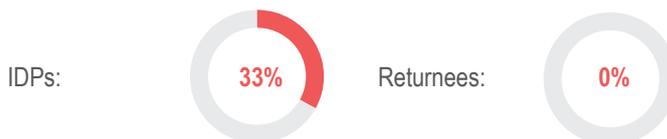
### DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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



In **21%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.<sup>3</sup>

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



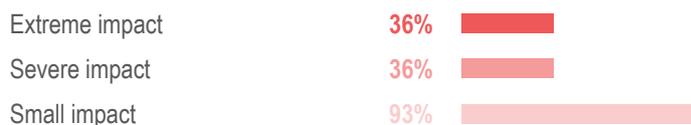
% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

Adults:	Children:
1. Verbally threatened <b>85%</b>	1. None of the above <b>100%</b>
2. Hindered to move freely <b>82%</b>	2. NA <b>NA%</b>
3. Assaulted without weapon <b>80%</b>	3. NA <b>NA%</b>

In **3%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.<sup>5</sup>

In **36%** of assessed settlements the presence of explosive hazards in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

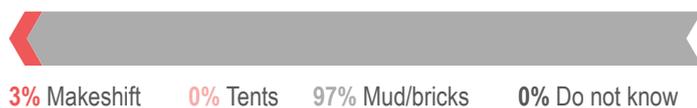
Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:<sup>4</sup>



### EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

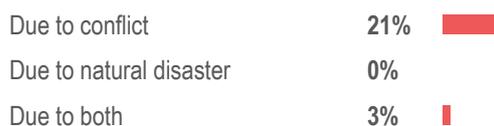
Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Dasht-e-Archi district: **2**

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:



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

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



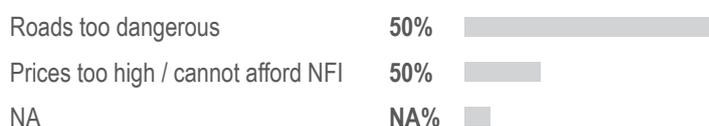
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



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



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



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



### HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Dasht-e-Archi district: **1**

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



In **13%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

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



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

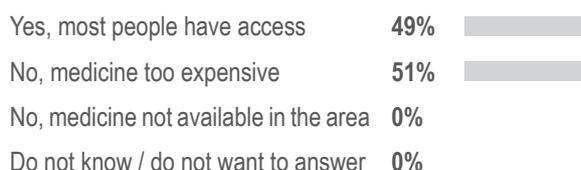


Reported location of available health facilities:



*\*Locations of services are indicative only.*

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



**10%** of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.<sup>4</sup>

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Dasht-e-Archi district: **1**

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



In **10%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

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

### FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Dasht-e-Archi district: **1**

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:<sup>6</sup>

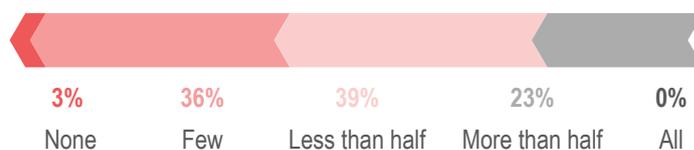


0% The worst it can be	15% Bad	0% Almost none
	85% Small	0% Do not know

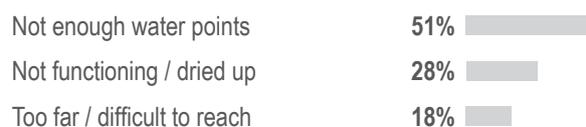
In **0%** and **13%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **0%** and **3%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

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

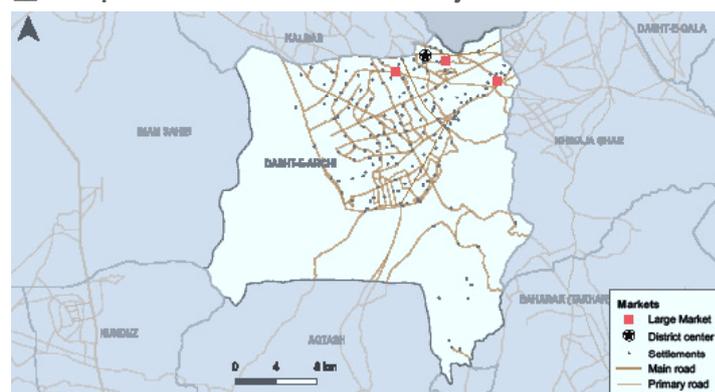


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



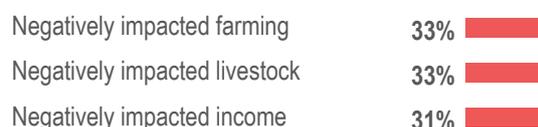
In **8%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

Reported location of available major markets:<sup>5</sup>



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



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

In **8%** and **26%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.<sup>2,9</sup>

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

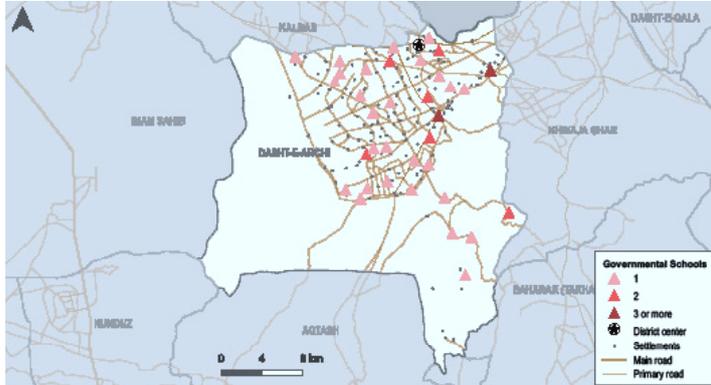
<sup>9</sup> A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

### EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Dasht-e-Archi district:

1

Reported location of available government schools:



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **23%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1,2</sup>

### NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Dasht-e-Archi district:

4

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

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

Services are too far	15%
Services are too expensive	85%
Other reason services not accessible	0%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:<sup>3</sup>

Food	100%
Education	92%
Shelter or NFI	90%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:<sup>3</sup>

Food	95%
Drinking water	56%
Protection	49%

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

0%

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

Girls:

5%

Boys:

0%

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

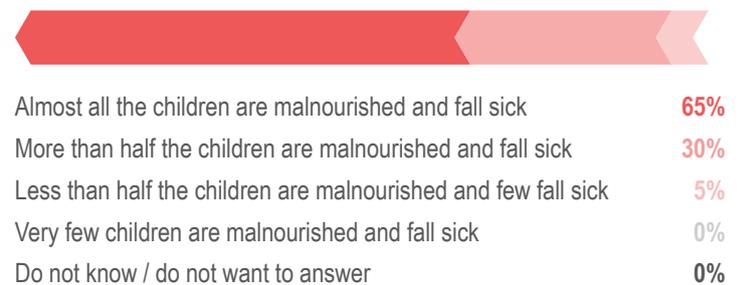
Girls:

Boys:

1. Cultural reasons	100%	1. NA	NA%
2. Lack of facilities	50%	2. NA	NA%
3. Child work instead	50%	3. NA	NA%

In **95%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



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

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

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

0%

### OVERVIEW



# of assessed settlements:  
**55 out of 149**

#### Comparison table of HAG HTR score\*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.6	2.2
Physical constraint:	2	1.8
Conflict intensity:	3.1	3.2
Complexity of actors:	2.5	2

#### Comparison table of severity score<sup>1,\*</sup>:

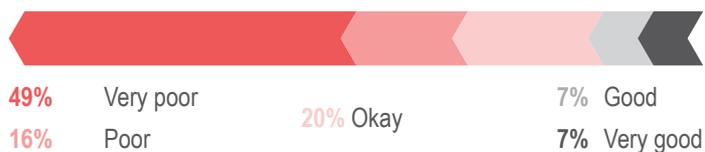
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	3	2	2	2	2	2	4
Severity score R2	4	2	2	3	2	3	4
Comparison	↑	—	—	↑	—	↑	—

\* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

### PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Imam Sahib district: **4**

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



In **91%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (73%)** or **due to natural disaster (64%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

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



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

<sup>2</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup> A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

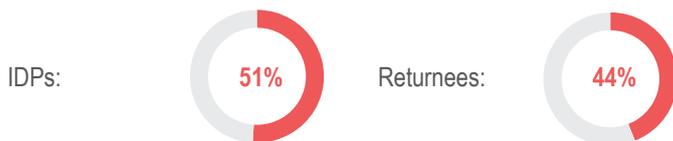
### DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

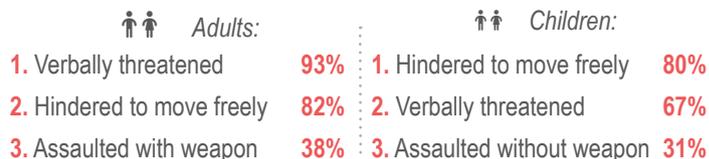


In **89%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.<sup>3</sup>

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



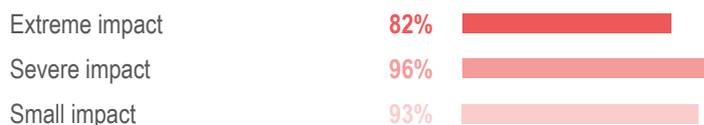
% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



In **80%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.<sup>5</sup>

In **98%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:<sup>4</sup>



### EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Imam Sahib district:

2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

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

In **31%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Due to conflict	24%	<div style="width: 24%;"></div>
Due to natural disaster	22%	<div style="width: 22%;"></div>
Due to both	53%	<div style="width: 53%;"></div>

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



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



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

Roads too dangerous	50%	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>
Market too far / no transport	50%	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>
NA	NA%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

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



### HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Imam Sahib district:

2

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



In **53%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

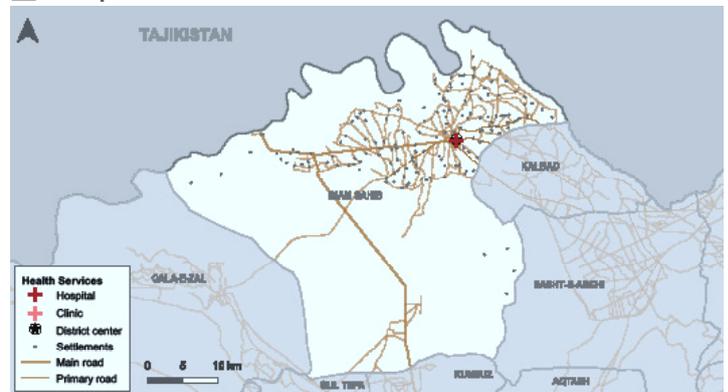
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



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



Reported location of available health facilities:



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Yes, most people have access	47%	<div style="width: 47%;"></div>
No, medicine too expensive	15%	<div style="width: 15%;"></div>
No, medicine not available in the area	38%	<div style="width: 38%;"></div>
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

**60%** of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.<sup>4</sup>

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

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

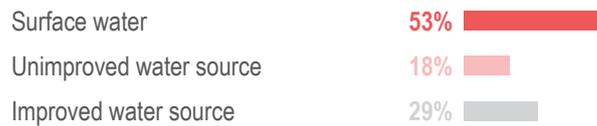
<sup>3</sup> If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

<sup>4</sup> Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Imam Sahib district: **3**

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



In **49%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

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

### FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Imam Sahib district: **2**

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

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:<sup>6</sup>

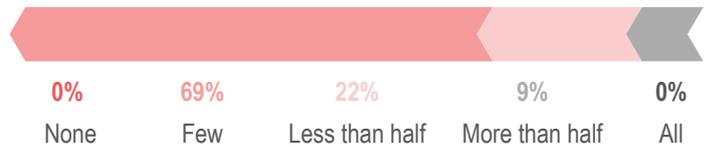


0% The worst it can be	0% Bad	0% Almost none
	100% Small	0% Do not know

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

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

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

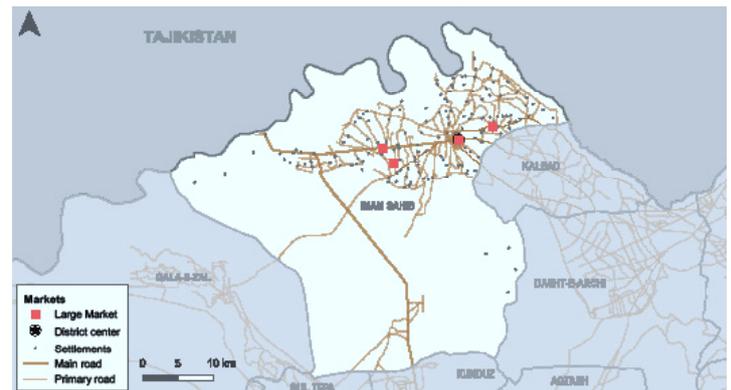


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



In **98%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

Reported location of available major markets:<sup>5</sup>



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **13%** and **49%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.<sup>2,8</sup>

In **47%** and **36%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.<sup>2,9</sup>

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

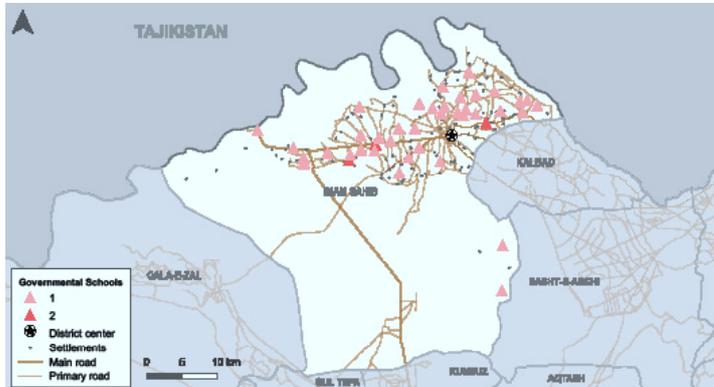
<sup>8</sup> A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

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

### EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Imam Sahib district: **3**

Reported location of available government schools:



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **93%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1,2</sup>

### NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Imam Sahib district: **4**

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

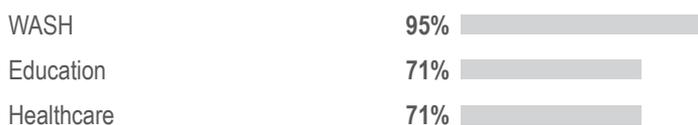
**Main reported reason for inaccessibility of nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

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

**Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:**<sup>3</sup>



**Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:**<sup>3</sup>



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



**% 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:**

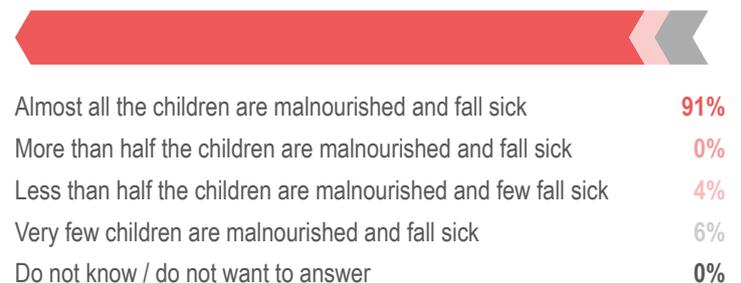


**Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:**<sup>3</sup>



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

**Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:**



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

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



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



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

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

<sup>3</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

### OVERVIEW



# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 120**

#### Comparison table of HAG HTR score\*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.4	2.3
Physical constraint:	1.2	1
Conflict intensity:	2.8	2.2
Complexity of actors:	2.6	2.7

#### Comparison table of severity score<sup>1,\*</sup>:

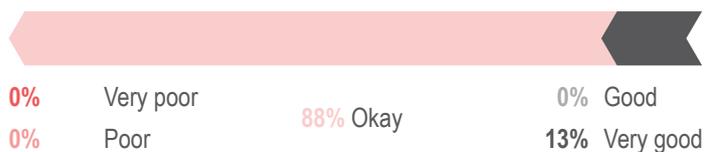
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Severity score R2	1	2	1	3	1	3	2
Comparison	↓	—	↓	↑	↓	—	↓

\* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

### PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need  
in Khan Abad district: **1**

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



In **13%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (8%) or due to natural disaster (8%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

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



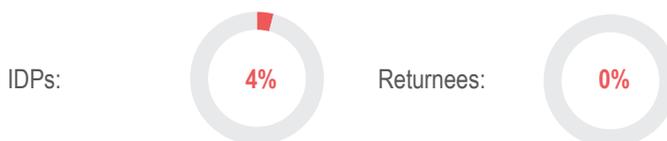
### DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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



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

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



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

	Adults:	Children:
1. None of the above	96%	100%
2. Verbally threatened	4%	NA%
3. NA	NA%	NA%

In **33%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.<sup>5</sup>

In **4%** of assessed settlements the presence of explosive hazards in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:<sup>4</sup>



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

<sup>2</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup> A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

### EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Khan Abad district: **2**

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

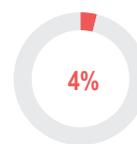


In **17%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Due to conflict	13%	
Due to natural disaster	29%	
Due to both	17%	

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



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



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

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

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



### HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Khan Abad district: **1**

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



In **4%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

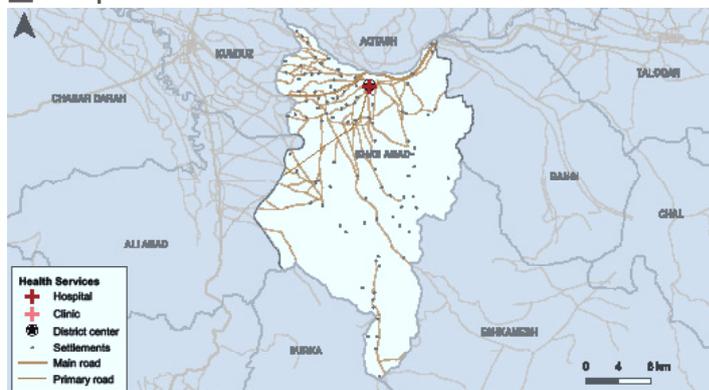
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



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



Reported location of available health facilities:



<sup>1</sup>Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Yes, most people have access	0%	
No, medicine too expensive	4%	
No, medicine not available in the area	96%	
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	

**13%** of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.<sup>4</sup>

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Khan Abad district: **3**

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



In **67%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

In **83%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Khan Abad district: **1**

In **38%** 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:<sup>6</sup>

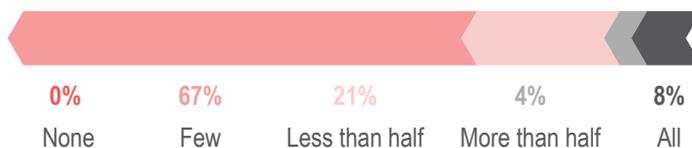


0% The worst it can be      11% Bad      56% Almost none  
33% Small      0% Do not know

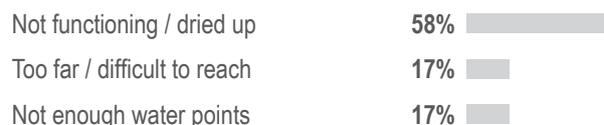
In **4%** and **8%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

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

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



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



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

Reported location of available major markets:<sup>5</sup>



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **0%** and **4%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.<sup>2,8</sup>

In **13%** and **8%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.<sup>2,9</sup>

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

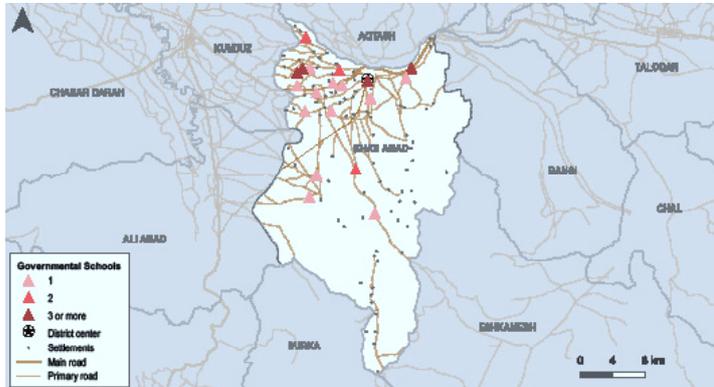
<sup>9</sup> A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

### EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Khan Abad district:

3

Reported location of available government schools:



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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

### NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Khan Abad district:

2

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

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

Services are too far	38%
Services are too expensive	0%
Other reason services not accessible	63%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:<sup>3</sup>

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:<sup>3</sup>

Drinking water	100%
Education for children under 18	88%
Hygiene NFI's / sanitation services	62%

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

100%

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

Girls:

92%

Boys:

63%

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

Girls:

Boys:

1. Security concerns	82%	1. Security concerns	60%
2. Cultural reasons	77%	2. Cultural reasons	53%
3. School too far / no school	41%	3. Lack of facilities	47%

In **42%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:**

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

**46%** of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

No road to settlement	82%
Active conflict on road	9%
Snow or ice blocked road	9%

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

96%

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

### OVERVIEW



# of assessed settlements:  
**20 out of 60**

#### Comparison table of HAG HTR score\*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.5	2.1
Physical constraint:	2	1.8
Conflict intensity:	2.4	1.7
Complexity of actors:	2.7	2.6

#### Comparison table of severity score<sup>1,\*</sup>:

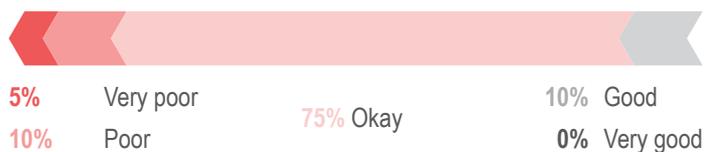
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Severity score R2	3	2	1	1	1	1	2
Comparison	↑	—	—	—	—	—	↑

\* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

### PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Qala-e-Zal district: **3**

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



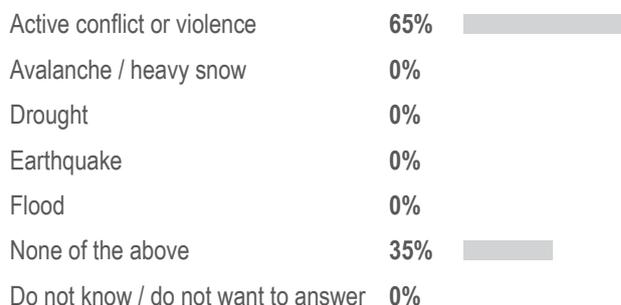
In **40%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (40%)** or **due to natural disaster (5%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

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



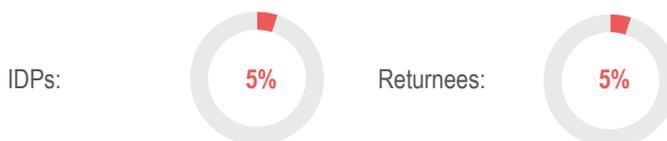
### DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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



In **35%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.<sup>3</sup>

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



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

Adults:	Children:
1. Verbally threatened <b>75%</b>	1. Verbally threatened <b>70%</b>
2. Hindered to move freely <b>50%</b>	2. Hindered to move freely <b>45%</b>
3. Forced recruitment <b>20%</b>	3. Assaulted without weapon <b>30%</b>

In **60%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.<sup>5</sup>

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

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:<sup>4</sup>



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

<sup>2</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup> A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

### EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Qala-e-Zal district: **2**

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:



In **5%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



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



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



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



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



### HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Qala-e-Zal district: **1**

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



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

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



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

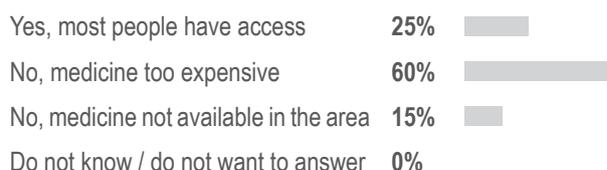


Reported location of available health facilities:



<sup>1</sup>Locations of services are indicative only.

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



**45%** of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.<sup>4</sup>

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Qala-e-Zal district: **1**

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



In **5%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

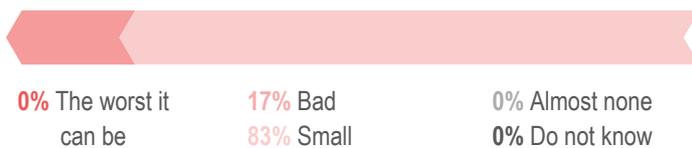
In **0%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Qala-e-Zal district: **1**

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:<sup>6</sup>



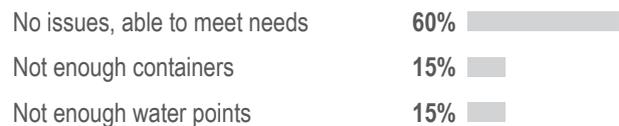
In **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

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

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



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



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

Reported location of available major markets:<sup>5</sup>



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **0%** and **15%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.<sup>2,8</sup>

In **5%** and **30%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.<sup>2,9</sup>

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

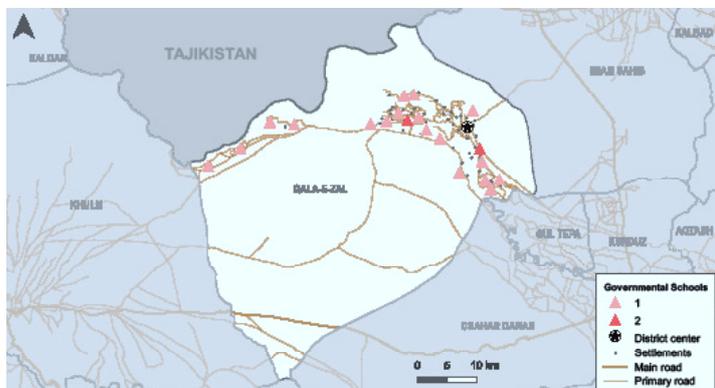
<sup>9</sup> A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

### EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Qala-e-Zal district: **1**

**1**

Reported location of available government schools:



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **25%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1,2</sup>

### NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Qala-e-Zal district: **2**

**2**

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

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

Services are too far	85%
Services are too expensive	15%
Other reason services not accessible	0%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:<sup>3</sup>

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:<sup>3</sup>

Livelihood support / employment	80%
Healthcare	70%
Seed or other agricultural input	50%

**50%** of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>



**10%** of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



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

Girls:

1. Security concerns **100%**
2. Cannot afford costs **50%**
3. Child work instead **50%**

Boys:

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

In **0%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

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

**60%** of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Active conflict on road	58%
Blocked by armed actors	33%
No road to settlement	8%

**0%** of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



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

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

<sup>3</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

### OVERVIEW



# of assessed settlements:  
**21 out of 76**

#### Comparison table of HAG HTR score\*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.2	2.1
Physical constraint:	1	1
Conflict intensity:	3.1	2.6
Complexity of actors:	2	2.2

#### Comparison table of severity score<sup>1,\*</sup>:

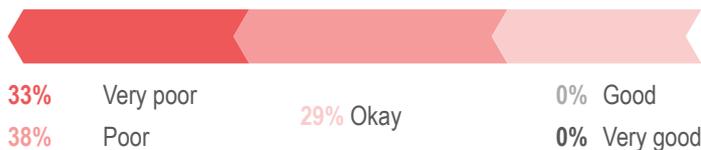
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Severity score R2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
Comparison							

\* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

### PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Dasht-e-Qala district: **4**

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



In **62%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (57%)** or **due to natural disaster (14%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

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



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

<sup>2</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup> A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

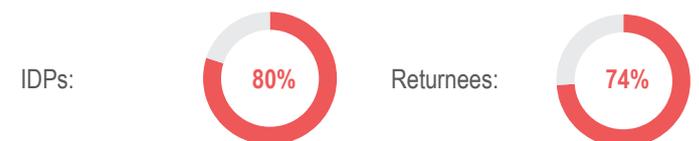
### DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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



In **95%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.<sup>3</sup>

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



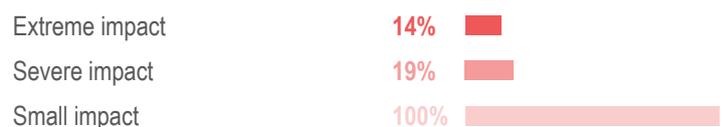
% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



In **95%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.<sup>5</sup>

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

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:<sup>4</sup>



### EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Dasht-e-Qala district: **2**

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:



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

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

Due to conflict	14%	
Due to natural disaster	10%	
Due to both	29%	

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



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



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



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



### HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Dasht-e-Qala district: **2**

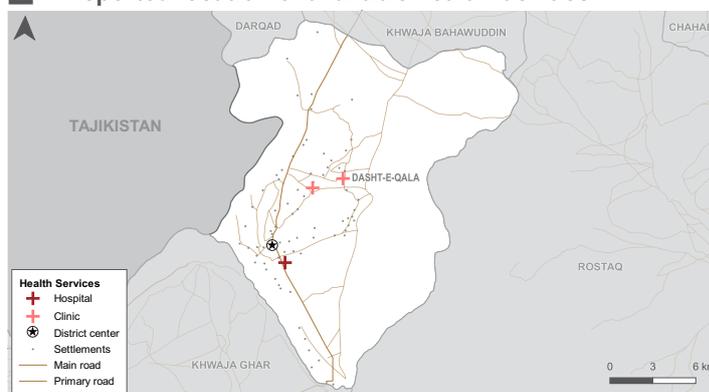
% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection: **90%**

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

% 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: **42%**

% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection: **0%**

### Reported location of available health facilities:



<sup>1</sup>Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Yes, most people have access	0%	
No, medicine too expensive	14%	
No, medicine not available in the area	86%	
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	

**10%** of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.<sup>4</sup>

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Dasht-e-Qala district: **2**

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



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

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

### FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Dasht-e-Qala district: **2**

In **62%** 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:<sup>6</sup>

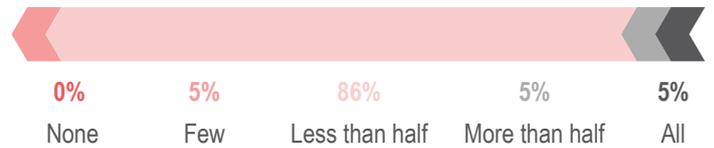


0% The worst it can be      0% Bad      15% Almost none  
85% Small      0% Do not know

In **5%** and **0%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

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

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



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



In **91%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

Reported location of available major markets:<sup>5</sup>



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **0%** and **10%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.<sup>2,8</sup>

In **29%** and **71%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.<sup>2,9</sup>

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

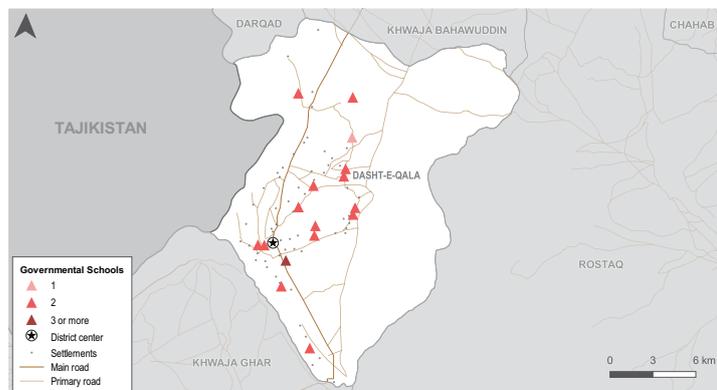
<sup>9</sup> A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

### EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Dasht-e-Qala district:

2

Reported location of available government schools:



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **91%** of assessed settlements, at least one child (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1,2</sup>

### NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Dasht-e-Qala district:

2

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

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

Services are too far	67%
Services are too expensive	19%
Other reason services not accessible	14%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:<sup>3</sup>

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:<sup>3</sup>

Healthcare	95%
Food	90%
Seed or other agricultural input	71%

**0%** of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>



**10%** of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



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

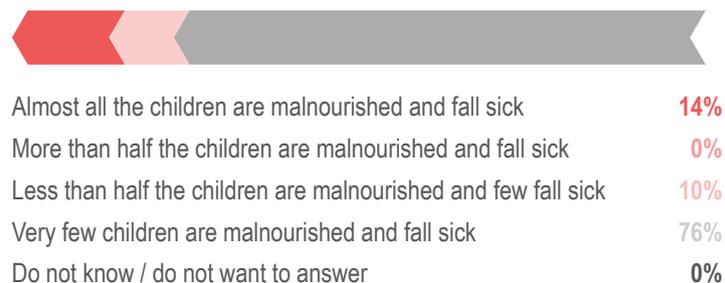
Girls:

Boys:

1. Security concerns	100%	1. NA	NA%
2. Cultural reasons	100%	2. NA	NA%
3. Child work instead	100%	3. NA	NA%

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

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



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

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

**52%** of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



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

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

<sup>3</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

### OVERVIEW



# of assessed settlements:  
**37 out of 178**

#### Comparison table of HAG HTR score\*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	1.8	2.1
Physical constraint:	1.3	1.5
Conflict intensity:	1.6	1.9
Complexity of actors:	2.1	2.4

#### Comparison table of severity score<sup>1,\*</sup>:

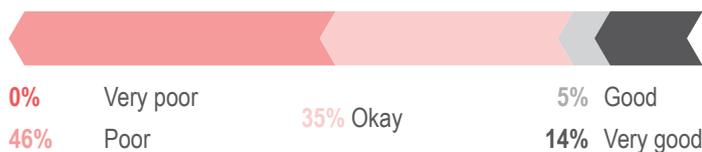
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	4	2	3	3	4	2	3
Severity score R2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3
Comparison	↓	—	↓	↓	↓	—	—

\* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

### PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Eshkamesh district: **2**

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



In **65%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (62%)** or **due to natural disaster (51%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

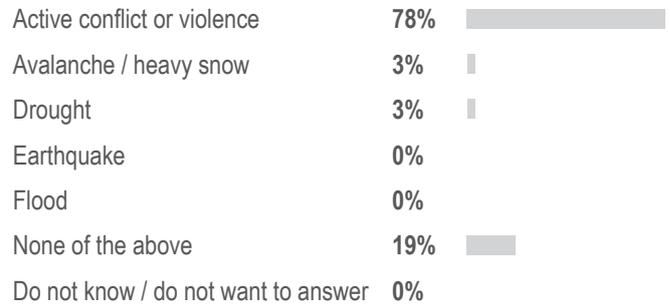
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a tazkira in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.  
<sup>2</sup> Multiple options could be selected.  
<sup>3</sup> Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.  
<sup>4</sup> Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.  
<sup>5</sup> An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).  
<sup>6</sup> This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.  
<sup>7</sup> A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

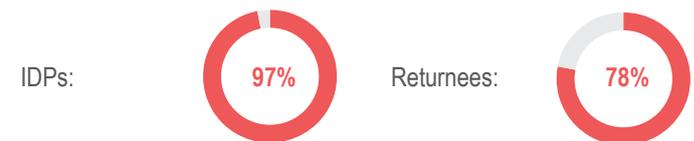
### DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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



In **76%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.<sup>3</sup>

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



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



In **5%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.<sup>5</sup>

In **65%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:<sup>4</sup>



### EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

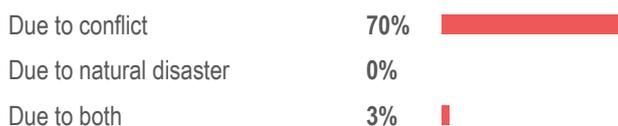
Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Eshkamesh district: **2**

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:



In **38%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **7%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



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



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



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



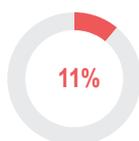
% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



### HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Eshkamesh district: **2**

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



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

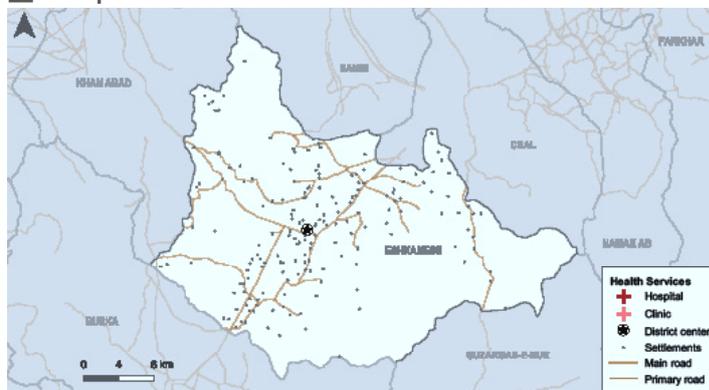
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



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

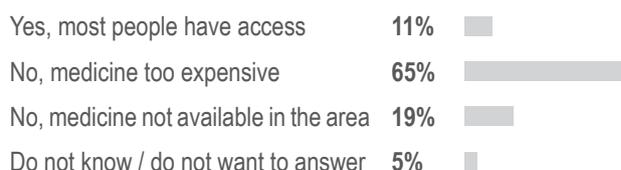


Reported location of available health facilities:



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



**84%** of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.<sup>4</sup>

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

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

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

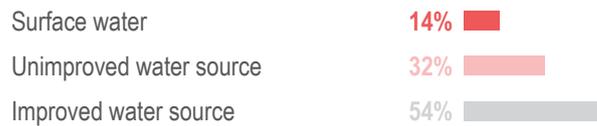
<sup>4</sup> Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Eshkamesh district:

2

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



In **60%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

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

### FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Eshkamesh district:

1

In **32%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:<sup>6</sup>



0% The worst it can be      17% Bad      8% Almost none  
75% Small      0% Do not know

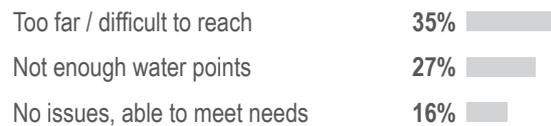
In **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **0%** and **3%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

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

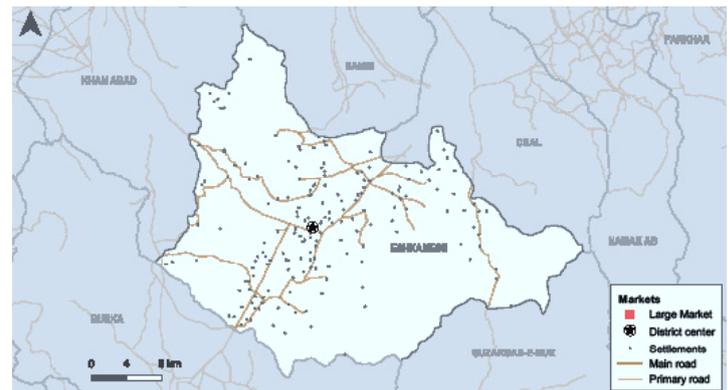


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



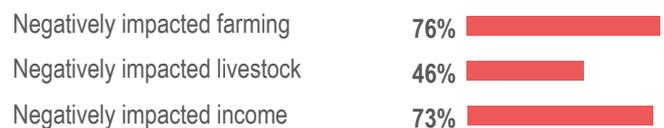
In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

Reported location of available major markets:<sup>5</sup>



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **14%** and **5%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.<sup>2,8</sup>

In **16%** and **30%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.<sup>2,9</sup>

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

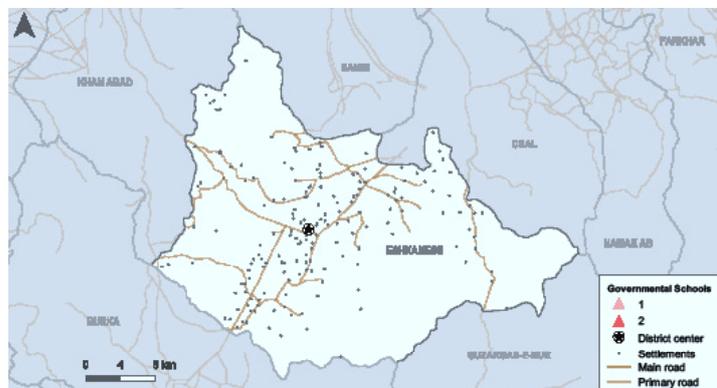
<sup>9</sup> A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

### EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Eshkamesh district:

2

Reported location of available government schools:



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **65%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1,2</sup>

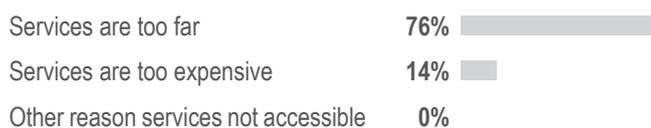
### NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Eshkamesh district:

3

In **89%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:<sup>3</sup>

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:<sup>3</sup>



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

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

<sup>3</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

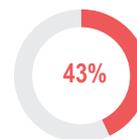
<sup>4</sup> A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

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



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

Girls:



Boys:



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

Girls:

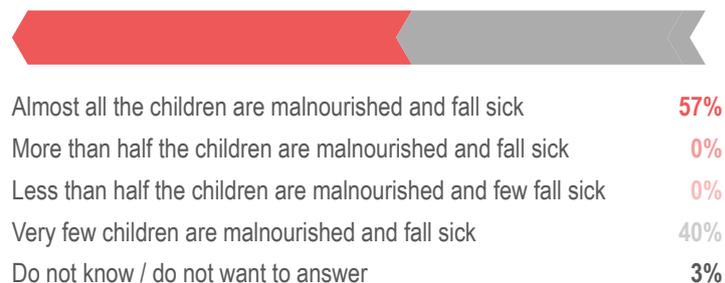
- |                               |      |
|-------------------------------|------|
| 1. Security concerns          | 100% |
| 2. School too far / no school | 38%  |
| 3. Lack of facilities         | 31%  |

Boys:

- |                               |      |
|-------------------------------|------|
| 1. Security concerns          | 100% |
| 2. School too far / no school | 46%  |
| 3. Lack of facilities         | 27%  |

In **81%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:**



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

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

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

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



### OVERVIEW



# of assessed settlements:  
**28 out of 113**

#### Comparison table of HAG HTR score\*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	1.9	2.2
Physical constraint:	1	1
Conflict intensity:	1.9	2.2
Complexity of actors:	2.1	2.5

#### Comparison table of severity score<sup>1,\*</sup>:

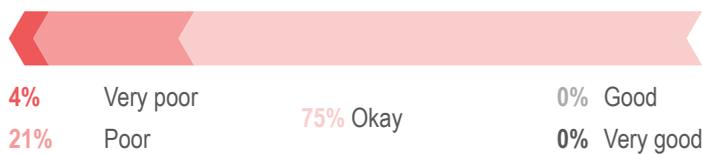
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	4	2	1	2	3	2	3
Severity score R2	4	2	2	3	2	2	2
Comparison	—	—	↑	↑	↓	—	↓

\* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

### PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Khwaja Ghar district: **4**

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



In **82%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (82%)** or **due to natural disaster (11%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

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



<sup>1</sup> Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.  
<sup>2</sup> Multiple options could be selected.  
<sup>3</sup> Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.  
<sup>4</sup> Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.  
<sup>5</sup> An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).  
<sup>6</sup> This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.  
<sup>7</sup> A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

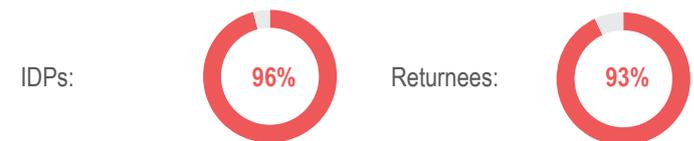
### DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

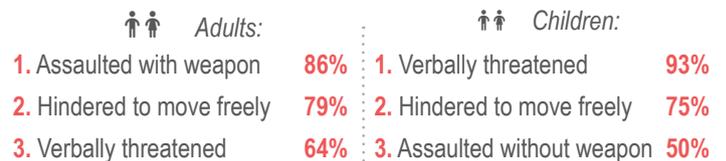


In **96%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.<sup>3</sup>

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



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



In **93%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.<sup>5</sup>

In **93%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:<sup>4</sup>



### EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Khwaja Ghar district: **2**

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:



In **11%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



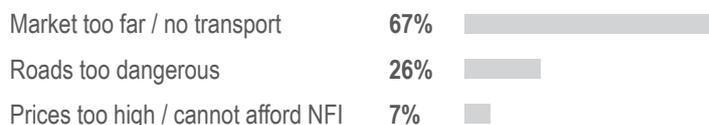
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>



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



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



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



### HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Khwaja Ghar district: **2**

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



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

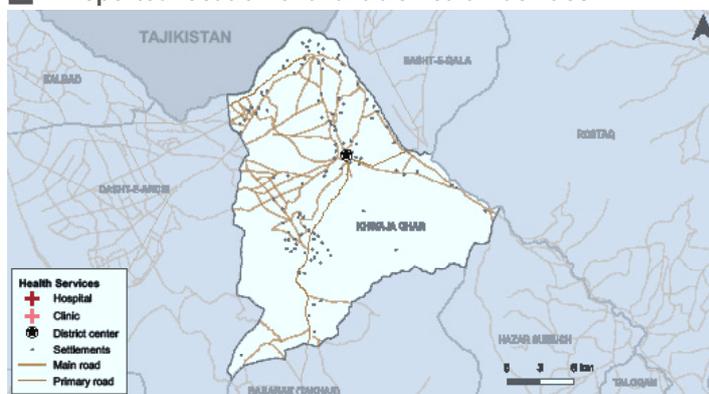
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



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

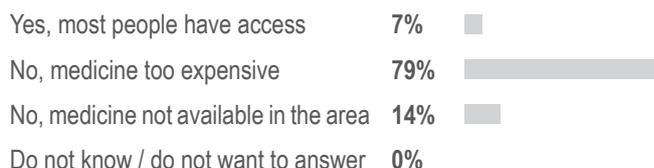


Reported location of available health facilities:



<sup>1</sup>Locations of services are indicative only.

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



**0%** of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.<sup>4</sup>

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

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

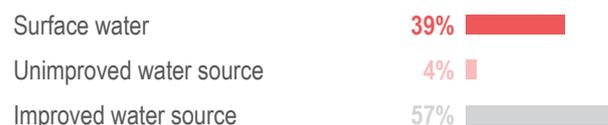
<sup>3</sup> If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

<sup>4</sup> Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Khwaja Ghar district: **3**

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



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

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

### FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Khwaja Ghar district: **2**

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:<sup>6</sup>

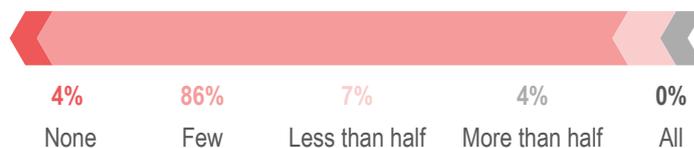


0% The worst it can be	96% Bad	0% Almost none
	4% Small	0% Do not know

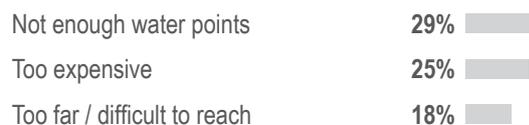
In **0%** and **7%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **0%** and **50%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

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

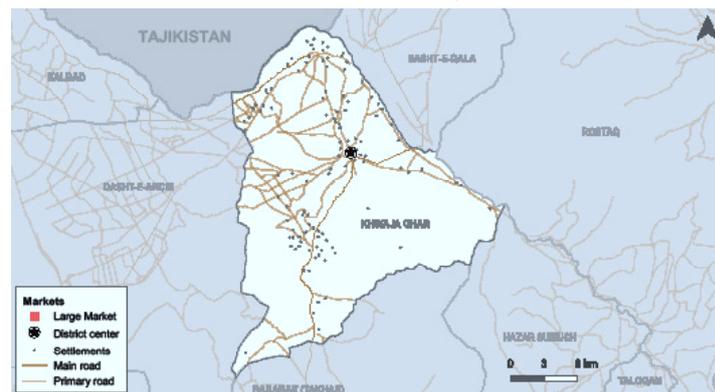


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



In **61%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

Reported location of available major markets:<sup>5</sup>



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **4%** and **14%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.<sup>2,8</sup>

In **36%** and **54%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.<sup>2,9</sup>

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

### EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Khwaja Ghar district:

2

Reported location of available government schools:



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **96%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1,2</sup>

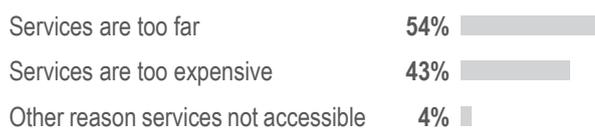
### NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Khwaja Ghar district:

2

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

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



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:<sup>3</sup>

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:<sup>3</sup>



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

0%

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

Girls:

0%

Boys:

0%

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

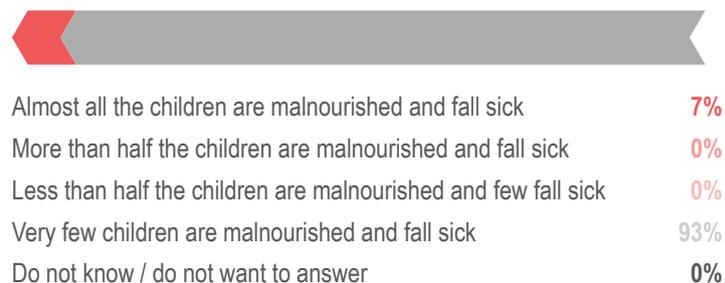
Girls:

Boys:

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

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

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



**7%** of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



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

0%

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

## OVERVIEW



# of assessed settlements:  
**50 out of 244**

### Comparison table of HAG HTR score\*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	1.9	1.3
Physical constraint:	1	1
Conflict intensity:	2.2	1.4
Complexity of actors:	2	1.4

### Comparison table of severity score<sup>1,\*</sup>:

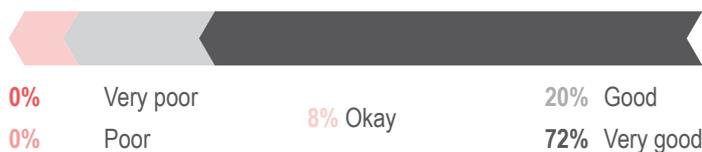
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2
Severity score R2	1	2	2	3	2	2	2
Comparison	—	↑	—	↑	↑	—	—

\* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

## 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:<sup>3</sup>



In **34%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (16%)** or **due to natural disaster (22%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

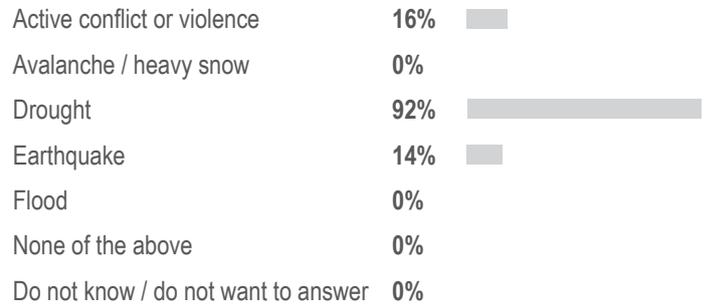
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a tazkira in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.  
<sup>2</sup> Multiple options could be selected.  
<sup>3</sup> Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.  
<sup>4</sup> Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.  
<sup>5</sup> An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).  
<sup>6</sup> This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.  
<sup>7</sup> A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

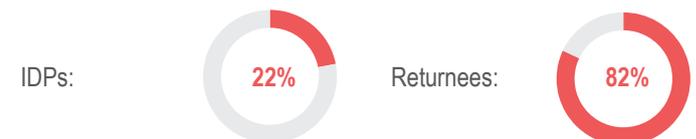
## DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

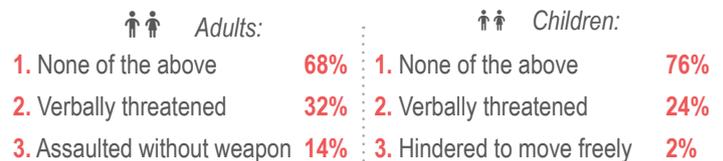


In **34%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.<sup>3</sup>

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



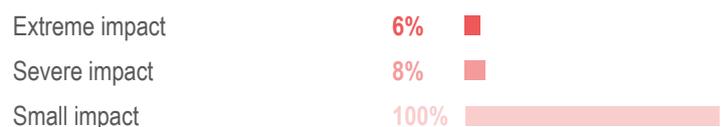
% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



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

In **8%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:<sup>4</sup>



### EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Rostaq district: **2**

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

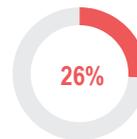
0% Makeshift   0% Tents   100% Mud/bricks   0% Do not know

In **4%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Due to conflict	4%	■
Due to natural disaster	24%	■
Due to both	14%	■

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



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



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

Prices too high / cannot afford NFI	44%	■
Market too far / no transport	24%	■
Roads too dangerous	18%	■

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



### HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Rostaq district: **2**

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



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

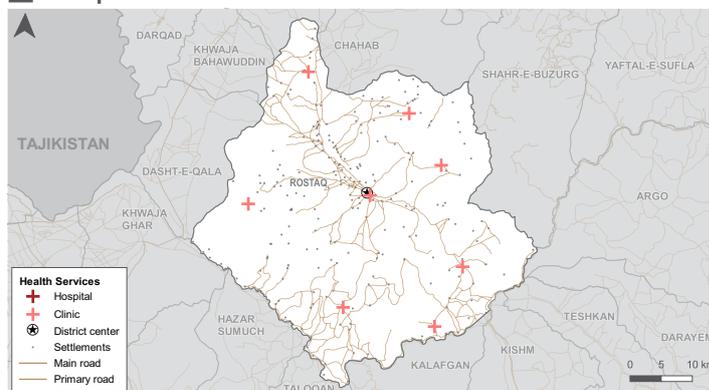
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



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



Reported location of available health facilities:



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Yes, most people have access	8%	■
No, medicine too expensive	24%	■
No, medicine not available in the area	68%	■
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	■

**42%** of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.<sup>4</sup>

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

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

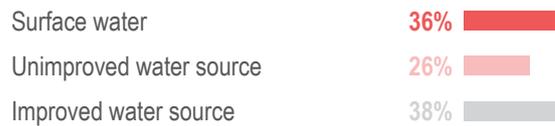
<sup>3</sup> If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

<sup>4</sup> Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Rostaq district: **3**

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



In **72%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

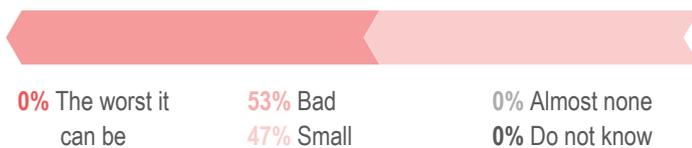
In **38%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Rostaq district: **2**

In **72%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

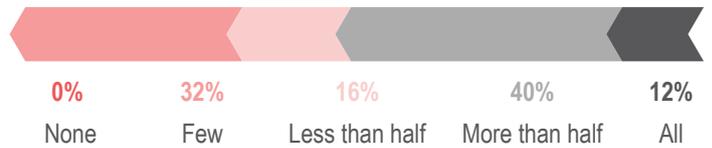
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:<sup>6</sup>



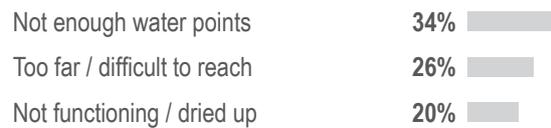
In **0%** and **2%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

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

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



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



In **72%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

Reported location of available major markets:<sup>5</sup>



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **56%** and **28%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.<sup>2,8</sup>

In **2%** and **96%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.<sup>2,9</sup>

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

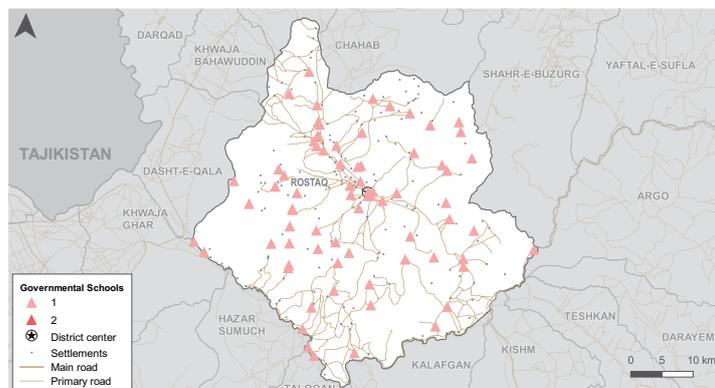
<sup>9</sup> A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

### EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Rostaq district:

2

Reported location of available government schools:



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **46%** of assessed settlements, at least one child (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1,2</sup>

### NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Rostaq district:

2

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

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

Services are too far	26%
Services are too expensive	22%
Other reason services not accessible	52%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:<sup>3</sup>

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:<sup>3</sup>

Food	94%
Seed or other agricultural input	82%
Drinking water	52%

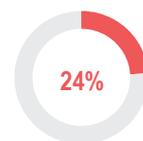
<sup>1</sup> Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

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

<sup>3</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

**24%** of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>



**48%** of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



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

Girls:

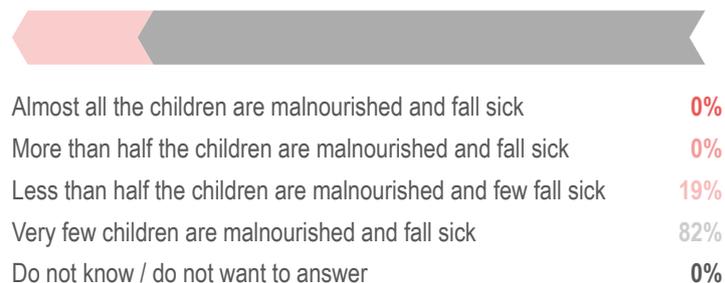
1. Lack of facilities	100%
2. School too far / no school	58%
3. Child work instead	33%

Boys:

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

In **54%** of assessed settlements, the presence of at least one malnourished child (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

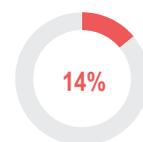


**20%** of assessed settlements were reportedly not accessible by road in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	100%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

**14%** of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



# ANNEX 1: DIMENSIONS OF LOW ACCESSIBILITY

HTR - R2 | 2020  
AFGHANISTAN

In 2019, the Humanitarian Access Group (HAG) led a coordinated effort to establish a comprehensive list of Afghanistan's HTR districts, updated every 6 months. To this end, they rated each district according to three inaccessibility factors: (1) physical constraints, (2) conflict intensity and conflict spread, and (3) complexity of actors. Based on those dimensions, HTR districts are areas that humanitarian actors struggle to access and provide assistance to, due to (1) their remoteness and poor infrastructure, (2) on-going armed clashes, and/or (3) the presence of one or multiple armed actors that actively limits access to areas under their control. The weighted indicators used to determine the inaccessibility score of every district of Afghanistan are listed below.

Indicators	Weight
<b>Physical Constraints:</b>	<b>15%</b>
Average number of hours to reach district center	50%
Phone coverage	20%
Distance to airport	30%
<b>Conflict Intensity and spread:</b>	<b>35%</b>
<b>Conflict intensity</b>	<b>75%</b>
# 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%
<b>Conflict spread - Scope of populated areas affected by conflict</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Stakeholder Complexity:</b>	<b>50%</b>
Presence of IS-K	25%
% NSAG Control	25%
# Times DAC fell from GOA control	15%
Access by female staff	20%
Access by staff	15%

## Methodology note

Analysis of HtR district needs was conducted using R's statistical packages.

A sectoral index of need was calculated for each sector (see below), comprised of multiple indicators based on consultations with each active Cluster in Afghanistan and aligned with the 2019 WoAA household survey index<sup>1</sup>.

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.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> [Whole of Afghanistan Assessment province level factsheet](#)

Education in Emergency				
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning formal education facility	In the past 3 months, were there ANY functional formal education facilities or Community Based Education services in the area accessible for MOST children of the settlement?	No	1	<b>Minimal: &lt;175</b> <b>Stress: 175-349</b> <b>Severe: 350-524</b> <b>Extreme &gt;525</b>
% 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	

### 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	<b>Minimal: &lt;275</b> <b>Stress: 275-549</b> <b>Severe: 550 -824</b> <b>Extreme &gt;825</b>
% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly lived	Are you aware of ANY people in the settlement living in the open without shelter in the past 3 months?	Yes	2	
% of assessed settlements with shelter destroyed due to conflict or natural disaster	Have ANY shelters in the settlement been destroyed or severely damaged in the past 3 months due to conflict or natural disaster? If yes, how many households had shelter destroyed or severely damaged because of either conflict or natural disaster in the settlement in the past 3 months?	Yes, due to both or yes, due to conflict yes, due to natural disaster and More than half of the shelters or Almost all/ All shelters	3	
		Yes, due to both or yes, due to conflict yes, due to natural disaster and Less than half of the shelters or Almost half/half of the shelters	2	
		Yes, due to both or yes, due to conflict or yes, due to natural disaster and Very few shelters	1	
% of assessed settlements with evictions reported	Are you aware of ANY people in the settlement being evicted from their shelter in the past 3 months?	Yes	1	
% of assessed settlements where no sufficient access to market with NFI have been reported	In the past 3 months, has there been a market open with sufficient access to Non-Food Items for MOST people in the settlement? (e.g. Sleeping mats/mattress, plastic tarpulin, blankets, etc.)	No	1	
% of assessed settlements in which non-sustainable sources of heating is used	What is the MAIN source of heating for MOST households in your settlement in the winter?	Wood / Bushes or Dung or Waste or No source of heating	2	

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	<b>Minimal: &lt;325</b> <b>Stress: 325-649</b> <b>Severe: 650 - 974</b> <b>Extreme &gt;974</b>
		Hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food	2	
		Almost no hunger	1	
% of assessed settlements relying on coping strategy when food or money to buy food was not available per proportion of household in the month prior to data collection	In the past month, are you aware of ANY member of your settlement who borrowed/relied on help from friends or relatives for staple food or borrowed money to spend on food or essential household needs? If yes, what proportion of the settlement has to rely on such coping strategy to eat when food or money to buy food is not available?	Yes, and more than half	2	
		Yes, and almost half/half	1	
	In the past month, are you aware of ANY member of your settlement that reduced food consumption for small children to eat when food or money to buy food is not available? If yes, what proportion of the settlement has to rely on such coping strategy to eat when food or money to buy food is not available	Yes, and more than half	2	
		Yes, and almost half/half	1	
% of assessed settlements that had their livelihood affected due to conflict or natural disaster	Did conflict or natural disaster negatively impact the livelihood (eg. livestock, agriculture or employment) of the settlement in the past 3 months? If yes, how? If affected livestock, what have been the MAIN negative impacts noted on livestock for MOST members of the settlement in the past 3 months?	Yes, negatively impacted livestock and one of the following: livestock have died, or livestock have become ill or livestock was left unattended in previous location because of necessary displacement due to conflict or natural disaster	3	
		Yes, negatively impacted livestock and one of the following: livestock have become ill or livestock are producing less produce (milk, eggs etc.)	2	
	Did conflict or natural disaster negatively impact the livelihood (eg. livestock, agriculture or employment) of the settlement in the past 3 months? If yes, how? If affected agriculture, how much production did MOST members of the settlement lose in the past 3 months?	Yes, negatively impacted agriculture and more than half of the harvest lost	3	
		Yes, negatively impacted agriculture and half of the harvest lost	2	

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	<b>Minimal: &lt;200</b> <b>Stress: 200-399</b> <b>Severe: 400 -599</b> <b>Extreme &gt;599</b>
% 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	

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	<b>Minimal: &lt;100</b> <b>Stress: 100 - 199</b> <b>Severe: 200-299</b> <b>Extreme &gt;299</b>
		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	

Protection				
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements in which protection incidents were reported	In the past 3 months, are you aware of ANY adults (18 or older) subject to ANY of the following protection incidents?	At least one of the following incidents reported: Assaulted (beaten, stabbed, attacked, shot) with a weapon, forced to work, forcibly detailed, or hindered to move freely within or outside your settlement	3	<b>Minimal: &lt;350</b> <b>Stress: 350-699</b> <b>Severe: 700-1049</b> <b>Extreme &gt;1049</b>
	In the past 3 months, are you aware of ANY children (17 or younger) subject to ANY of the following protection incidents?	At least one of the following incidents reported: Verbally threatened, assaulted (hit, slapped, punched) without a weapon, hindered to move freely to another district or province	2	
% assessed settlement with reported GBV incidents	Are you aware of any other threats that household members in the settlement were worried about in the past 3 months that you would like to mention?	Yes, violence targeting women, girls or boys specifically	3	
% of assessed settlements with people reportedly injured by conflict or natural disaster	Are you aware of ANY members of your community that has been physically injured due to conflict in the past 3 months? Are you aware of ANY members of your community been physically injured due to natural disaster in the past 3 months?	Yes	3	
% of assessed settlements with reportedly the majority of the male not having a Tazkira	What proportion of men in the settlement have a Tazkira?	Very few or none	1	
% of assessed settlements where the safety is reported to be very poor	How would you rate the safety and security for MOST people in the settlement in the past 3 months?	Very poor	1	
% settlement per type of impact due to the presence of explosive	In the past 3 months, have you been aware of the presence of ANY explosive hazards (mines, ERWs, PPIEDs) in or within 5km of the settlement? If yes, have this presence impacted the population of the settlement in ANY of the following ways in the past 3 months?	Yes, and one of the following: incident – death or disability of family member or constrained access to basic services (school, hospital, mosque)	3	
		Yes, and one of the following: negative impact on livelihood income, or impact on psychological wellbeing (fear, stress, anxiety)	2	
		Yes and: restricted to playing and recreation (for children)	1	

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	<b>Minimal: &lt;299</b> <b>Stress: 300 - 599</b> <b>Severe: 600 - 899</b> <b>Extreme &gt;824</b>
		Water trucking / tankering or unprotected spring, well or kariz	2	
% of assessed settlements where very few have access to water	In the past 3 month, what proportion of households had SUFFICIENT access to water to meet or satisfy their basic needs?	No households or Very few households or Less than half of the households	2	
% of assessed settlement per reason to not be able to meet water needs	What is the MAIN reason people in the settlement are not able to meet their water needs?	High risk to access water sources	2	
		Waterpoints are too far or Social restrictions on waterpoint access	1	
% of assessed settlements in which soap was reported as not commonly available on the market	In the past 3 months, was soap commonly available in the market for people in the settlement?	No	1	
% of assessed settlements reporting unimproved types of latrine	In the past 3 months, what was the MOST COMMON type of latrine used by people in your settlement?	No facility - open field, dearan, bush or Family pit latrine - without slab / open	1	
% of assessed settlements with destroyed, damaged or dried up water source due to conflict or natural disaster	Have the MAIN water source in the settlement been destroyed, damaged, or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the past 3 months?	Yes, damaged or destroyed due to conflict Yes, damaged, destroyed or dried up due to natural disaster Yes, damaged or destroyed due to both	3	