



AFGHANISTAN

Whole of Afghanistan Assessment (WoAA) 2020

Province Factsheet Booklet

August-September 2020

CONTEXT

Decades of conflict and recurrent natural disasters, compounded by chronic poverty and under-development only worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic, have led to devastating levels of need in Afghanistan. As the estimated number of people in need continues to grow year on year, the necessity of evidence-based decision making and prioritization through joint inter-sectoral analysis has only become clearer.

To ensure this evidence base, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)-led Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICCT) implemented the third round of the WoAA, facilitated by REACH Initiative (REACH). First conducted in 2018, the assessment, timed with key milestones in the Humanitarian Project Cycle (HPC), provides high-quality, representative data to humanitarian decision-makers and implementers to inform the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and multi-year Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). For more information, please consult the WoAA 2020 Terms of Reference ([ToR](#)).

METHODOLOGY

WoAA 2020 is a quantitative, household-level assessment, which targeted 13,147 households across all 34 provinces of Afghanistan, using stratified cluster sampling. Data collection took place from 08 August to 14 September 2020, by REACH and 11 partner organizations. Due to COVID-19, WoAA 2020 has a shorter questionnaire, no focus group discussions (FGDs), and fewer interviews compared to WoAA 2019. For further information regarding COVID-19 measures, please consult the [COVID-19 SOP](#). Findings are statistically representative of the displaced population (IDPs and cross-border (CB) returnees) at province level, with a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error. Furthermore, findings for all population groups (listed in the 'assessment sample' below) are representative at the national level with a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error.

The WoAA 2020 questionnaire included indicators covering all 11 active Clusters and Sub-Clusters in Afghanistan, including: Education in Emergencies (EIE), Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES-NFI),

Food Security and Agriculture (FSA), Health, Nutrition, Protection, and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). Indicators were selected by the ICCT and respective clusters and technical experts, and were aligned with core questions from the global Joint Inter-sectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF). To enable an overview of sectoral needs, REACH developed 'sectoral severity of need' composite indicators, in collaboration with clusters, where households were assigned a score of 1 (no or minimal need) to 4 (emergency). Each household was also assigned a multi-sectoral severity score equal to the highest of their 7 sectoral severity scores. As sectoral severity scores use different indicators and derive only from WoAA 2020 analysis, these scores may differ from HNO 2021 findings.

To ensure a truly comprehensive and nationwide evidence-base, a further 3,553 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted in 120 hard-to-reach (HTR) districts, spread across 25 provinces. HTR findings are indicative and cannot be generalized to the entire population living in HTR areas. Data was collected between 19 July 2020 and 02 August 2020.²

Assessment sample

WoAA 2020 Component

Households	13,147
- Recent CB returnee	1,040
- Non-recent CB returnee	903
- Recent IDP	4,375
- Non-recent IDP	3,995
- Pakistani refugee	414
- Vulnerable non-displaced	2,420

HtR Component

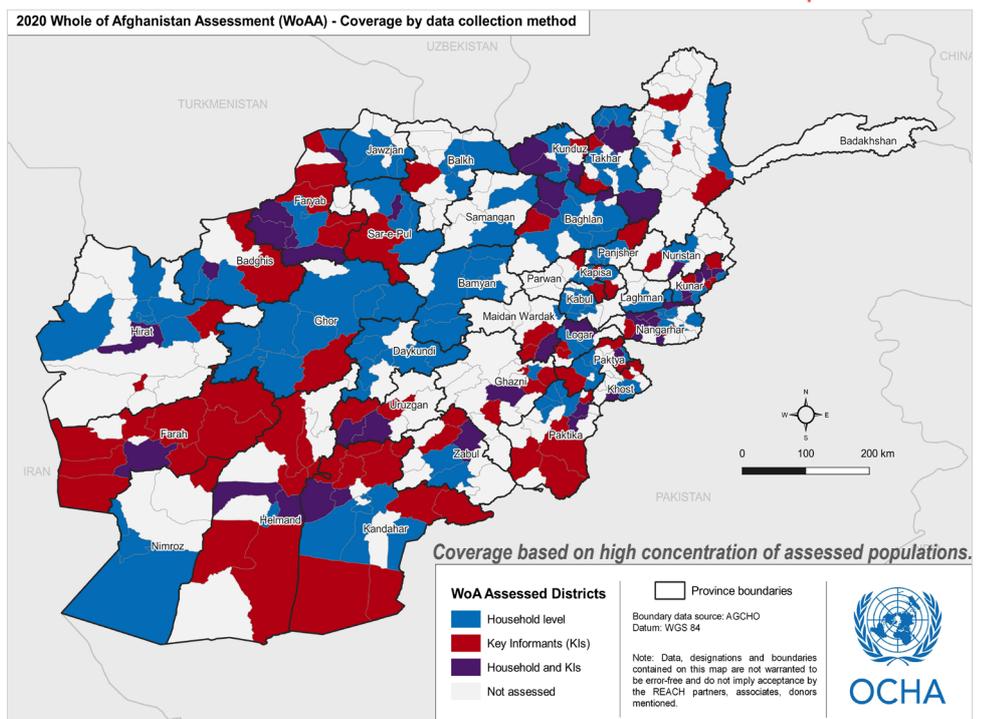
- KIIs:	3,533
- Settlements:	3,533
- Districts:	120

Household Demographics³

Female (47%)	Age (53%)	Male (53%)
1% 60+	2%	
20% 18-59	20%	
16% 6-17	18%	
10% 0-5	13%	

Coverage map

WoAA 2020: 174 districts in 34 provinces
HTR: 120 districts in 25 provinces



¹ Targeted population groups included recent (within the 6 months prior to data collection) and non-recent cross-border (CB) returnee households, recent and non-recent internally displaced (IDP) households, Pakistani refugee households, and vulnerable non-displaced households in IPC 3/ FEWS NET 3 and IPC 4/FEWS NET 4 provinces. Displaced populations refers to all CB returnee and IDP households.

² The HTR assessment is similarly an ICCT-led process facilitated by REACH to ensure comprehensive nationwide understanding of needs. Further details on the methodology can be found [here](#).

³ The following analysis only includes displaced populations.

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	0
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	93
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	21
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	40
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 50%		% of men: 50%	
0 - 17 yrs	77%	0 - 17 yrs	77%
18 - 59 yrs	22%	18 - 59 yrs	23%
60 yrs and older	1%	60 yrs and older	1%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	16%	<div style="width: 16%;"></div>
Primary	29%	<div style="width: 29%;"></div>
Vocational	10%	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>
Secondary	35%	<div style="width: 35%;"></div>
Post-Secondary	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
Technical	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>
University	5%	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **0%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	6%	<div style="width: 6%;"></div>
COVID-19	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Flood	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Drought	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Other	6%	<div style="width: 6%;"></div>
None	88%	<div style="width: 88%;"></div>

97% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

7% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴

6% of displaced households with at least one disabled member

1% of displaced households with an elderly head of household

0% of displaced households with a female head of household

Of the **12%** of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased income or loss of income source (**76%**).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	78%	<div style="width: 78%;"></div>
Don't know	22%	<div style="width: 22%;"></div>
Move within Afghanistan	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

Of the **78%** of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

None - do not ever intend to return	71%	<div style="width: 71%;"></div>
Safety and security in AoO	28%	<div style="width: 28%;"></div>
Knowledge regarding the presence of explosive hazards	25%	<div style="width: 25%;"></div>

¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵

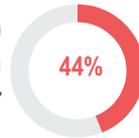


% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a **community leader** (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

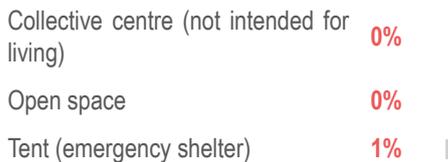


% of boys:



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

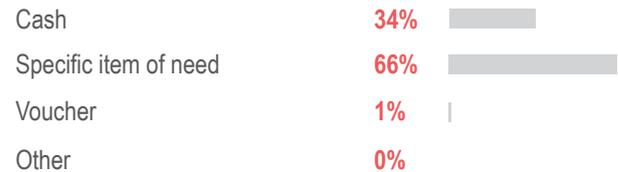
1% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

Handwashing facilities



Heater



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 72% of displaced households that reported having debt, 41% reported **rent** and 3% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

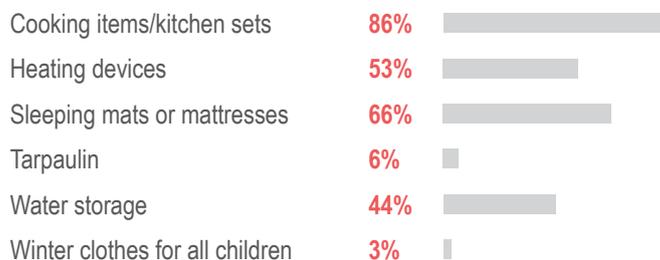
⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.



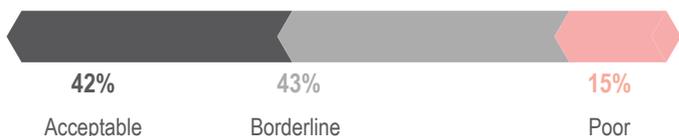
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵

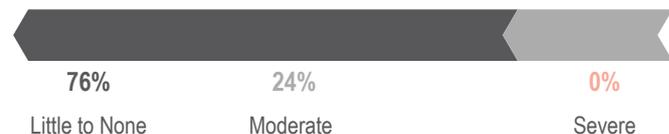


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

49% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

26% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported barriers were:**⁵

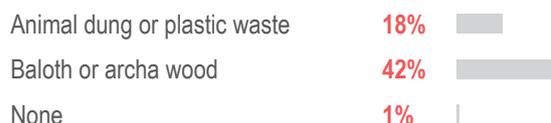


3% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

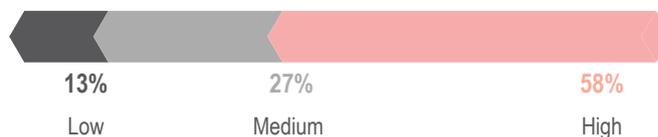
48% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

62% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



99% of displaced households used a **negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported coping strategies were:**⁵



11% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



25% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:

99%

1% of displaced households relying on an unsustainable income source as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵

Daily labour- no contract	66%	<div style="width: 66%;"></div>
Small business	18%	<div style="width: 18%;"></div>
Formal employment	15%	<div style="width: 15%;"></div>



PROTECTION

20% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:⁵

None	80%	<div style="width: 80%;"></div>
Attacks or harassment	19%	<div style="width: 19%;"></div>
Movement restrictions	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>

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



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

5% of displaced households were using an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²

Piped water - public	46%	<div style="width: 46%;"></div>
Hand pumped well - private	33%	<div style="width: 33%;"></div>
Hand pumped well - public	16%	<div style="width: 16%;"></div>

99% of displaced households reported sufficient water access to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

20% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵

No/reduced employment	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Migration or displacement	6%	<div style="width: 6%;"></div>
Competition from displaced	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>

17,782 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 72% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵

Rent	41%	<div style="width: 41%;"></div>
Food	30%	<div style="width: 30%;"></div>
Expenses from displacement	10%	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>

77% of displaced households reported a security concern regarding their community. These were the most common concerns reported:⁵

Attacks or harassment	45%	<div style="width: 45%;"></div>
COVID-19	42%	<div style="width: 42%;"></div>
None	33%	<div style="width: 33%;"></div>

11% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

11% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>
Safayee notebook	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Verbal agreement	8%	<div style="width: 8%;"></div>

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

Purchasing water is too expensive	47%	<div style="width: 47%;"></div>
No barrier	34%	<div style="width: 34%;"></div>
Not enough containers to fetch and store water	30%	<div style="width: 30%;"></div>

26% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility:¹³

Family pit latrine, uncovered	23%	<div style="width: 23%;"></div>
Public or communal latrine	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
No facility	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	0
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	92
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	35
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	29
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



4/7 of districts assessed

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 49%		% of men: 51%	
0 - 17 yrs	77%	0 - 17 yrs	80%
18 - 59 yrs	21%	18 - 59 yrs	19%
60 yrs and older	2%	60 yrs and older	2%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	23%	<div style="width: 23%;"></div>
Primary	26%	<div style="width: 26%;"></div>
Vocational	21%	<div style="width: 21%;"></div>
Secondary	24%	<div style="width: 24%;"></div>
Post-Secondary	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
Technical	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>
University	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **0%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	20%	<div style="width: 20%;"></div>
COVID-19	46%	<div style="width: 46%;"></div>
Earthquake	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
Flood	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
Drought	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Other	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
None	40%	<div style="width: 40%;"></div>

98% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

29% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴



20% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



6% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



3% of displaced households with a female head of household

Of the **24%** of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased income/loss of income source (**94%**).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	95%	<div style="width: 95%;"></div>
Don't know	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>
Move within Afghanistan	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

Of the **95%** of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

Safety and security in AoO	82%	<div style="width: 82%;"></div>
Reconstruction of home in AoO	59%	<div style="width: 59%;"></div>
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	29%	<div style="width: 29%;"></div>

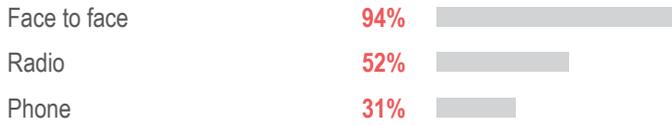
¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵

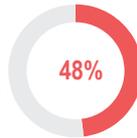


% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers via a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶

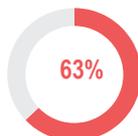


% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

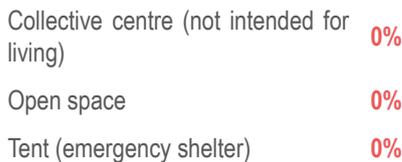


% of boys:

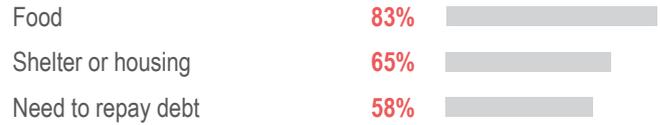


EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

0% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



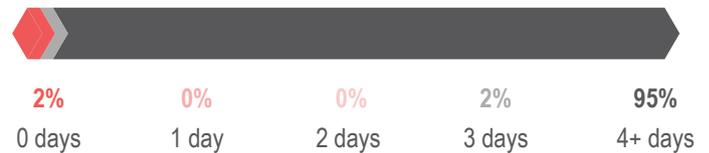
Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

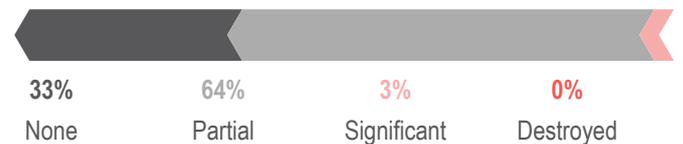
Handwashing facilities



Heater



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 95% of displaced households that reported having debt, 0% reported **rent** and 3% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

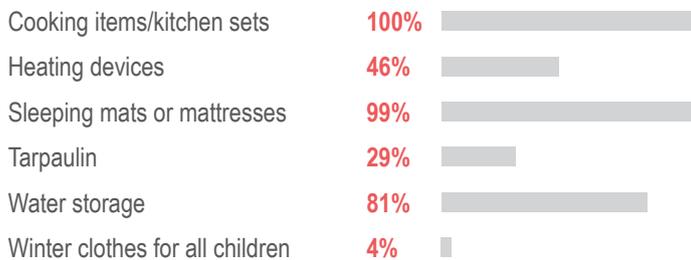
⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

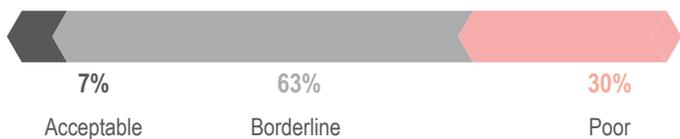
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵

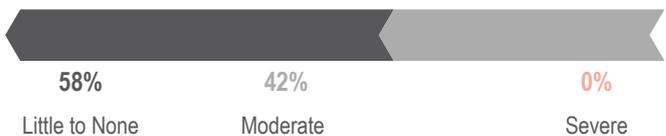


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

42% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

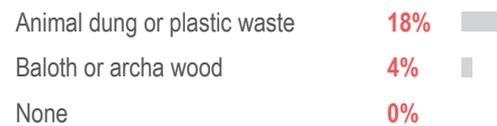
0% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

15% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

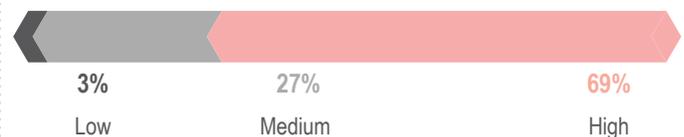
53% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

22% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



100% of displaced households used a **negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



67% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



13% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. The most commonly reported changes were:⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:

98%

83% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵

Borrowing loans	74%	<div style="width: 74%;"></div>
Daily labour- no contract	74%	<div style="width: 74%;"></div>
Agriculture	13%	<div style="width: 13%;"></div>



PROTECTION

22% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:⁵**

None	88%	<div style="width: 88%;"></div>
Movement restrictions	8%	<div style="width: 8%;"></div>
Explosive hazards	8%	<div style="width: 8%;"></div>

3% of displaced households reported **awareness of explosive hazards** in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. **These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵**

Impact on psychological wellbeing	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Restricted to playing and recreation	60%	<div style="width: 60%;"></div>
Impact on livelihood or income	40%	<div style="width: 40%;"></div>



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

40% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. **The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²**

Handpump (pumped well) - public	32%	<div style="width: 32%;"></div>
Surface water	28%	<div style="width: 28%;"></div>
Spring, well or kariz - protected	15%	<div style="width: 15%;"></div>

100% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

54% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵**

No/reduced employment	98%	<div style="width: 98%;"></div>
Death or illness of family member	50%	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>
Migration or displacement	46%	<div style="width: 46%;"></div>

61,828 AFN was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while **95%** of households reported being in debt. **The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵**

Food	55%	<div style="width: 55%;"></div>
Healthcare	24%	<div style="width: 24%;"></div>
Wedding / Celebrations	11%	<div style="width: 11%;"></div>

63% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:⁵**

None	47%	<div style="width: 47%;"></div>
COVID-19	32%	<div style="width: 32%;"></div>
Threat of eviction	21%	<div style="width: 21%;"></div>

4% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

16% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy agreement**. **% of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:**

No agreement	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Safayee notebook	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Verbal agreement	16%	<div style="width: 16%;"></div>

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

No barrier	66%	<div style="width: 66%;"></div>
Other	24%	<div style="width: 24%;"></div>
Waterpoints are too far/too difficult to reach	5%	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>

16% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved sanitation facility**. **% of households, by type of facility:¹³**

Family pit latrine, uncovered	11%	<div style="width: 11%;"></div>
Public or communal latrine	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
No facility	5%	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	167
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	65
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	26
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	100
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



3/7 of districts assessed

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 55%		% of men: 45%	
0 - 17 yrs	80%	0 - 17 yrs	82%
18 - 59 yrs	20%	18 - 59 yrs	16%
60 yrs and older	0%	60 yrs and older	1%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	19%	<div style="width: 19%;"></div>
Primary	17%	<div style="width: 17%;"></div>
Vocational	17%	<div style="width: 17%;"></div>
Secondary	30%	<div style="width: 30%;"></div>
Post-Secondary	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>
Technical	11%	<div style="width: 11%;"></div>
University	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **12%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	95%	<div style="width: 95%;"></div>
COVID-19	90%	<div style="width: 90%;"></div>
Earthquake	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>
Flood	11%	<div style="width: 11%;"></div>
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Drought	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>
Other	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
None	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

 **77% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³**

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

 **20% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴**

 **1% of displaced households with at least one disabled member**

 **7% of displaced households with an elderly head of household**

 **12% of displaced households with a female head of household**

Of the **97%** of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was **IMPACT (84%).⁵**

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	78%	<div style="width: 78%;"></div>
Don't know	12%	<div style="width: 12%;"></div>
Move within Afghanistan	9%	<div style="width: 9%;"></div>

Of the **78%** of displaced households **intending to remain**, these are the **most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵**

None - do not ever intend to return	57%	<div style="width: 57%;"></div>
Safety and security in AoO	38%	<div style="width: 38%;"></div>
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	25%	<div style="width: 25%;"></div>

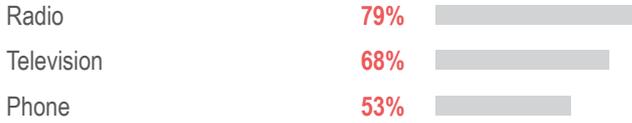
¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵



% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a religious leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

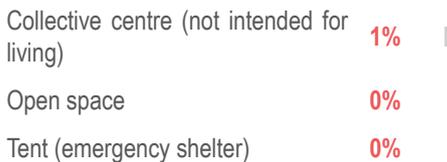


% of boys:



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

1% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

Handwashing facilities



Heater



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 82% of displaced households that reported having debt, 7% reported **rent** and 0% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

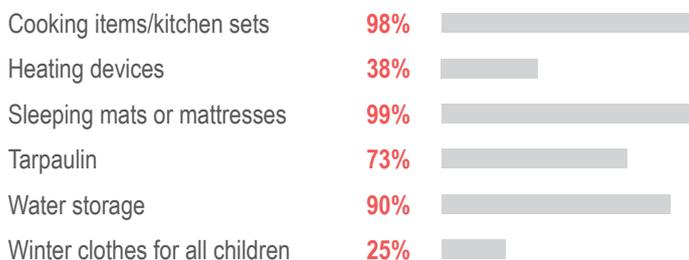
⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵

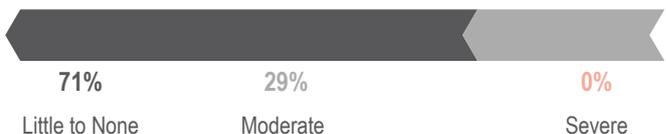


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

5% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

5% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵



9% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

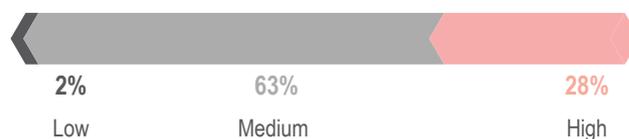
27% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

31% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



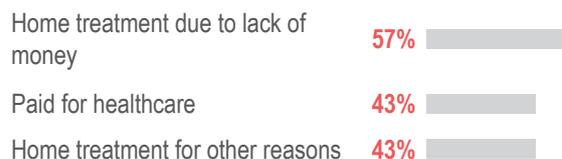
% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



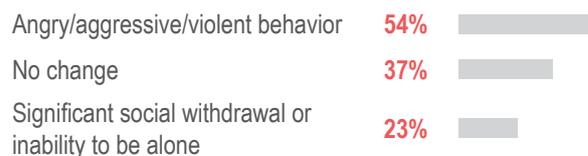
99% of displaced households **used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



4% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



63% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. The most commonly reported changes were:⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

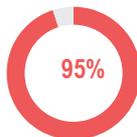
⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



2% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵

Daily labour- no contract	74%	<div style="width: 74%;"></div>
Small business	15%	<div style="width: 15%;"></div>
Formal employment	12%	<div style="width: 12%;"></div>



PROTECTION

20% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:⁵**

Explosive hazards	72%	<div style="width: 72%;"></div>
Maiming or killing	30%	<div style="width: 30%;"></div>
Attacks or harassment	24%	<div style="width: 24%;"></div>

15% of displaced households reported **awareness of explosive hazards** in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. **These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵**

Impact on psychological wellbeing	80%	<div style="width: 80%;"></div>
Impact on livelihood or income	25%	<div style="width: 25%;"></div>
Restricted children's recreation	24%	<div style="width: 24%;"></div>



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

6% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. **The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²**

Handpump (pumped well) - private	78%	<div style="width: 78%;"></div>
Handpump (pumped well) - public	9%	<div style="width: 9%;"></div>
Spring, well or kariz - protected	5%	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>

98% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

56% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵**

No/reduced employment opportunities	94%	<div style="width: 94%;"></div>
Migration or displacement	61%	<div style="width: 61%;"></div>
Death or illness of family member	15%	<div style="width: 15%;"></div>

85,908 AFN was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while **82%** of households reported being in debt. **The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵**

Food	52%	<div style="width: 52%;"></div>
Healthcare	30%	<div style="width: 30%;"></div>
Rent	7%	<div style="width: 7%;"></div>

89% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:⁵**

COVID-19	58%	<div style="width: 58%;"></div>
Explosive hazards	54%	<div style="width: 54%;"></div>
Maiming or killing	26%	<div style="width: 26%;"></div>

14% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

62% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy agreement**. **% of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:**

No agreement	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>
Safayee notebook	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Verbal agreement	61%	<div style="width: 61%;"></div>

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

No barriers	84%	<div style="width: 84%;"></div>
Waterpoints are too far/too difficult to reach	11%	<div style="width: 11%;"></div>
Socially unacceptable to access waterpoint	5%	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>

14% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved sanitation facility**. **% of households, by type of facility:¹³**

Family pit latrine, uncovered	14%	<div style="width: 14%;"></div>
Public or communal latrine	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
No facility	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Central Maidan Wardak

WoAA | 2020
AFGHANISTAN

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	28
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	29
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	109
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	28
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



2/9 of districts assessed

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: **38%** % of men: **62%**

0 - 17 yrs	82%	0 - 17 yrs	81%
18 - 59 yrs	18%	18 - 59 yrs	19%
60 yrs and older	0%	60 yrs and older	0%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	1%	
Primary	10%	█
Vocational	5%	█
Secondary	15%	█
Post-Secondary	2%	
Technical	10%	█
University	57%	█

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **13%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	100%	█
COVID-19	100%	█
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	0%	
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	
Drought	13%	█
Other	1%	
None	0%	

85% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

1% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴

1% of displaced households with at least one disabled member

0% of displaced households with an elderly head of household

0% of displaced households with a female head of household

Of the **100%** of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased income/loss of income source (**100%**).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	100%	█
Don't know	0%	
Move within Afghanistan	0%	

Of the **100%** of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

None - do not ever intend to return	55%	█
Safety and security in AoO	45%	█
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	45%	█

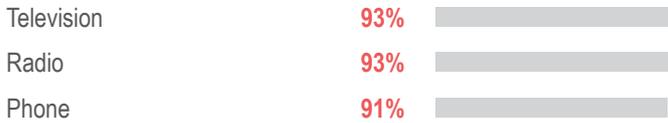
¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵



% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers via phone (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:



% of boys:

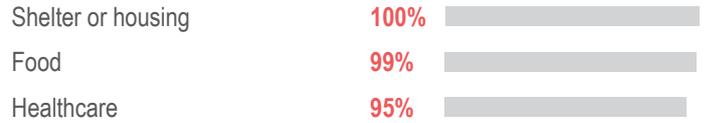


EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

0% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:

Collective centre (not intended for living)	0%
Open space	0%
Tent (emergency shelter)	0%

Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

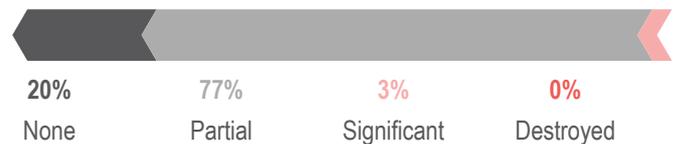
Handwashing facilities



Heater



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 1% of displaced households that reported having debt, 0% reported **rent** and 0% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

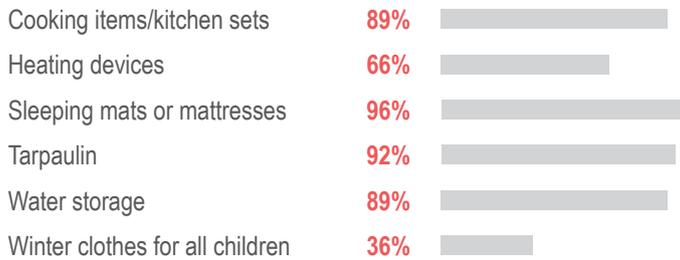
⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

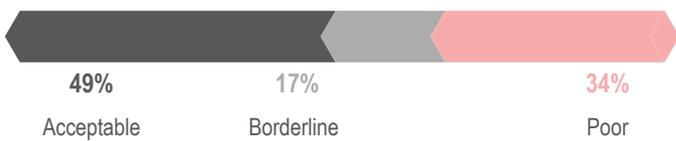
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵

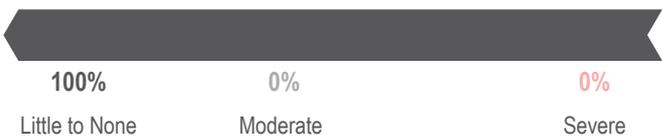


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

3% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

1% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported barriers were:**⁵

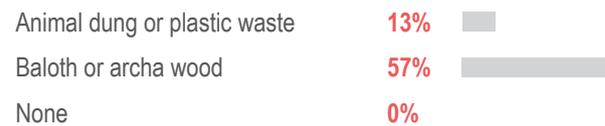


0% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

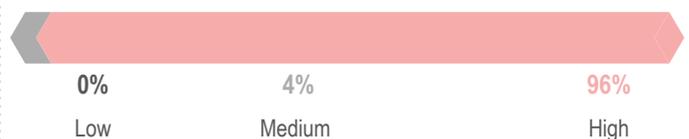
13% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

70% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



100% of displaced households used a **negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported coping strategies were:**⁵



0% of displaced households reported a **serious illness** in the 30 days prior to data collection.

10% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

51% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



1% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵

Formal employment	39%	<div style="width: 39%;"></div>
Agriculture	38%	<div style="width: 38%;"></div>
Livestock	32%	<div style="width: 32%;"></div>



PROTECTION

35% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:**⁵

Explosive hazards	65%	<div style="width: 65%;"></div>
Attacks or harassment	65%	<div style="width: 65%;"></div>
Maiming or killing	45%	<div style="width: 45%;"></div>

1% of displaced households reported **awareness of explosive hazards** in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. **These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:**⁵

Impact on psychological wellbeing	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Decision to relocate/move	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Restricted children's recreation	50%	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

13% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. **The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:**¹²

Handpump (pumped well) - private	46%	<div style="width: 46%;"></div>
Spring, well or kariz - protected	20%	<div style="width: 20%;"></div>
Handpump (pumped well) - public	16%	<div style="width: 16%;"></div>

100% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

4% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:**⁵

No/reduced employment	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Migration or displacement	29%	<div style="width: 29%;"></div>
Competition from displaced groups	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

45,000 AFN was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while **1%** of households reported being in debt. **The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:**⁵

Expenses from displacement	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
COVID-19	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Food	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

100% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:**⁵

COVID-19	99%	<div style="width: 99%;"></div>
Attacks or harassment	98%	<div style="width: 98%;"></div>
Maiming or killing	54%	<div style="width: 54%;"></div>

12% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

0% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy agreement**. **% of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:**

No agreement	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Safayee notebook	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Verbal agreement	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

No barriers	99%	<div style="width: 99%;"></div>
Waterpoints are too far/too difficult to reach	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
Too dangerous to access waterpoint	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

4% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved sanitation facility**. **% of households, by type of facility:**¹³

Family pit latrine, uncovered	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>
Public or communal latrine	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
No facility	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	0
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	149
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	16
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	2
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



5/8 of districts assessed

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 48%		% of men: 52%	
0 - 17 yrs	79%	0 - 17 yrs	78%
18 - 59 yrs	20%	18 - 59 yrs	20%
60 yrs and older	1%	60 yrs and older	3%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	44%	
Primary	17%	
Vocational	35%	
Secondary	4%	
Post-Secondary	1%	
Technical	0%	
University	1%	

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **2%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	23%	
COVID-19	54%	
Earthquake	2%	
Flood	2%	
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	1%	
Drought	1%	
Other	1%	
None	28%	

90% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

21% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴

13% of displaced households with at least one disabled member

7% of displaced households with an elderly head of household

1% of displaced households with a female head of household

Of the **25%** of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was limited access to food (**89%**).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	95%	
Return to area of origin (AoO)	5%	
Move within Afghanistan	1%	

Of the **95%** of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

None - do not ever intend to return	64%	
Safety and security in AoO	31%	
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	19%	

¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵



% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

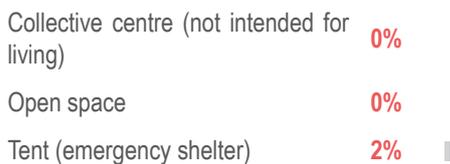


% of boys:



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

2% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

Handwashing facilities



Heater



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 90% of displaced households that reported having debt, 1% reported **rent** and 1% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

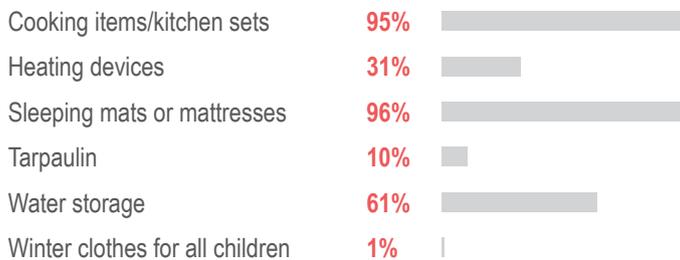
⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

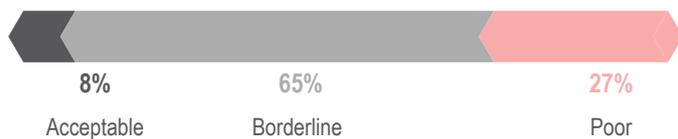
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵

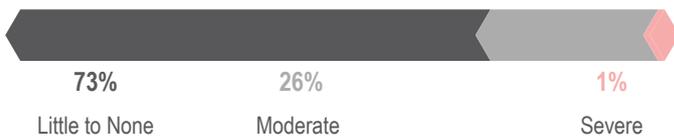


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

13% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

1% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵

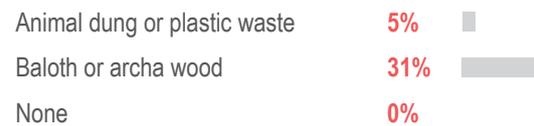


11% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

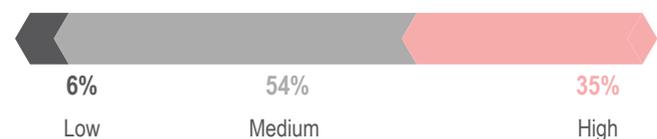
81% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

36% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



100% of displaced households used a **negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



5% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



34% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. The most commonly reported changes were:⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

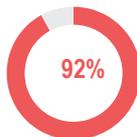
⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



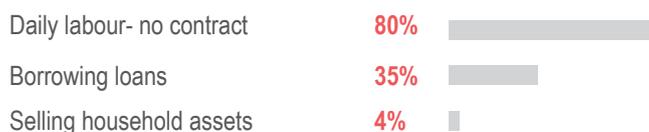
LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



45% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵



PROTECTION

4% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:⁵**



2% of displaced households reported **awareness of explosive hazards** in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. **These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵**



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

40% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. **The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²**



99% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

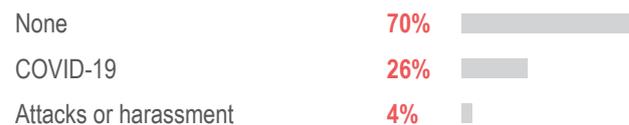
32% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵**



53,307 AFN was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while **90%** of households reported being in debt. **The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵**

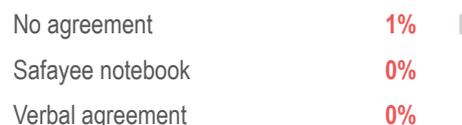


30% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:⁵**

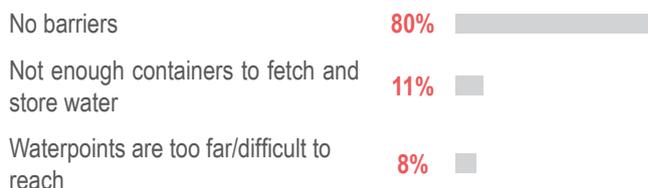


8% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

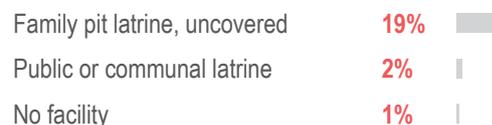
1% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy agreement**. **% of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:**



Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵



21% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved sanitation facility**. **% of households, by type of facility:¹³**



¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	0
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	91
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	16
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	57
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



2/10 of districts assessed

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 47%		% of men: 53%	
0 - 17 yrs	80%	0 - 17 yrs	80%
18 - 59 yrs	20%	18 - 59 yrs	19%
60 yrs and older	1%	60 yrs and older	1%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	4%	
Primary	20%	
Vocational	18%	
Secondary	51%	
Post-Secondary	0%	
Technical	4%	
University	4%	

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **24%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	16%	
COVID-19	50%	
Earthquake	39%	
Flood	24%	
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	
Drought	1%	
Other	0%	
None	45%	

60% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

5% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴

5% of displaced households with at least one disabled member

0% of displaced households with an elderly head of household

0% of displaced households with a female head of household

Of the **55%** of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was loss of/severe damage to shelter (**94%**).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	96%	
Don't know	3%	
Return to area of origin (AoO)	1%	

Of the **96%** of displaced households intending to remain, these are the **most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵**

None - do not ever intend to return	91%	
Safety and security in AoO	9%	
Ability to harvest (having harvest waiting) in AoO	5%	

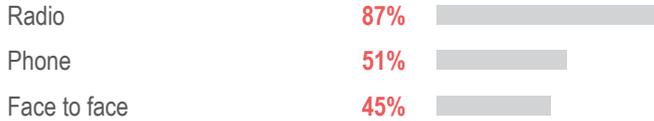
¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵



% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to police/local authorities (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:



% of boys:



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

Handwashing facilities

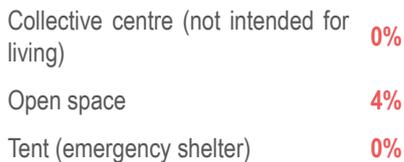


Heater

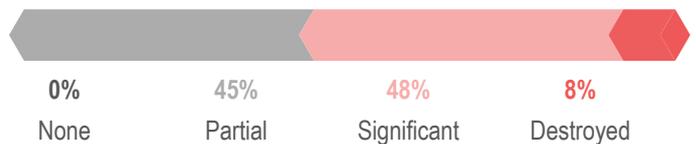


EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

4% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 100% of displaced households that reported having debt, 3% reported **rent** and 21% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

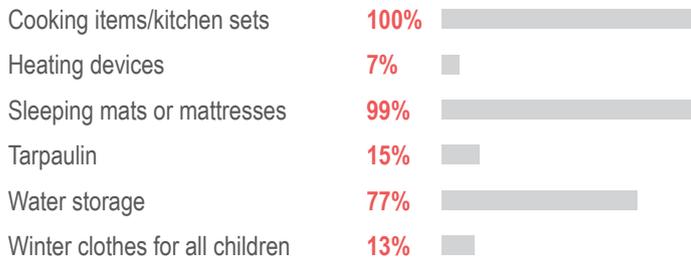
⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

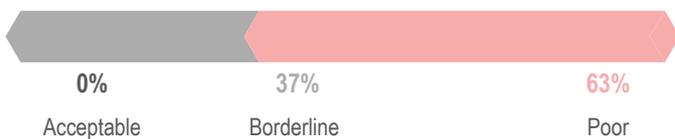
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵

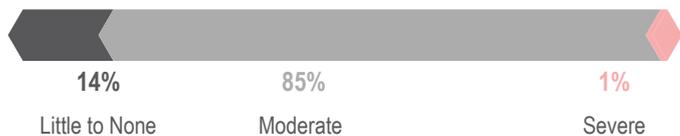


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

76% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

2% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported barriers were:**⁵

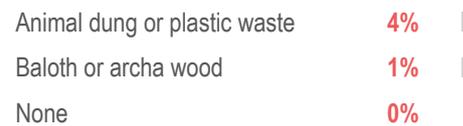


38% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

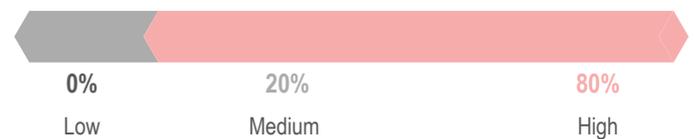
94% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

5% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



100% of displaced households used a **negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported coping strategies were:**⁵



50% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



93% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



4% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵

Daily labour- no contract	46%	
Agriculture	43%	
Livestock	28%	



PROTECTION

52% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:⁵**

Movement restrictions	49%	
None	48%	
Violent destruction of property	42%	

52% of displaced households reported **awareness of explosive hazards** in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. **These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵**

Impact on psychological wellbeing	96%	
Impact on livelihood or income	94%	
Access to basic services	88%	



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

4% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. **The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²**

Handpump (pumped well) - public	91%	
Spring, well or kariz - protected	2%	
Piped water - public	2%	

100% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

18% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵**

No/Reduced employment	93%	
Migration or displacement	79%	
Job competition from displaced	28%	

91,409 AFN was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while **100%** of households reported being in debt. **The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵**

Food	48%	
Shelter repairs	21%	
Healthcare	19%	

95% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:⁵**

COVID-19	80%	
Attacks or harassment	60%	
Maiming or killing	49%	

25% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

41% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy agreement**. **% of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:**

No agreement	26%	
Safayee notebook	0%	
Verbal agreement	16%	

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

Insufficient number of water points/ long waiting time at water points	79%	
Socially unacceptable to access waterpoint	52%	
Water points are not functioning	47%	

48% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved sanitation facility**. **% of households, by type of facility:¹³**

Family pit latrine, uncovered	47%	
Public or communal latrine	0%	
No facility	1%	

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Central Highland Bamyan

WoAA | 2020
AFGHANISTAN

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	0
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	123
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	50
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	16
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 51%		% of men: 49%	
0 - 17 yrs	74%	0 - 17 yrs	75%
18 - 59 yrs	24%	18 - 59 yrs	23%
60 yrs and older	2%	60 yrs and older	3%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	14%	
Primary	19%	
Vocational	16%	
Secondary	28%	
Post-Secondary	0%	
Technical	8%	
University	14%	

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **23%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	10%	
COVID-19	60%	
Earthquake	1%	
Flood	34%	
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	37%	
Drought	5%	
Other	1%	
None	24%	

55% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

32% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴

21% of displaced households with at least one disabled member

10% of displaced households with an elderly head of household

1% of displaced households with a female head of household

Of the **59%** of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was limited access to food (**85%**).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	88%	
Don't know	6%	
Move within Afghanistan	2%	

Of the **88%** of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

None - not ever intend to return	89%	
Financial means to pay for transport back to AoO	8%	
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	6%	

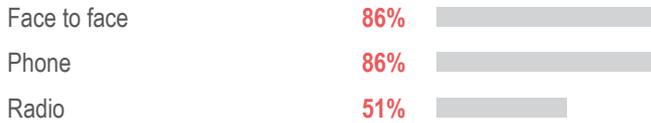
¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵



% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

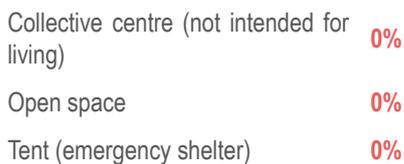


% of boys:



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

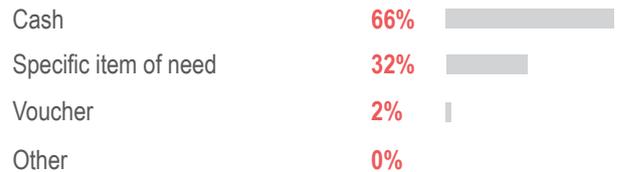
0% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:

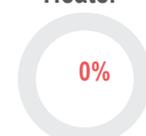


Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

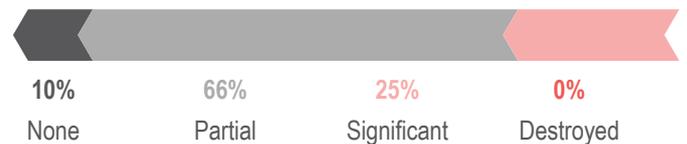
Handwashing facilities



Heater



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 88% of displaced households that reported having debt, 0% reported **rent** and 12% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

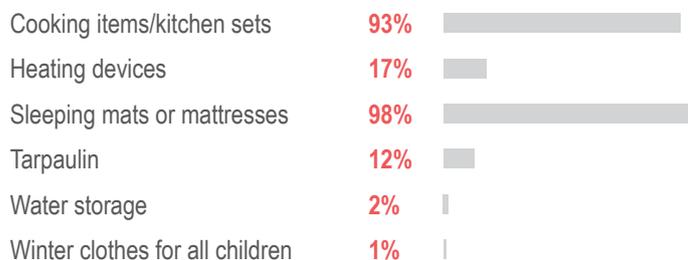
⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.



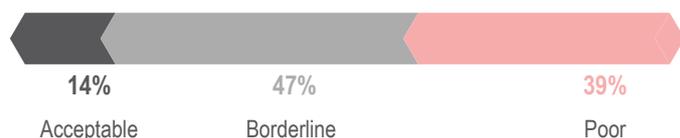
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵

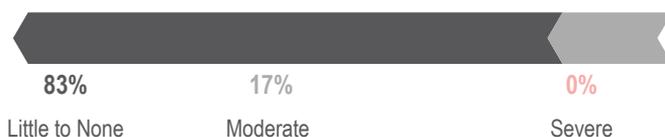


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

44% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

2% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵

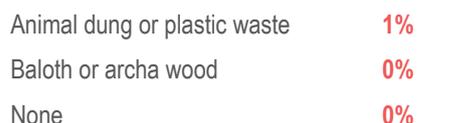


44% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

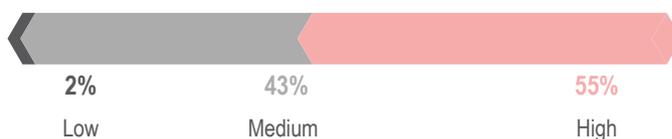
23% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

1% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



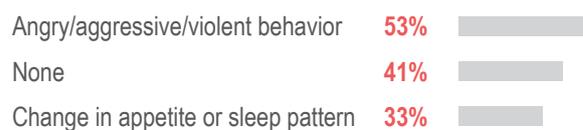
100% of displaced households used a **negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



32% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



69% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. The most commonly reported changes were:⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



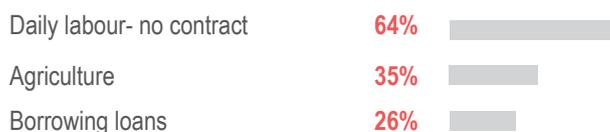
LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



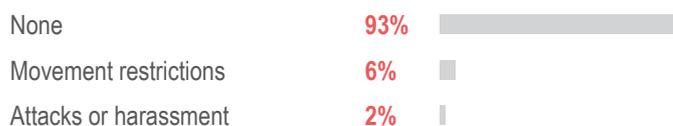
XX% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵



PROTECTION

7% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:⁵**



12% of displaced households reported **awareness of explosive hazards** in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. **These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵**



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

12% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. **The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²**

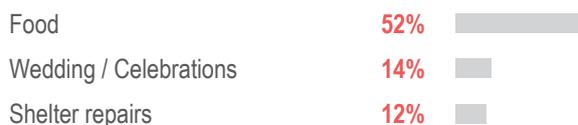


93% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

41% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵**



109,045 AFN was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while **88%** of households reported being in debt. **The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵**



5% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:⁵**

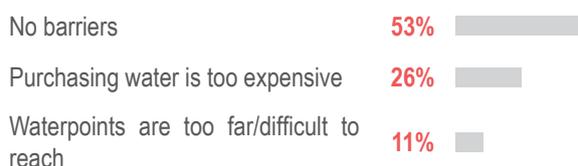


19% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

38% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy agreement**. **% of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:**



Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵



55% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved sanitation facility**. **% of households, by type of facility:¹³**



¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Central Highland Daykundi

WoAA | 2020
AFGHANISTAN

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	179
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	95
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	47
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	52
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



8/9 of districts assessed

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 50%		% of men: 50%	
0 - 17 yrs	77%	0 - 17 yrs	75%
18 - 59 yrs	23%	18 - 59 yrs	22%
60 yrs and older	1%	60 yrs and older	2%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	9%	
Primary	16%	
Vocational	21%	
Secondary	38%	
Post-Secondary	0%	
Technical	5%	
University	11%	

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **33%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	46%	
COVID-19	33%	
Earthquake	1%	
Flood	68%	
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	34%	
Drought	32%	
Other	0%	
None	1%	

28% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

39% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴

29% of displaced households with at least one disabled member

7% of displaced households with an elderly head of household

3% of displaced households with a female head of household

Of the **92%** of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impacts were limited access to food (**97%**) and decreased income (**97%**).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	95%	
Return to area of origin (AoO)	3%	
Move within Afghanistan	2%	

Of the **95%** of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

None - do not ever intend to return	79%	
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	16%	
Safety and security in AoO	15%	

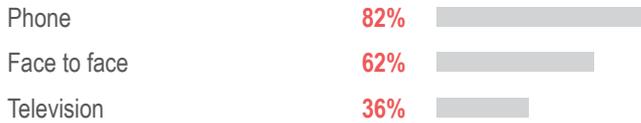
¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

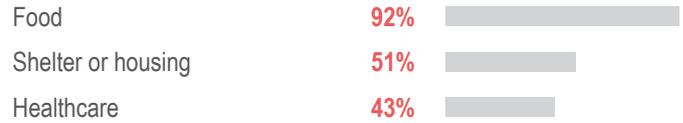
Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵



% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers via phone (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

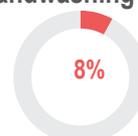


% of boys:

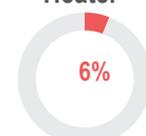


Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

Handwashing facilities

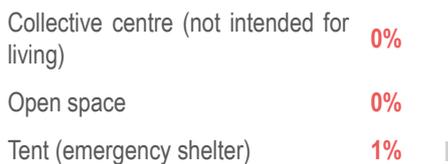


Heater

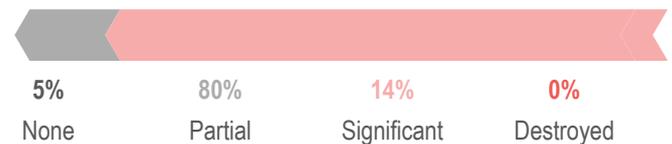


EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

1% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 87% of displaced households that reported having debt, 1% reported **rent** and 5% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

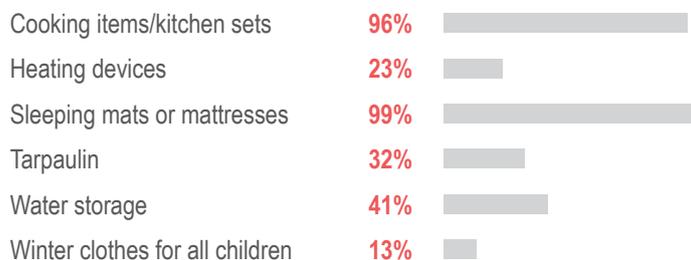
⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.



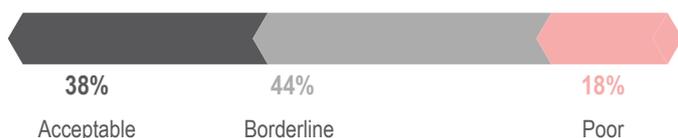
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵

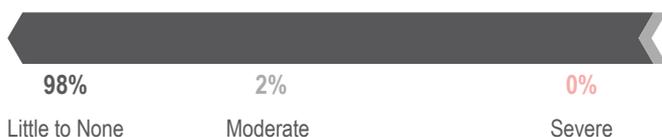


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

27% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

8% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported barriers were:**⁵



60% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

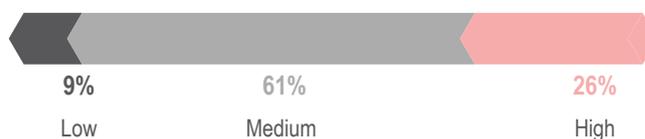
54% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

47% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



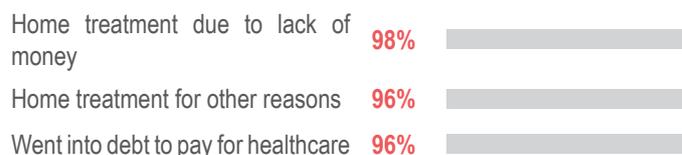
% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



98% of displaced households **used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported coping strategies were:**⁵



37% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported coping strategies were:**⁵



89% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

97% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



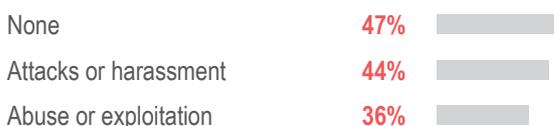
5% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵



PROTECTION

53% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:**⁵



18% of displaced households reported **awareness of explosive hazards** in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. **These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:**⁵



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

63% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. **The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:**¹²



100% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

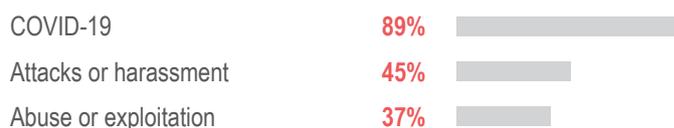
19% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:**⁵



61,332 AFN was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while **87%** of households reported being in debt. **The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:**⁵

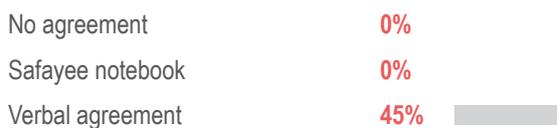


92% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concern types reported:**⁵



12% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

45% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy agreement**. **% of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:**



Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵



80% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved sanitation facility**. **% of households, by type of facility:**¹³



¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	216
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	100
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	70
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	7
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



9/16 of districts assessed

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 50%		% of men: 50%	
0 - 17 yrs	79%	0 - 17 yrs	79%
18 - 59 yrs	20%	18 - 59 yrs	20%
60 yrs and older	0%	60 yrs and older	1%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	79%	<div style="width: 79%;"></div>
Primary	6%	<div style="width: 6%;"></div>
Vocational	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>
Secondary	8%	<div style="width: 8%;"></div>
Post-Secondary	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Technical	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
University	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **5%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	81%	<div style="width: 81%;"></div>
COVID-19	29%	<div style="width: 29%;"></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Flood	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Drought	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>
Other	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>
None	14%	<div style="width: 14%;"></div>

 **90% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³**

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

 **4% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴**

 **3% of displaced households with at least one disabled member**

 **1% of displaced households with an elderly head of household**

 **0% of displaced households with a female head of household**

Of the **82%** of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (**95%**).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	96%	<div style="width: 96%;"></div>
Don't know	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>
Move within Afghanistan	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

Of the **96%** of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

None - do not ever intend to return	65%	<div style="width: 65%;"></div>
Safety and security in AoO	34%	<div style="width: 34%;"></div>
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	27%	<div style="width: 27%;"></div>

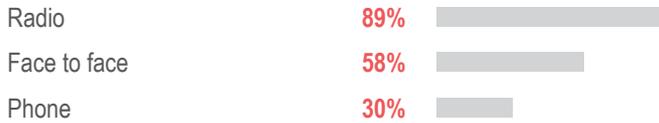
¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

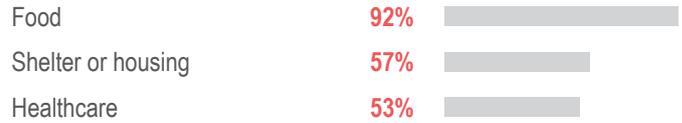
Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵



% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:



% of boys:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

Handwashing facilities

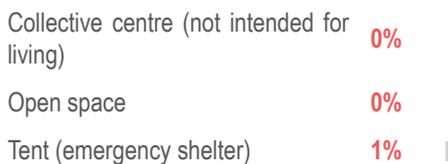


Heater

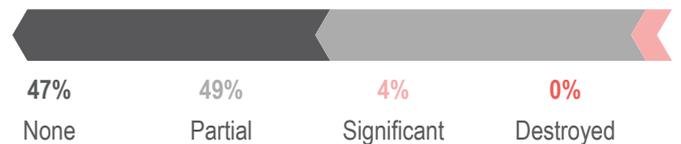


EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

1% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 81% of displaced households that reported having debt, 8% reported **rent** and 3% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

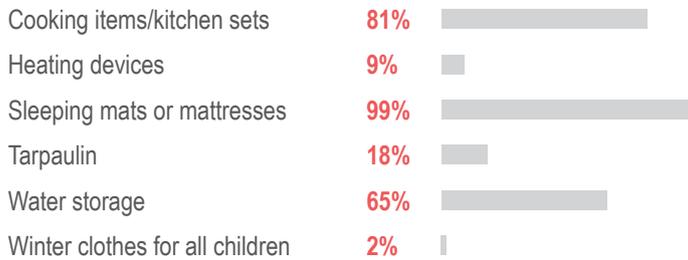
⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.



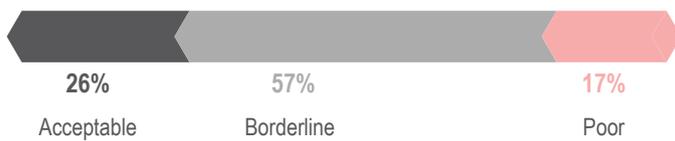
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵

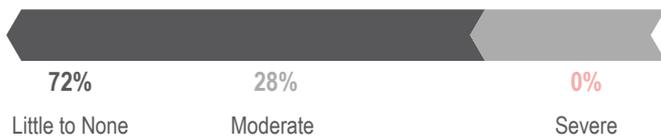


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



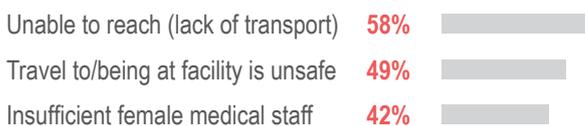
% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

13% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

12% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵

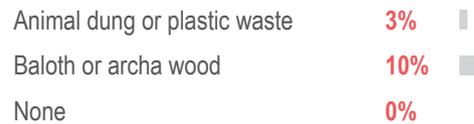


7% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

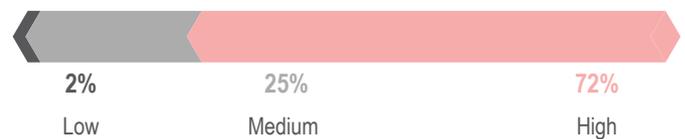
79% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

12% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



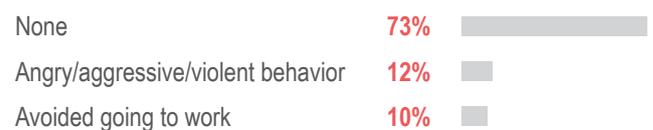
100% of displaced households used a **negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



9% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



27% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. The most commonly reported changes were:⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



12% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵

Daily labour- no contract	85%	<div style="width: 85%;"></div>
Agriculture	27%	<div style="width: 27%;"></div>
Livestock	15%	<div style="width: 15%;"></div>



PROTECTION

11% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:⁵**

None	89%	<div style="width: 89%;"></div>
Maiming or killing	5%	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>
Attacks or harassment	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>

11% of displaced households reported **awareness of explosive hazards** in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. **These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵**

Impact on psychological wellbeing	91%	<div style="width: 91%;"></div>
Restricted children's play	14%	<div style="width: 14%;"></div>
Limited access to basic services	12%	<div style="width: 12%;"></div>



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

8% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. **The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²**

Handpump (pumped well) - public	45%	<div style="width: 45%;"></div>
Handpump (pumped well) - private	21%	<div style="width: 21%;"></div>
Piped water - public	20%	<div style="width: 20%;"></div>

85% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

21% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵**

No/Reduced employment opportunities	94%	<div style="width: 94%;"></div>
Migration or displacement	68%	<div style="width: 68%;"></div>
Competition from displaced groups	27%	<div style="width: 27%;"></div>

59,011 AFN was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while **81%** of households reported being in debt. **The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵**

Food	62%	<div style="width: 62%;"></div>
Healthcare	12%	<div style="width: 12%;"></div>
Rent	8%	<div style="width: 8%;"></div>

66% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:⁵**

COVID-19	50%	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>
None	44%	<div style="width: 44%;"></div>
Maiming or killing	5%	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>

15% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

69% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy agreement**. **% of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:**

No agreement	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>
Safayee notebook	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Verbal agreement	65%	<div style="width: 65%;"></div>

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

Not enough containers to fetch and store water	48%	<div style="width: 48%;"></div>
No barriers	29%	<div style="width: 29%;"></div>
Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach	27%	<div style="width: 27%;"></div>

26% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved sanitation facility**. **% of households, by type of facility:¹³**

Family pit latrine, uncovered	17%	<div style="width: 17%;"></div>
Public or communal latrine	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
No facility	8%	<div style="width: 8%;"></div>

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	77
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	157
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	16
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	38
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



2/6 of districts assessed

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 46%		% of men: 54%	
0 - 17 yrs	78%	0 - 17 yrs	73%
18 - 59 yrs	21%	18 - 59 yrs	26%
60 yrs and older	0%	60 yrs and older	1%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	26%	
Primary	22%	
Vocational	18%	
Secondary	28%	
Post-Secondary	0%	
Technical	3%	
University	2%	

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **13%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	86%	
COVID-19	71%	
Earthquake	1%	
Flood	10%	
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	
Drought	11%	
Other	3%	
None	0%	

86% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

14% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴

6% of displaced households with at least one disabled member

5% of displaced households with an elderly head of household

3% of displaced households with a female head of household

Of the **88%** of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased income/lost source of income (**93%**).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	94%	
Return to area of origin (AoO)	2%	
Don't know	2%	

Of the **94%** of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

Safety and security in AoO	69%	
Knowledge about the presence of explosive hazards	36%	
None - do not ever intend to return	27%	

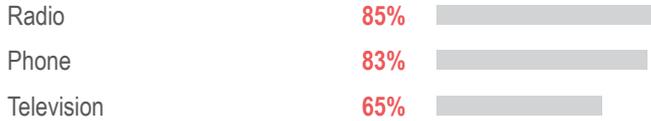
¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵



% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶

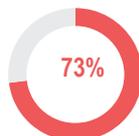


% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

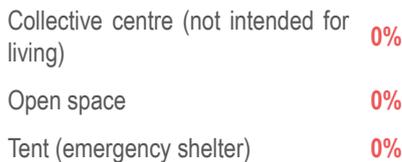


% of boys:

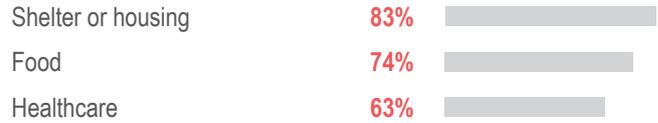


EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

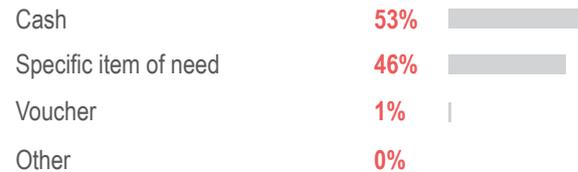
0% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



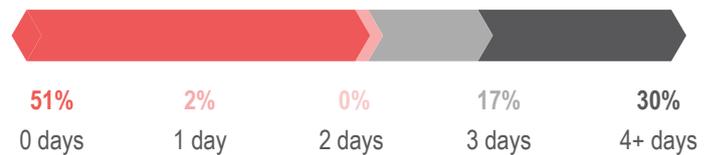
Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

Handwashing facilities



Heater



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 99% of displaced households that reported having debt, 3% reported **rent** and 4% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

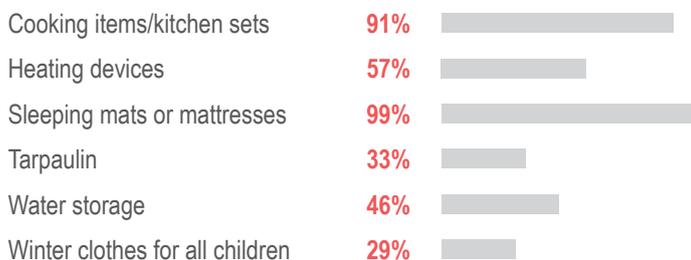
⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

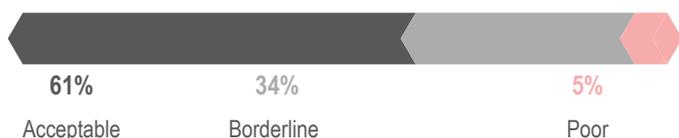
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵

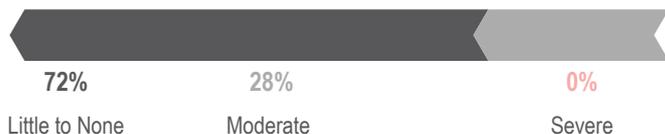


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



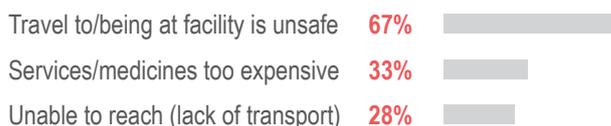
% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

9% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

9% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵

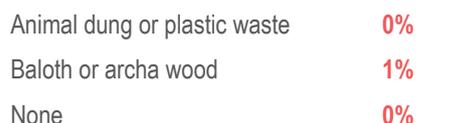


8% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

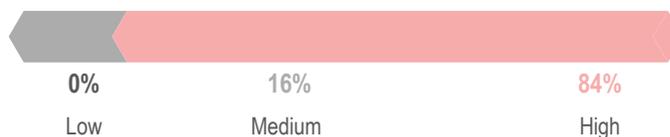
39% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

1% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



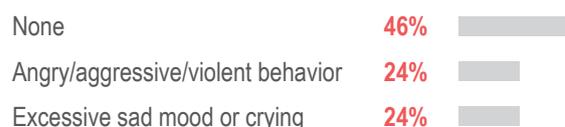
100% of displaced households used a **negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



23% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



54% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. The most commonly reported changes were:⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:

50%

45% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵

Daily labour- no contract	42%	<div style="width: 42%;"></div>
Agriculture	37%	<div style="width: 37%;"></div>
Borrowing loans	34%	<div style="width: 34%;"></div>



PROTECTION

85% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:⁵**

Explosive hazards	60%	<div style="width: 60%;"></div>
Attacks or harassment	56%	<div style="width: 56%;"></div>
Maiming or killing	36%	<div style="width: 36%;"></div>

42% of displaced households reported **awareness of explosive hazards** in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. **These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵**

Impact on psychological wellbeing	82%	<div style="width: 82%;"></div>
Decision to relocate/move	60%	<div style="width: 60%;"></div>
Limited access to basic services	42%	<div style="width: 42%;"></div>



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

1% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. **The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²**

Handpump (pumped well) - private	68%	<div style="width: 68%;"></div>
Handpump (pumped well) - public	29%	<div style="width: 29%;"></div>
Spring, well or kariz - protected	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>

96% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

64% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵**

No/Reduced employment opportunities	96%	<div style="width: 96%;"></div>
Migration or displacement	32%	<div style="width: 32%;"></div>
Reduced remittances	16%	<div style="width: 16%;"></div>

53,580 AFN was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while **99%** of households reported being in debt. **The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵**

Healthcare	36%	<div style="width: 36%;"></div>
Extra costs of hosting displaced	27%	<div style="width: 27%;"></div>
Food	16%	<div style="width: 16%;"></div>

97% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:⁵**

COVID-19	66%	<div style="width: 66%;"></div>
Attacks or harassment	56%	<div style="width: 56%;"></div>
Maiming or killing	43%	<div style="width: 43%;"></div>

5% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

48% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy agreement**. **% of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:**

No agreement	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Safayee notebook	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
Verbal agreement	47%	<div style="width: 47%;"></div>

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

No barriers	67%	<div style="width: 67%;"></div>
Waterpoints are too far/ difficult to reach	16%	<div style="width: 16%;"></div>
Not enough containers to fetch and store water	14%	<div style="width: 14%;"></div>

31% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved sanitation facility**. **% of households, by type of facility:¹³**

Family pit latrine, uncovered	8%	<div style="width: 8%;"></div>
Public or communal latrine	21%	<div style="width: 21%;"></div>
No facility	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	166
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	141
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	13
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	17
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	288



12/22 of districts assessed

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 46%		% of men: 54%	
0 - 17 yrs	81%	0 - 17 yrs	79%
18 - 59 yrs	18%	18 - 59 yrs	20%
60 yrs and older	1%	60 yrs and older	1%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	49%	<div style="width: 49%;"></div>
Primary	27%	<div style="width: 27%;"></div>
Vocational	11%	<div style="width: 11%;"></div>
Secondary	10%	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>
Post-Secondary	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Technical	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>
University	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **9%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	51%	<div style="width: 51%;"></div>
COVID-19	90%	<div style="width: 90%;"></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Flood	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Drought	5%	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>
Other	17%	<div style="width: 17%;"></div>
None	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>

88% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

31% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴

18% of displaced households with at least one disabled member

6% of displaced households with an elderly head of household

7% of displaced households with a female head of household

Of the **66%** of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was diminished/lost source of income (**88%**).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	92%	<div style="width: 92%;"></div>
Move within Afghanistan	6%	<div style="width: 6%;"></div>
Don't know	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

Of the **92%** of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

Safety and security in AoO	83%	<div style="width: 83%;"></div>
Reconstruction of home in AoO	57%	<div style="width: 57%;"></div>
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	51%	<div style="width: 51%;"></div>

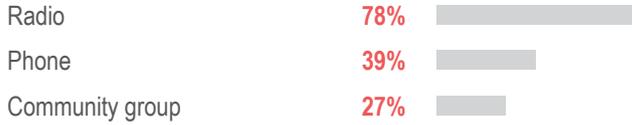
¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵



% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

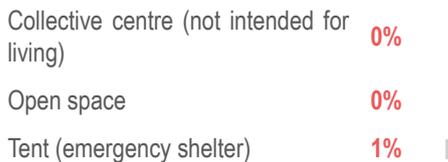


% of boys:



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

1% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

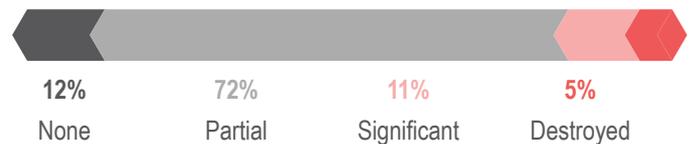
Handwashing facilities



Heater



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 98% of displaced households that reported having debt, 2% reported **rent** and 2% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

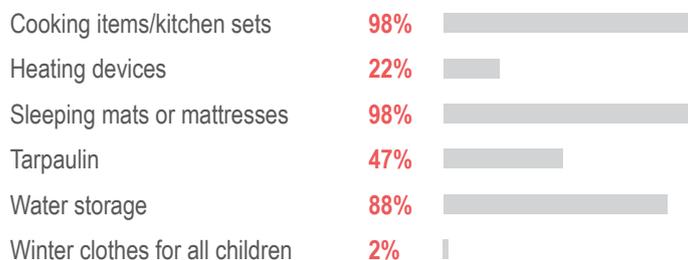
⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

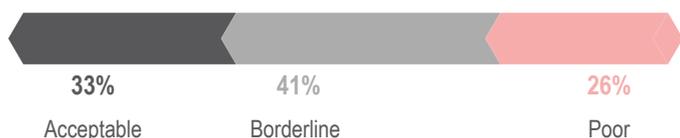
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

56% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

15% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported barriers were:**⁵

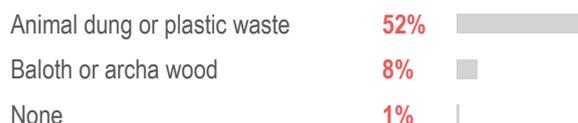


6% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

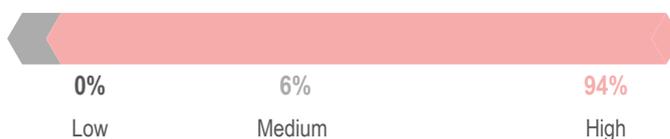
94% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

60% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



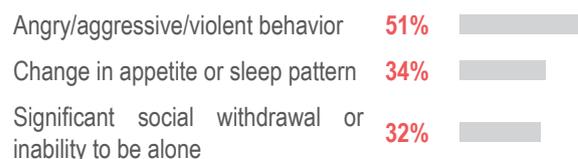
100% of displaced households used a **negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported coping strategies were:**⁵



50% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported coping strategies were:**⁵



20% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



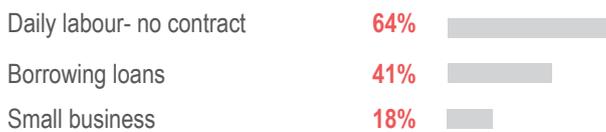
LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



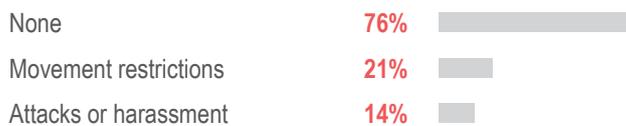
44% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵



PROTECTION

24% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:⁵**



47% of displaced households reported **awareness of explosive hazards** in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. **These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵**



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

4% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. **The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²**



100% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

33% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵**



36,574 AFN was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while **98%** of households reported being in debt. **The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵**



60% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:⁵**

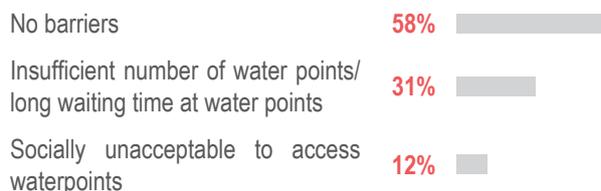


13% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

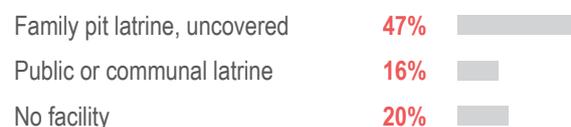
54% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy agreement**. **% of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:**



Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵



83% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved sanitation facility**. **% of households, by type of facility:¹³**



¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	195
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	105
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	0
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	0
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 49%		% of men: 51%	
0 - 17 yrs	81%	0 - 17 yrs	82%
18 - 59 yrs	19%	18 - 59 yrs	18%
60 yrs and older	0%	60 yrs and older	0%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	29%	<div style="width: 29%;"></div>
Primary	34%	<div style="width: 34%;"></div>
Vocational	18%	<div style="width: 18%;"></div>
Secondary	10%	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>
Post-Secondary	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
Technical	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>
University	5%	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **1%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	92%	<div style="width: 92%;"></div>
COVID-19	6%	<div style="width: 6%;"></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Flood	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Drought	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Other	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
None	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

99% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

3% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴

1% of displaced households with at least one disabled member

1% of displaced households with an elderly head of household

1% of displaced households with a female head of household

Of the **92%** of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was limited food access (**68%**).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	99%	<div style="width: 99%;"></div>
Don't know	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

Of the **99%** of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

Safety and security in AoO	53%	<div style="width: 53%;"></div>
None - do not ever intend to return	46%	<div style="width: 46%;"></div>
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	38%	<div style="width: 38%;"></div>

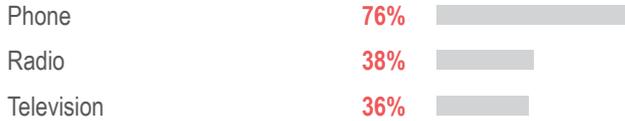
¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵

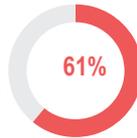


% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

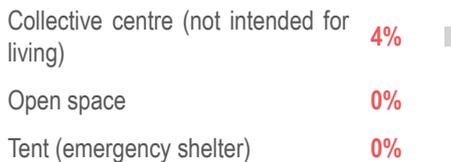


% of boys:



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

4% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

Handwashing facilities



Heater



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 68% of displaced households that reported having debt, 13% reported **rent** and 2% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

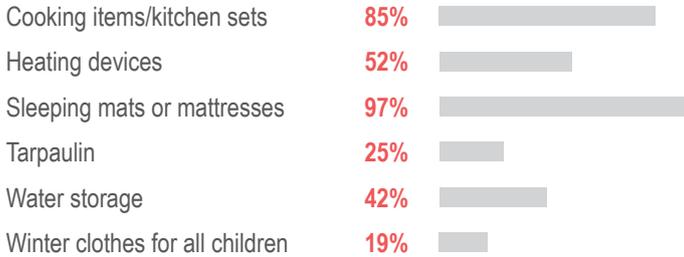
⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

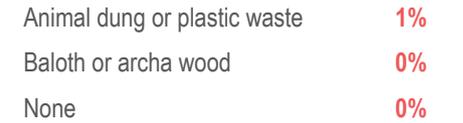
% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵



59% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

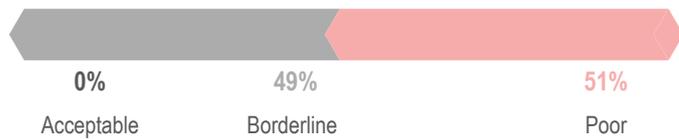
1% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

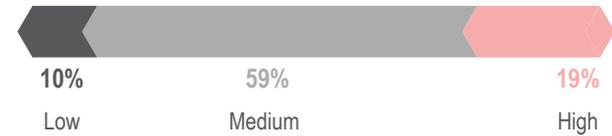


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



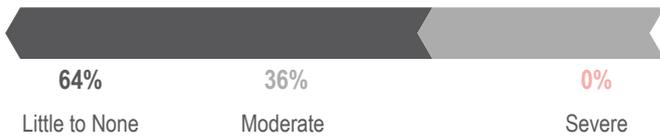
% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



99% of displaced households used a **negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



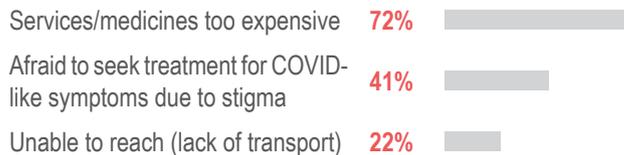
14% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



HEALTH

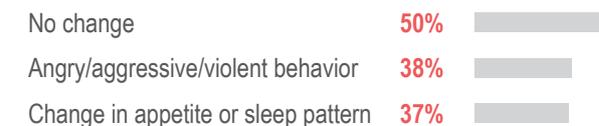
20% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

6% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵



0% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

50% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. The most commonly reported changes were:⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



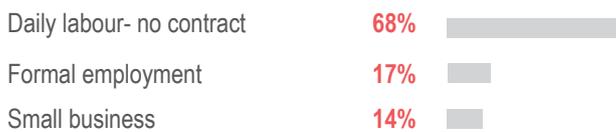
LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

80% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



6% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵



72% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:**⁵



35,727 AFN was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while **68%** of households reported being in debt. **The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:**⁵



PROTECTION

5% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:**⁵



37% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:**⁵

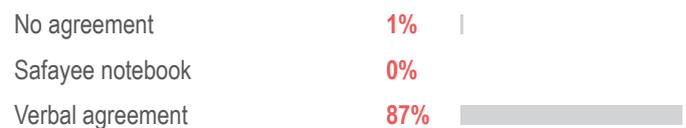


10% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

23% of displaced households reported **awareness of explosive hazards** in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. **These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:**⁵

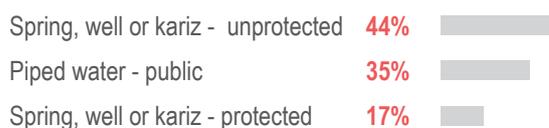


88% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy agreement**. **% of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:**

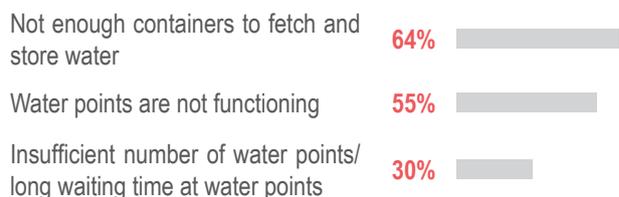


WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

45% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. **The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:**¹²



Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵



37% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved sanitation facility**. **% of households, by type of facility:**¹³



74% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	173
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	154
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	8
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	8
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	295



5/16 of districts assessed

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 49%		% of men: 51%	
0 - 17 yrs	79%	0 - 17 yrs	77%
18 - 59 yrs	21%	18 - 59 yrs	21%
60 yrs and older	1%	60 yrs and older	1%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	48%	<div style="width: 48%;"></div>
Primary	17%	<div style="width: 17%;"></div>
Vocational	15%	<div style="width: 15%;"></div>
Secondary	18%	<div style="width: 18%;"></div>
Post-Secondary	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Technical	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
University	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **1%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	76%	<div style="width: 76%;"></div>
COVID-19	22%	<div style="width: 22%;"></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Flood	8%	<div style="width: 8%;"></div>
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Drought	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Other	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>
None	11%	<div style="width: 11%;"></div>

 **96% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³**

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

 **11% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴**

 **6% of displaced households with at least one disabled member**

 **5% of displaced households with an elderly head of household**

 **0% of displaced households with a female head of household**

Of the **84%** of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was diminished/lost source of income (**98%**).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	96%	<div style="width: 96%;"></div>
Return to area of origin (AoO)	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>
Move within Afghanistan	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

Of the **96%** of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

None - do not ever intend to return	93%	<div style="width: 93%;"></div>
Safety and security in the AoO	7%	<div style="width: 7%;"></div>
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>

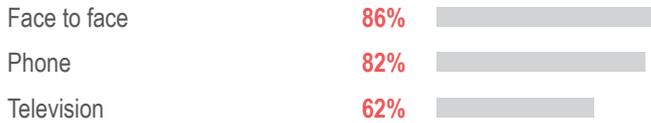
¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵

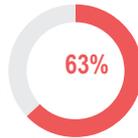


% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers using **BLANK** (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵

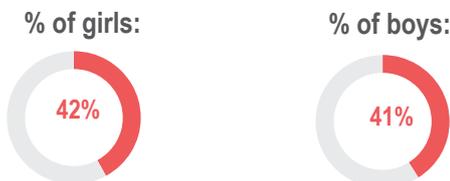


EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶

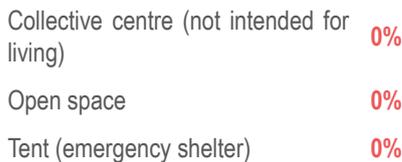


% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

0% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



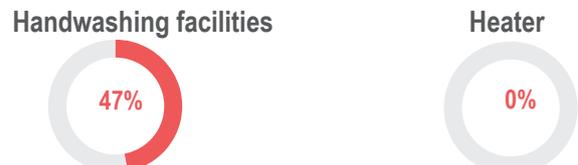
% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 88% of displaced households that reported having debt, 12% reported **rent** and 3% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

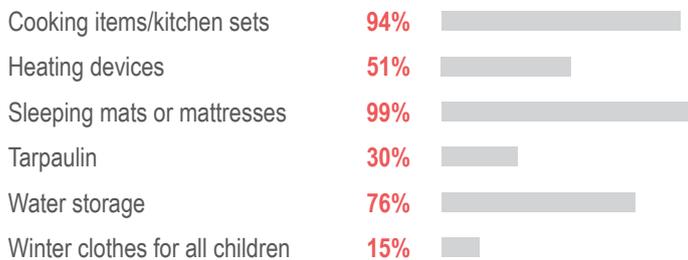
⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

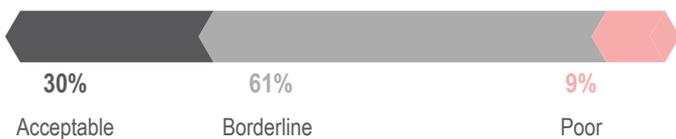
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵

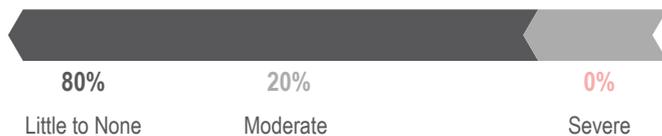


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



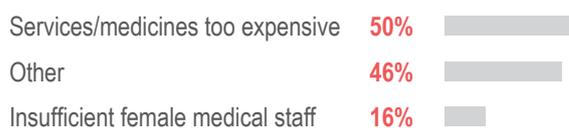
% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

70% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

56% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported barriers were:**⁵

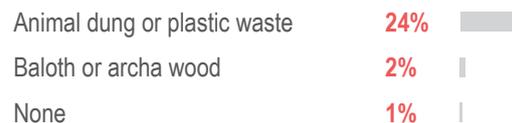


15% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

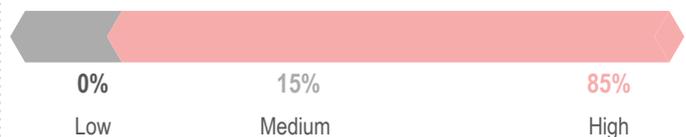
76% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

27% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



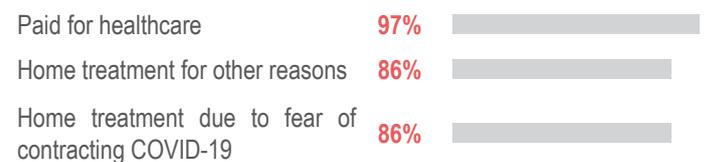
% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



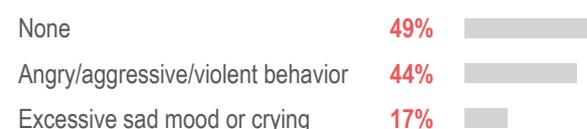
100% of displaced households used a **negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported coping strategies were:**⁵



21% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported coping strategies were:**⁵



51% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:

98%

8% of displaced households relying on an unsustainable income source as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵

Daily labour- no contract	92%	<div style="width: 92%;"></div>
Borrowing loans	6%	<div style="width: 6%;"></div>
Selling household assets	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>



PROTECTION

58% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:⁵

Attacks or harassment	55%	<div style="width: 55%;"></div>
None	42%	<div style="width: 42%;"></div>
Movement restrictions	9%	<div style="width: 9%;"></div>

62% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵

Impact on psychological wellbeing	89%	<div style="width: 89%;"></div>
Decision to relocate or move	88%	<div style="width: 88%;"></div>
Impact on livelihood or income	68%	<div style="width: 68%;"></div>



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

7% of displaced households were using an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²

Piped water - public	52%	<div style="width: 52%;"></div>
Handpump (pumped well) - public	36%	<div style="width: 36%;"></div>
Surface water (Stream/river/	6%	<div style="width: 6%;"></div>

9% of displaced households reported sufficient water access to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

51% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵

No/reduced employment opportunities	99%	<div style="width: 99%;"></div>
Death or illness of family member	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>
Other	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

39,206 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 88% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵

Food	60%	<div style="width: 60%;"></div>
Healthcare	13%	<div style="width: 13%;"></div>
Rent	12%	<div style="width: 12%;"></div>

72% of displaced households reported a security concern regarding their community. These were the most common concerns reported:⁵

Attacks or harassment	56%	<div style="width: 56%;"></div>
None	28%	<div style="width: 28%;"></div>
COVID-19	19%	<div style="width: 19%;"></div>

9% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

66% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:

No agreement	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
Safayee notebook	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Verbal agreement	65%	<div style="width: 65%;"></div>

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

No barriers	62%	<div style="width: 62%;"></div>
Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach	14%	<div style="width: 14%;"></div>
Not enough containers to fetch and store water	12%	<div style="width: 12%;"></div>

26% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility:¹³

Family pit latrine, uncovered	25%	<div style="width: 25%;"></div>
Public or communal latrine	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
No facility	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	175
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	91
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	20
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	41
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



7/14 of districts assessed

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 46%		% of men: 54%	
0 - 17 yrs	77%	0 - 17 yrs	76%
18 - 59 yrs	23%	18 - 59 yrs	22%
60 yrs and older	0%	60 yrs and older	2%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	63%	
Primary	13%	
Vocational	10%	
Secondary	13%	
Post-Secondary	0%	
Technical	1%	
University	0%	

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **17%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	93%	
COVID-19	53%	
Earthquake	3%	
Flood	23%	
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	
Drought	0%	
Other	0%	
None	3%	

31% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

7% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴

3% of displaced households with at least one disabled member

3% of displaced households with an elderly head of household

1% of displaced households with a female head of household

Of the **95%** of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was limited access to food (**94%**).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	66%	
Return to AoO	30%	
Move within Afghanistan	3%	

Of the **66%** of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

Safety and security in AoO	54%	
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	36%	
None - do not ever intend to return	34%	

¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵



% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵

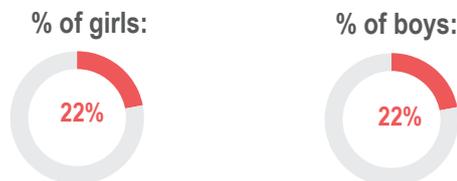


EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶

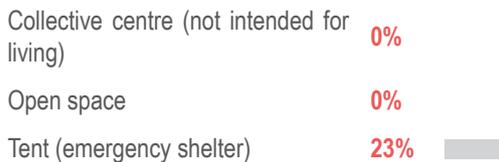


% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

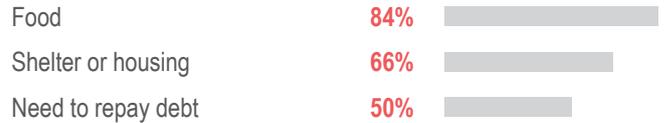


EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

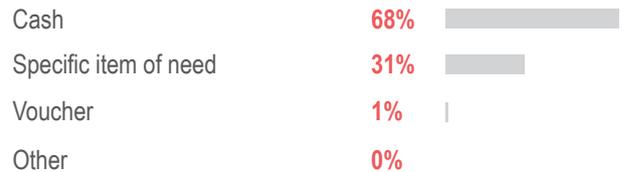
23% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

Handwashing facilities



Heater



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 88% of displaced households that reported having debt, 4% reported **rent** and 12% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

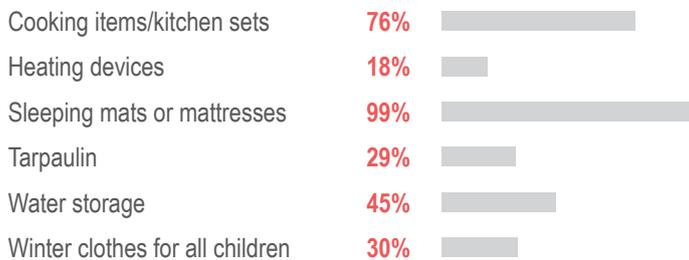
⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

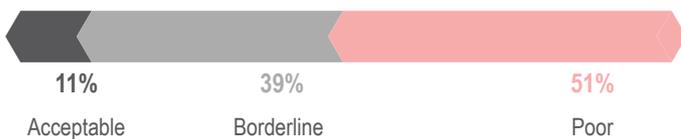
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

35% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

28% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported barriers were:**⁵

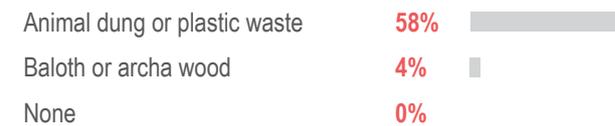


39% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

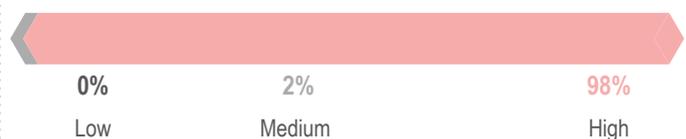
91% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

62% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



100% of displaced households used a **negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported coping strategies were:**⁵



61% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported coping strategies were:**⁵



99% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



5% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵

Daily labour- no contract	83%	<div style="width: 83%;"></div>
Agriculture	53%	<div style="width: 53%;"></div>
Livestock	10%	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>



PROTECTION

61% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:⁵**

Attacks or harassment	57%	<div style="width: 57%;"></div>
Movement restrictions	46%	<div style="width: 46%;"></div>
Explosive hazards	46%	<div style="width: 46%;"></div>

64% of displaced households reported **awareness of explosive hazards** in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. **These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵**

Impact on psychological wellbeing	94%	<div style="width: 94%;"></div>
Restricted children's playing	91%	<div style="width: 91%;"></div>
Impact on livelihood or income	67%	<div style="width: 67%;"></div>



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

47% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. **The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²**

Handpump (pumped well) - public	37%	<div style="width: 37%;"></div>
Water trucking / tankering	32%	<div style="width: 32%;"></div>
Spring, well or kariz - unprotected	11%	<div style="width: 11%;"></div>

76% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

29% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵**

No/Reduced employment opportunities	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Migration or displacement	65%	<div style="width: 65%;"></div>
Competition from displaced	63%	<div style="width: 63%;"></div>

27,659 AFN was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while **88%** of households reported being in debt. **The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵**

Food	50%	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>
Costs of displacement	12%	<div style="width: 12%;"></div>
Shelter repairs	12%	<div style="width: 12%;"></div>

97% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:⁵**

COVID-19	89%	<div style="width: 89%;"></div>
Attacks or harassment	47%	<div style="width: 47%;"></div>
Movement restrictions	33%	<div style="width: 33%;"></div>

24% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

61% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy agreement**. **% of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:**

No agreement	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
Safayee notebook	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Verbal agreement	60%	<div style="width: 60%;"></div>

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

Socially unacceptable to access waterpoint	57%	<div style="width: 57%;"></div>
Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach	56%	<div style="width: 56%;"></div>
Insufficient number of water points	41%	<div style="width: 41%;"></div>

40% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved sanitation facility**. **% of households, by type of facility:¹³**

Family pit latrine, uncovered	7%	<div style="width: 7%;"></div>
Public or communal latrine	23%	<div style="width: 23%;"></div>
No facility	10%	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	162
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	101
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	36
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	13
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



5/11 of districts assessed

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 48%		% of men: 52%	
0 - 17 yrs	78%	0 - 17 yrs	79%
18 - 59 yrs	20%	18 - 59 yrs	19%
60 yrs and older	2%	60 yrs and older	3%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	37%	<div style="width: 37%;"></div>
Primary	18%	<div style="width: 18%;"></div>
Vocational	24%	<div style="width: 24%;"></div>
Secondary	17%	<div style="width: 17%;"></div>
Post-Secondary	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Technical	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>
University	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **18%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	95%	<div style="width: 95%;"></div>
COVID-19	39%	<div style="width: 39%;"></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Flood	13%	<div style="width: 13%;"></div>
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Drought	19%	<div style="width: 19%;"></div>
Other	13%	<div style="width: 13%;"></div>
None	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

94% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

28% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴



18% of displaced households with at least one disabled member



9% of displaced households with an elderly head of household



2% of displaced households with a female head of household

Of the 99% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was diminished/lost source of income (87%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	79%	<div style="width: 79%;"></div>
Move within Afghanistan	8%	<div style="width: 8%;"></div>
Return to area of origin (AoO)	8%	<div style="width: 8%;"></div>

Of the 79% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

Safety and security in AoO	68%	<div style="width: 68%;"></div>
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	38%	<div style="width: 38%;"></div>
Financial means to pay for transport back to AoO	37%	<div style="width: 37%;"></div>

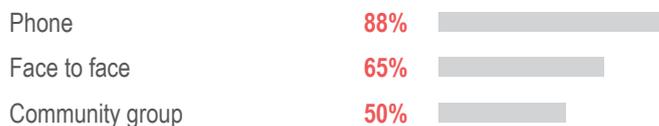
¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

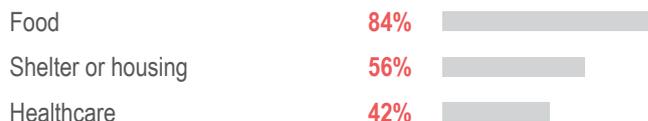
Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵



% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵

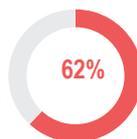


% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:



% of boys:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

Handwashing facilities

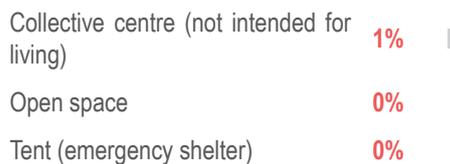


Heater



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

1% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 59% of displaced households that reported having debt, 2% reported **rent** and 7% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

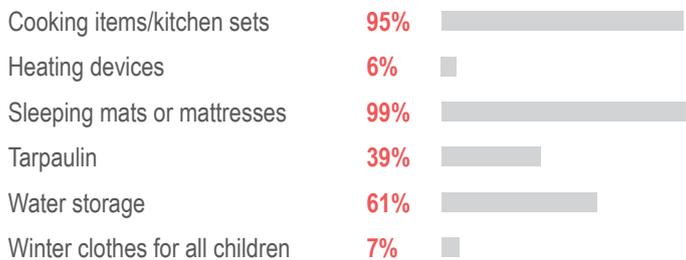
⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

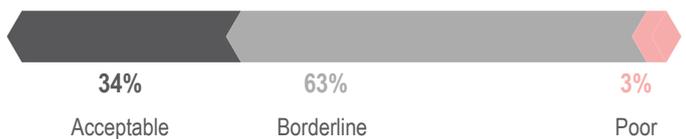
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵

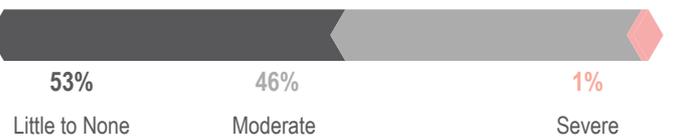


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



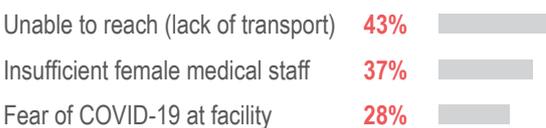
% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

19% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

13% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵

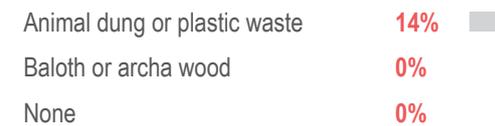


24% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

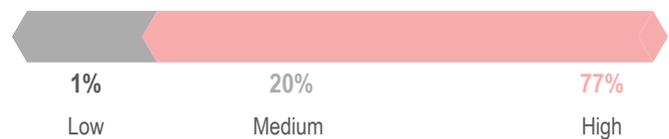
89% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

14% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



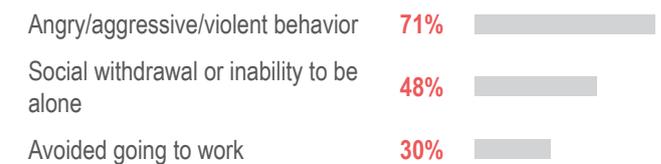
99% of displaced households **used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



32% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



82% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. The most commonly reported changes were:⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:

98%

24% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵

Daily labour- no contract	81%	<div style="width: 81%;"></div>
Agriculture	26%	<div style="width: 26%;"></div>
Rent	9%	<div style="width: 9%;"></div>

28% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵**

No/Reduced employment opportunities	93%	<div style="width: 93%;"></div>
Migration or displacement	70%	<div style="width: 70%;"></div>
Other	27%	<div style="width: 27%;"></div>

60,152 AFN was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while **59%** of households reported being in debt. **The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵**

Food	71%	<div style="width: 71%;"></div>
Wedding / Celebrations	9%	<div style="width: 9%;"></div>
Healthcare	7%	<div style="width: 7%;"></div>



PROTECTION

16% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:⁵**

None	84%	<div style="width: 84%;"></div>
Attacks or harassment	13%	<div style="width: 13%;"></div>
Explosive hazards	7%	<div style="width: 7%;"></div>

17% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:⁵**

None	83%	<div style="width: 83%;"></div>
COVID-19	13%	<div style="width: 13%;"></div>
Attacks or harassment	9%	<div style="width: 9%;"></div>

21% of displaced households reported **awareness of explosive hazards** in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. **These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵**

Impact on psychological wellbeing	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Informed decision to relocate or	67%	<div style="width: 67%;"></div>
Limited access to basic services	66%	<div style="width: 66%;"></div>

15% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

40% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy agreement**. **% of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:**

No agreement	8%	<div style="width: 8%;"></div>
Safayee notebook	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Verbal agreement	31%	<div style="width: 31%;"></div>



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

22% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. **The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²**

Handpump (pumped well) - public	61%	<div style="width: 61%;"></div>
Water trucking / tankering	13%	<div style="width: 13%;"></div>
Handpump (pumped well) - private	9%	<div style="width: 9%;"></div>

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

Socially unacceptable to access waterpoint	64%	<div style="width: 64%;"></div>
Insufficient number of water points	49%	<div style="width: 49%;"></div>
Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach	38%	<div style="width: 38%;"></div>

89% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

62% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved sanitation facility**. **% of households, by type of facility:¹³**

Family pit latrine, uncovered	53%	<div style="width: 53%;"></div>
Public or communal latrine	7%	<div style="width: 7%;"></div>
No facility	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	281
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	136
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	21
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	15
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



2/7 of districts assessed

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 51%		% of men: 49%	
0 - 17 yrs	79%	0 - 17 yrs	78%
18 - 59 yrs	20%	18 - 59 yrs	20%
60 yrs and older	1%	60 yrs and older	2%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	69%	<div style="width: 69%;"></div>
Primary	13%	<div style="width: 13%;"></div>
Vocational	10%	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>
Secondary	5%	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>
Post-Secondary	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
Technical	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
University	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **8%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	79%	<div style="width: 79%;"></div>
COVID-19	10%	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>
Earthquake	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>
Flood	40%	<div style="width: 40%;"></div>
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Drought	7%	<div style="width: 7%;"></div>
Other	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
None	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>

 **53%** of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

 **18%** of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴

 **10%** of displaced households with at least one disabled member

 **5%** of displaced households with an elderly head of household

 **3%** of displaced households with a female head of household

Of the **90%** of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (**99%**).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	90%	<div style="width: 90%;"></div>
Return to area of origin (AoO)	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>
Move outside of Afghanistan	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>

Of the **90%** of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

None - do not ever intend to return	58%	<div style="width: 58%;"></div>
Safety and security in AoO	39%	<div style="width: 39%;"></div>
Reconstruction of home in AoO	26%	<div style="width: 26%;"></div>

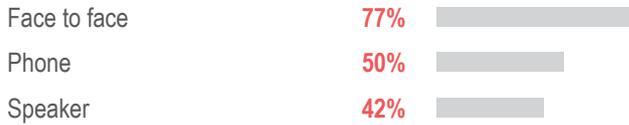
¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵



% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

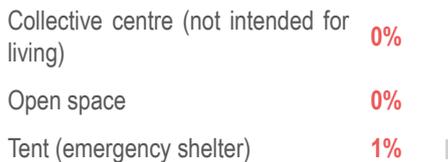


% of boys:



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

1% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

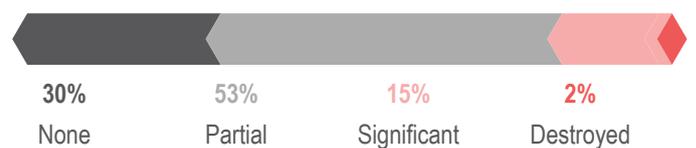
Handwashing facilities



Heater



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 94% of displaced households that reported having debt, 13% reported **rent** and 4% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

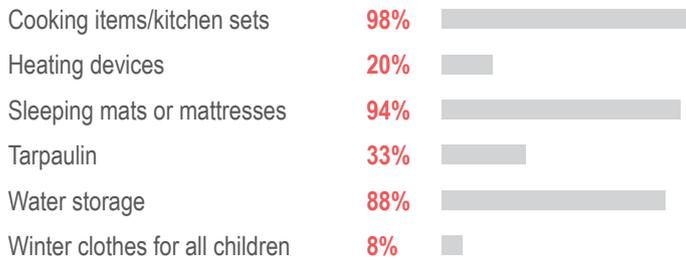
⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

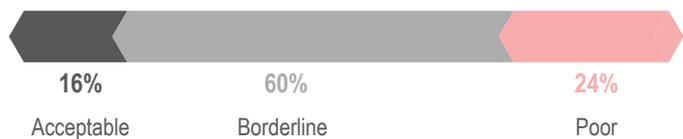
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵

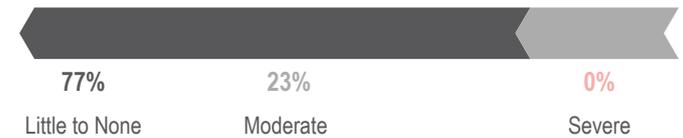


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

16% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

19% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported barriers were:**⁵

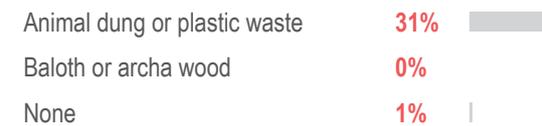


10% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

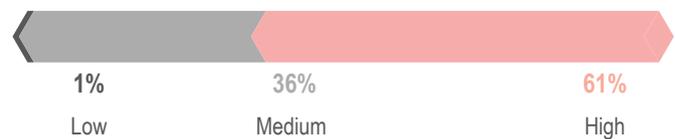
83% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

32% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



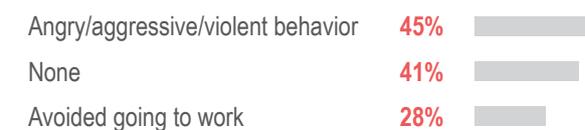
100% of displaced households used a **negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported coping strategies were:**⁵



42% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



59% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

98% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



47% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵

Daily labour- no contract	95%	<div style="width: 95%;"></div>
Borrowing loans	40%	<div style="width: 40%;"></div>
Agriculture	5%	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>



PROTECTION

9% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:**⁵

None	91%	<div style="width: 91%;"></div>
Attacks or harassment	7%	<div style="width: 7%;"></div>
Movement restrictions	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

20% of displaced households reported **awareness of explosive hazards** in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. **These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:**⁵

Impact on psychological wellbeing	97%	<div style="width: 97%;"></div>
Impact on livelihood or income	75%	<div style="width: 75%;"></div>
Restricted children's playing	42%	<div style="width: 42%;"></div>



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

62% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. **The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:**¹²

Water trucking / tankering	34%	<div style="width: 34%;"></div>
Surface water	28%	<div style="width: 28%;"></div>
Piped water - public	23%	<div style="width: 23%;"></div>

99% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

57% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:**⁵

No/Reduced employment opportunities	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Migration or displacement	54%	<div style="width: 54%;"></div>
More competition for jobs due to	31%	<div style="width: 31%;"></div>

36,805 AFN was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while **94%** of households reported being in debt. **The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:**⁵

Food	60%	<div style="width: 60%;"></div>
Rent	13%	<div style="width: 13%;"></div>
Healthcare	9%	<div style="width: 9%;"></div>

49% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:**⁵

None	51%	<div style="width: 51%;"></div>
COVID-19	46%	<div style="width: 46%;"></div>
Attacks or harassment	7%	<div style="width: 7%;"></div>

15% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

64% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy agreement**. **% of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:**

No agreement	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Safayee notebook	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Verbal agreement	64%	<div style="width: 64%;"></div>

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

No barriers	42%	<div style="width: 42%;"></div>
Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach	39%	<div style="width: 39%;"></div>
Purchasing water is too expensive	33%	<div style="width: 33%;"></div>

66% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved sanitation facility**. **% of households, by type of facility:**¹³

Family pit latrine, uncovered	42%	<div style="width: 42%;"></div>
Public or communal latrine	13%	<div style="width: 13%;"></div>
No facility	11%	<div style="width: 11%;"></div>

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	149
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	83
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	46
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	32
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



5/7 of districts assessed

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 51%		% of men: 49%	
0 - 17 yrs	76%	0 - 17 yrs	77%
18 - 59 yrs	21%	18 - 59 yrs	19%
60 yrs and older	3%	60 yrs and older	4%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	26%	<div style="width: 26%;"></div>
Primary	24%	<div style="width: 24%;"></div>
Vocational	19%	<div style="width: 19%;"></div>
Secondary	22%	<div style="width: 22%;"></div>
Post-Secondary	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
Technical	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>
University	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **17%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	61%	<div style="width: 61%;"></div>
COVID-19	46%	<div style="width: 46%;"></div>
Earthquake	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>
Flood	17%	<div style="width: 17%;"></div>
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
Drought	7%	<div style="width: 7%;"></div>
Other	40%	<div style="width: 40%;"></div>
None	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>

99% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

74% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴

60% of displaced households with at least one disabled member

11% of displaced households with an elderly head of household

3% of displaced households with a female head of household

Of the 93% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (76%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	85%	<div style="width: 85%;"></div>
Return to area of origin (AoO)	6%	<div style="width: 6%;"></div>
Move within Afghanistan	6%	<div style="width: 6%;"></div>

Of the 90% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

Safety and security in AoO	80%	<div style="width: 80%;"></div>
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	57%	<div style="width: 57%;"></div>
Better access to basic services	37%	<div style="width: 37%;"></div>

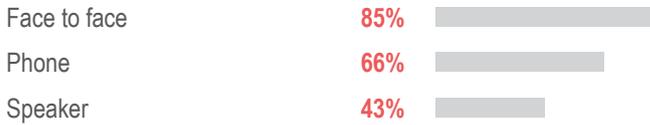
¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵



% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶

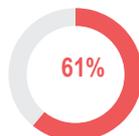


% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

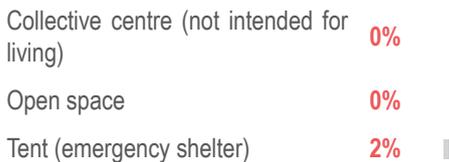


% of boys:



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

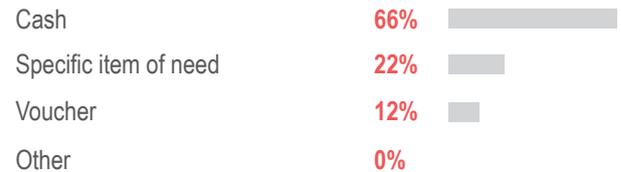
2% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

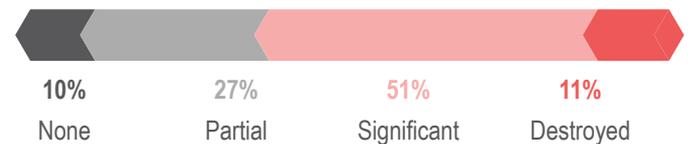
Handwashing facilities



Heater



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 96% of displaced households that reported having debt, 3% reported **rent** and 2% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

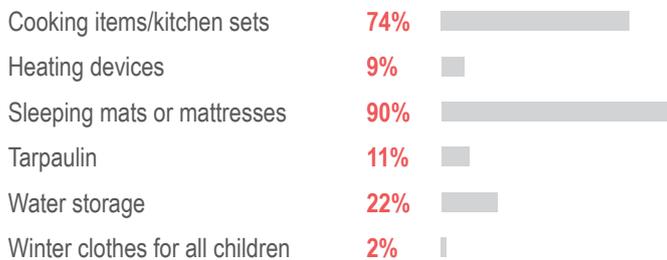
⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

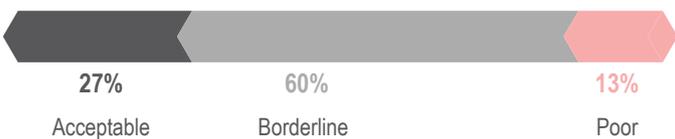
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵

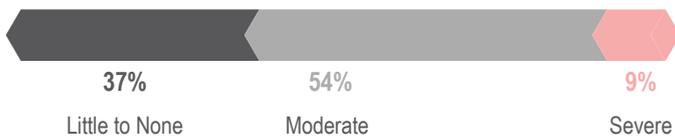


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

32% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

9% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported barriers were:**⁵

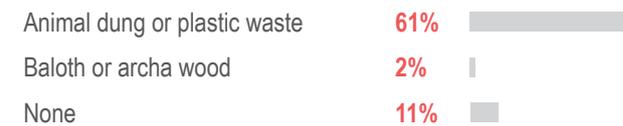


58% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

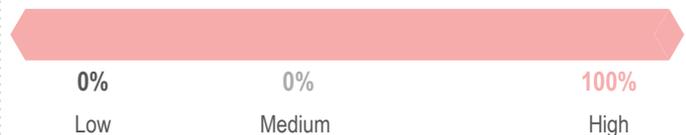
74% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

75% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



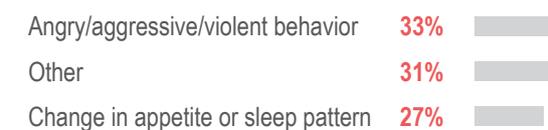
100% of displaced households used a **negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported coping strategies were:**⁵



28% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



73% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:

99%

63% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵

Daily labour- no contract	85%	<div style="width: 85%;"></div>
Borrowing loans	39%	<div style="width: 39%;"></div>
Agriculture	20%	<div style="width: 20%;"></div>



PROTECTION

32% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:⁵**

None	68%	<div style="width: 68%;"></div>
Movement restrictions	22%	<div style="width: 22%;"></div>
Explosive hazards	9%	<div style="width: 9%;"></div>

33% of displaced households reported **awareness of explosive hazards** in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. **These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵**

Impact on livelihood or income	85%	<div style="width: 85%;"></div>
Impact on psychological wellbeing	68%	<div style="width: 68%;"></div>
Restricted children's playing	53%	<div style="width: 53%;"></div>



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

53% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. **The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²**

Surface water	29%	<div style="width: 29%;"></div>
Spring, well or kariz - protected	29%	<div style="width: 29%;"></div>
Spring, well or kariz - unprotected	20%	<div style="width: 20%;"></div>

64% of displaced households reported **insufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

41% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵**

No/reduced employment opportunities	95%	<div style="width: 95%;"></div>
Migration or displacement	23%	<div style="width: 23%;"></div>
Costs of displacement	16%	<div style="width: 16%;"></div>

54939 was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while **96%** of households reported being **in debt**. **The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵**

Food	44%	<div style="width: 44%;"></div>
Healthcare	34%	<div style="width: 34%;"></div>
Costs of displacement	8%	<div style="width: 8%;"></div>

42% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:⁵**

None	58%	<div style="width: 58%;"></div>
Movement restrictions	19%	<div style="width: 19%;"></div>
Explosive hazards	18%	<div style="width: 18%;"></div>

41% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

18% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy agreement**. **% of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:**

No agreement	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Safayee notebook	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Verbal agreement	18%	<div style="width: 18%;"></div>

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

Not enough containers to fetch and store water	69%	<div style="width: 69%;"></div>
Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach	42%	<div style="width: 42%;"></div>
Insufficient number of water points	20%	<div style="width: 20%;"></div>

69% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved sanitation facility**. **% of households, by type of facility:¹³**

Family pit latrine, uncovered	48%	<div style="width: 48%;"></div>
Public or communal latrine	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
No facility	20%	<div style="width: 20%;"></div>

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Northeast Badakhshan

WoAA | 2020
AFGHANISTAN

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	182
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	124
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	30
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	26
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	611



5/28 of districts assessed

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 49%		% of men: 51%	
0 - 17 yrs	76%	0 - 17 yrs	76%
18 - 59 yrs	21%	18 - 59 yrs	21%
60 yrs and older	2%	60 yrs and older	3%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	17%	<div style="width: 17%;"></div>
Primary	17%	<div style="width: 17%;"></div>
Vocational	27%	<div style="width: 27%;"></div>
Secondary	25%	<div style="width: 25%;"></div>
Post-Secondary	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>
Technical	7%	<div style="width: 7%;"></div>
University	6%	<div style="width: 6%;"></div>

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **15%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	66%	<div style="width: 66%;"></div>
COVID-19	48%	<div style="width: 48%;"></div>
Earthquake	16%	<div style="width: 16%;"></div>
Flood	19%	<div style="width: 19%;"></div>
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Drought	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>
Other	8%	<div style="width: 8%;"></div>
None	9%	<div style="width: 9%;"></div>

44% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

26% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴

12% of displaced households with at least one disabled member

8% of displaced households with an elderly head of household

6% of displaced households with a female head of household

Of the 82% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (92%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	90%	<div style="width: 90%;"></div>
Don't know	6%	<div style="width: 6%;"></div>
Return to area of origin (AoO)	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>

Of the 90% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

None - do not ever intend to return	57%	<div style="width: 57%;"></div>
Safety and security in AoO	33%	<div style="width: 33%;"></div>
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	30%	<div style="width: 30%;"></div>

¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵



% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers via a phone (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

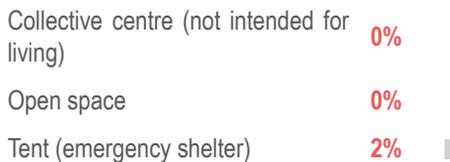


% of boys:

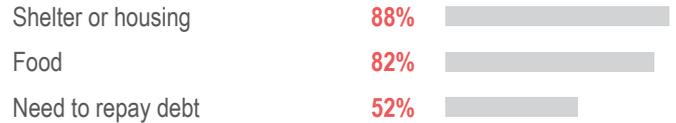


EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

2% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

Handwashing facilities



Heater



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 91% of displaced households that reported having debt, 13% reported **rent** and 4% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

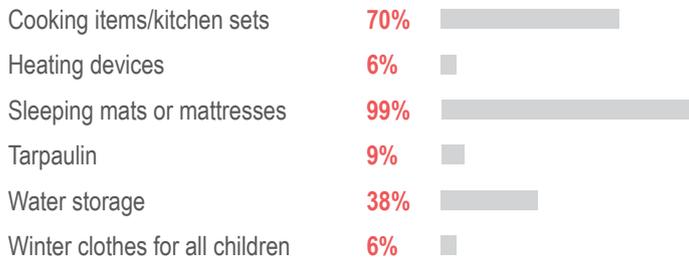
⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

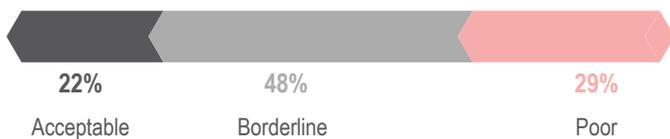
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵

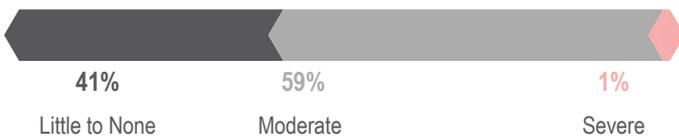


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

30% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

10% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported barriers were:**⁵

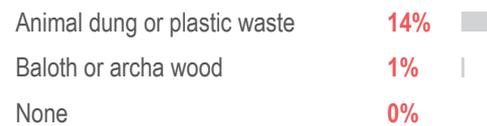


18% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

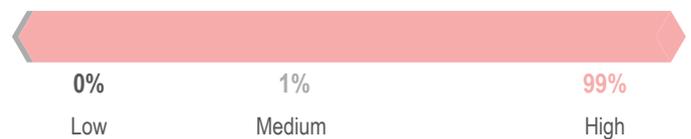
80% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

15% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



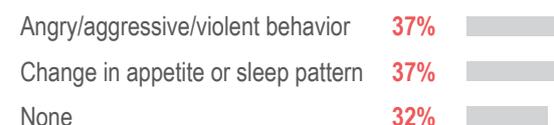
100% of displaced households used a **negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported coping strategies were:**⁵



31% of displaced households reported a **serious illness** in the 30 days prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported coping strategies were:**⁵



62% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



31% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵



30% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵**

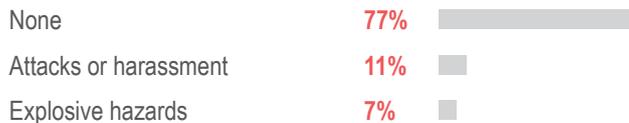


67,402 AFN was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while **91%** of households reported being in debt. **The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵**



PROTECTION

33% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:⁵**



36% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:⁵**



46% of displaced households reported **awareness of explosive hazards** in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. **These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵**



20% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

50% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy agreement**. **% of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:**

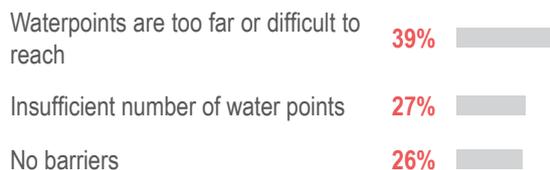


WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

5% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. **The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²**

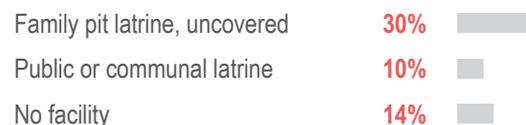


Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵



99% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

54% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved sanitation facility**. **% of households, by type of facility:¹³**



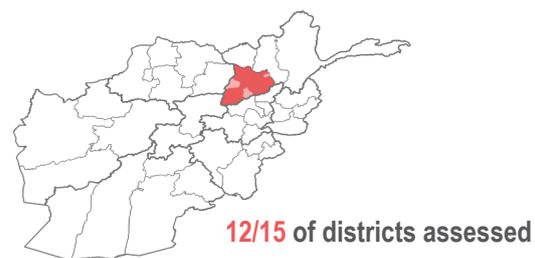
¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	163
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	48
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	45
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	69
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 46%		% of men: 55%	
0 - 17 yrs	77%	0 - 17 yrs	74%
18 - 59 yrs	23%	18 - 59 yrs	26%
60 yrs and older	0%	60 yrs and older	1%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	52%	
Primary	30%	
Vocational	10%	
Secondary	5%	
Post-Secondary	0%	
Technical	2%	
University	1%	

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **43%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	91%	
COVID-19	74%	
Earthquake	4%	
Flood	11%	
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	
Drought	44%	
Other	2%	
None	2%	

37% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

9% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴

4% of displaced households with at least one disabled member

2% of displaced households with an elderly head of household

3% of displaced households with a female head of household

Of the **97%** of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (**96%**).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	72%	
Return to area of origin (AoO)	23%	
Don't know	3%	

Of the **72%** of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

Safety and security in AoO	56%	
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	48%	
Reconstruction of home in AoO	47%	

¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵

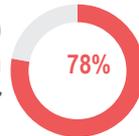


% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

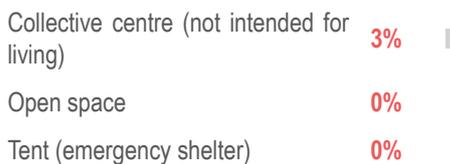


% of boys:



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

3% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

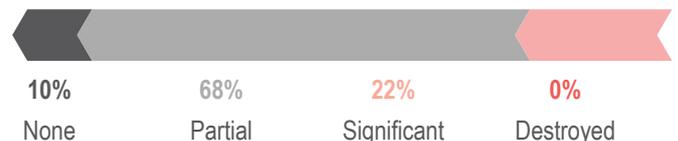
Handwashing facilities



Heater



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 42% of displaced households that reported having debt, 8% reported **rent** and 8% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

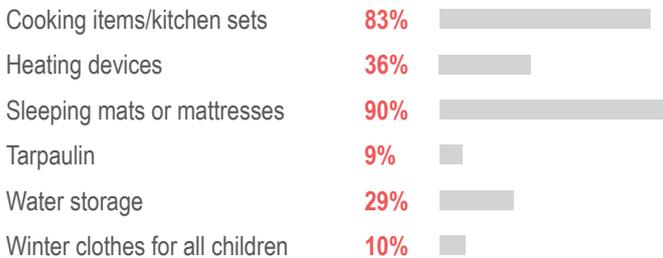
⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵

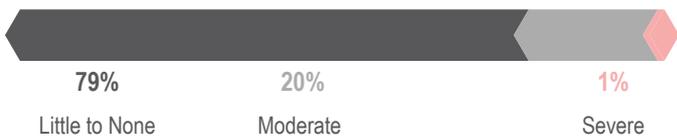


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



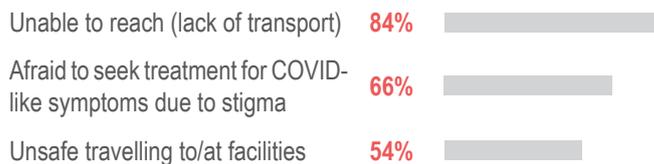
% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

39% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

37% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵

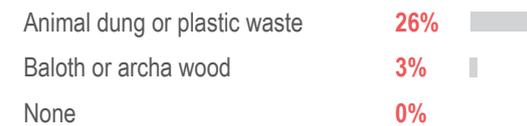


34% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

91% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

29% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



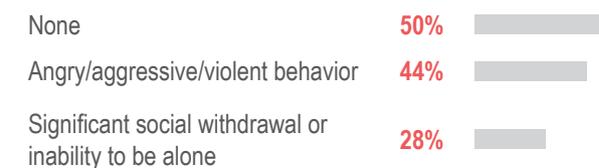
100% of displaced households used a **negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



5% of displaced households reported a **serious illness** in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



50% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. The most commonly reported changes were:⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:

36%

3% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵

Agriculture	63%	<div style="width: 63%;"></div>
Livestock	46%	<div style="width: 46%;"></div>
Daily labour- no contract	39%	<div style="width: 39%;"></div>



PROTECTION

76% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:⁵**

Attacks or harassment	47%	<div style="width: 47%;"></div>
None	24%	<div style="width: 24%;"></div>
Explosive hazards	17%	<div style="width: 17%;"></div>

13% of displaced households reported **awareness of explosive hazards** in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. **These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵**

Decision to relocate/move	87%	<div style="width: 87%;"></div>
Impact livelihood or income	28%	<div style="width: 28%;"></div>
Impact on psychological wellbeing	24%	<div style="width: 24%;"></div>



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

63% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. **The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²**

Spring, well or kariz - protected	30%	<div style="width: 30%;"></div>
Surface water	29%	<div style="width: 29%;"></div>
Spring, well or kariz - unprotected	27%	<div style="width: 27%;"></div>

97% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

34% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵**

No/reduced employment opportunities	82%	<div style="width: 82%;"></div>
Competition from displaced	22%	<div style="width: 22%;"></div>
Migration or displacement	11%	<div style="width: 11%;"></div>

93,563 AFN was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while **42%** of households reported being in debt. **The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵**

Food	32%	<div style="width: 32%;"></div>
Costs of displacement	29%	<div style="width: 29%;"></div>
Healthcare	18%	<div style="width: 18%;"></div>

62% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:⁵**

Attacks or harassment	46%	<div style="width: 46%;"></div>
None	38%	<div style="width: 38%;"></div>
COVID-19	26%	<div style="width: 26%;"></div>

12% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

42% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy agreement**. **% of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:**

No agreement	5%	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>
Safayee notebook	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>
Verbal agreement	35%	<div style="width: 35%;"></div>

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

No barriers	48%	<div style="width: 48%;"></div>
Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach	29%	<div style="width: 29%;"></div>
Not enough containers to fetch and store water	24%	<div style="width: 24%;"></div>

30% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved sanitation facility**. **% of households, by type of facility:¹³**

Family pit latrine, uncovered	11%	<div style="width: 11%;"></div>
Public or communal latrine	17%	<div style="width: 17%;"></div>
No facility	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	179
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	85
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	38
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	49
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



7/10 of districts assessed

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 42%		% of men: 58%	
0 - 17 yrs	75%	0 - 17 yrs	67%
18 - 59 yrs	23%	18 - 59 yrs	31%
60 yrs and older	2%	60 yrs and older	2%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	7%	■
Primary	8%	■
Vocational	10%	■
Secondary	48%	■
Post-Secondary	1%	
Technical	13%	■
University	14%	■

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **14%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	93%	■
COVID-19	56%	■
Earthquake	4%	■
Flood	16%	■
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	■
Drought	5%	■
Other	2%	
None	1%	

13% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

36% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴

8% of displaced households with at least one disabled member

13% of displaced households with an elderly head of household

15% of displaced households with a female head of household

Of the 95% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was severe damage to/loss of shelter (83%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	38%	■
Return to area of origin (AoO)	23%	■
Move within Afghanistan	17%	■

Of the 72% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

Safety and security in AoO	79%	■
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	61%	■
Knowledge about the presence of explosive hazards	29%	■

¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵



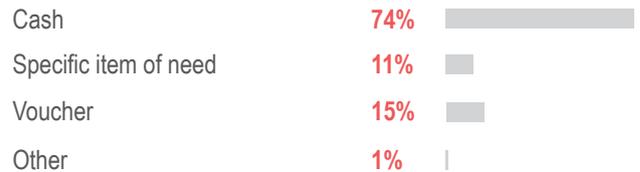
% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a religious leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:



% of boys:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

Handwashing facilities

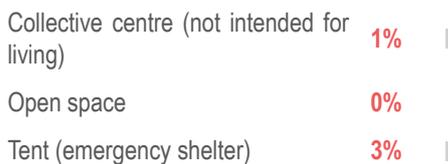


Heater

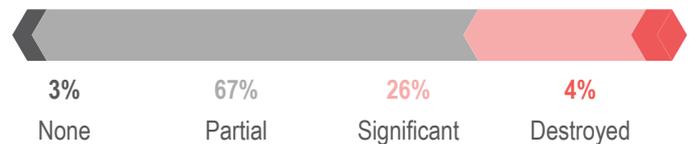


EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

3% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 66% of displaced households that reported having debt, 9% reported **rent** and 13% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

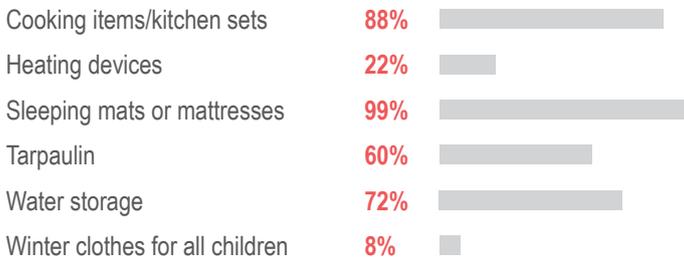
⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

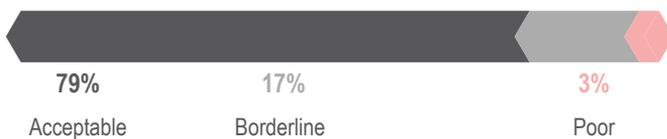
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵

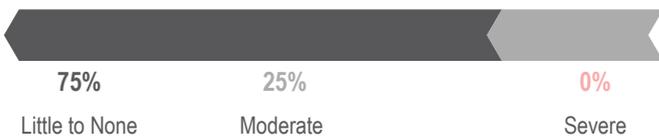


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



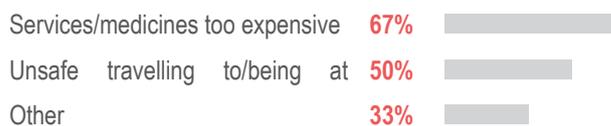
% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

3% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

3% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵

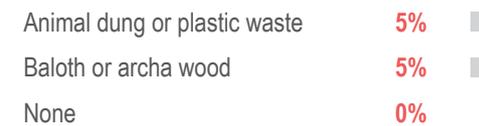


5% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

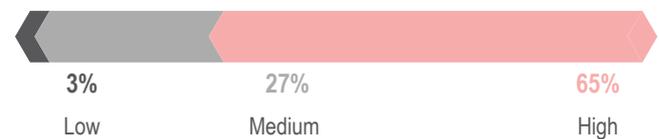
44% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

10% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



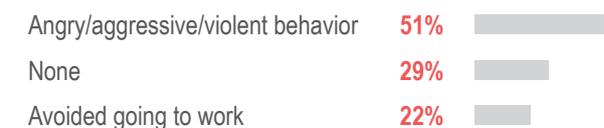
99% of displaced households **used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



12% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



71% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. The most commonly reported changes were:⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

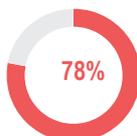
⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

78% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



12% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵

Daily labour- no contract	65%	<div style="width: 65%;"></div>
Livestock	29%	<div style="width: 29%;"></div>
Agriculture	28%	<div style="width: 28%;"></div>



PROTECTION

68% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:⁵**

Attacks or harassment	38%	<div style="width: 38%;"></div>
None	32%	<div style="width: 32%;"></div>
Movement restrictions	29%	<div style="width: 29%;"></div>

61% of displaced households reported **awareness of explosive hazards** in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. **These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵**

Impact on psychological wellbeing	94%	<div style="width: 94%;"></div>
Limited access to basic services	76%	<div style="width: 76%;"></div>
Decision to relocate/move	71%	<div style="width: 71%;"></div>



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

22% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. **The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²**

Handpump (pumped well) - public	55%	<div style="width: 55%;"></div>
Spring, well or kariz - unprotected	21%	<div style="width: 21%;"></div>
Handpump (pumped well) - private	14%	<div style="width: 14%;"></div>

93% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

55% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵**

Migration or displacement	86%	<div style="width: 86%;"></div>
Competition from displaced	75%	<div style="width: 75%;"></div>
No/reduced employment	66%	<div style="width: 66%;"></div>

22,873 AFN was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while **66%** of households reported being in debt. **The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵**

Cost of displacement	38%	<div style="width: 38%;"></div>
COVID-19	14%	<div style="width: 14%;"></div>
Shelter repairs	13%	<div style="width: 13%;"></div>

84% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:⁵**

COVID-19	49%	<div style="width: 49%;"></div>
Explosive hazards	34%	<div style="width: 34%;"></div>
Attacks or harassment	33%	<div style="width: 33%;"></div>

28% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

44% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy agreement**. **% of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:**

No agreement	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>
Safayee notebook	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>
Verbal agreement	38%	<div style="width: 38%;"></div>

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

Not enough containers to fetch and store water	39%	<div style="width: 39%;"></div>
No barriers	35%	<div style="width: 35%;"></div>
Insufficient number of water points	22%	<div style="width: 22%;"></div>

57% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved sanitation facility**. **% of households, by type of facility:¹³**

Family pit latrine, uncovered	47%	<div style="width: 47%;"></div>
Public or communal latrine	9%	<div style="width: 9%;"></div>
No facility	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	175
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	84
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	41
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	62
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 51%		% of men: 49%	
0 - 17 yrs	75%	0 - 17 yrs	73%
18 - 59 yrs	25%	18 - 59 yrs	26%
60 yrs and older	0%	60 yrs and older	2%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	39%	
Primary	24%	
Vocational	16%	
Secondary	12%	
Post-Secondary	0%	
Technical	2%	
University	6%	

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **4%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	86%	
COVID-19	46%	
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	7%	
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	
Drought	21%	
Other	3%	
None	5%	

45% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

10% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴

4% of displaced households with at least one disabled member

4% of displaced households with an elderly head of household

2% of displaced households with a female head of household

Of the **89%** of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (**98%**).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	58%	
Don't know	30%	
Refused to answer	6%	

Of the **58%** of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

Safety and security in AoO	44%	
None - do not ever intend to return	37%	
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	33%	

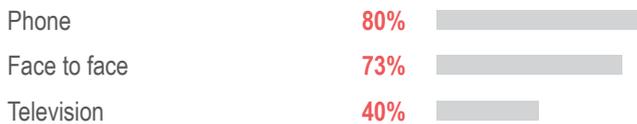
¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵



% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

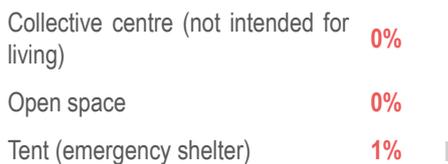


% of boys:



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

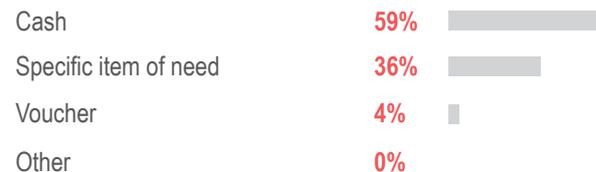
1% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

Handwashing facilities



Heater



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 31% of displaced households that reported having debt, 4% reported **rent** and 10% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

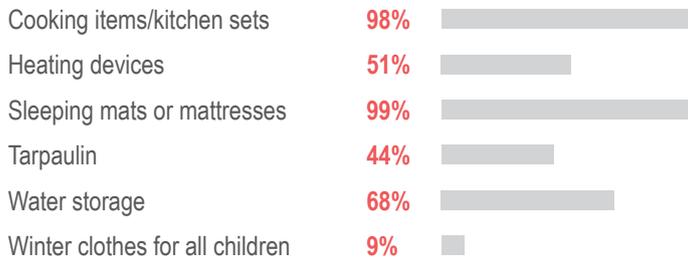
⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

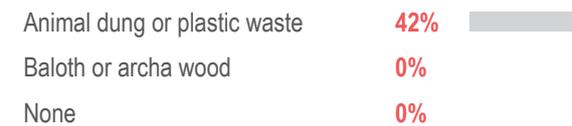
% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵



42% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

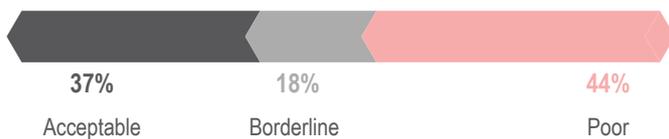
42% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

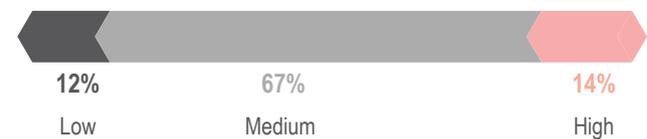


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



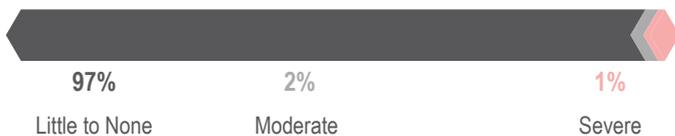
% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



99% of displaced households used a **negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



20% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



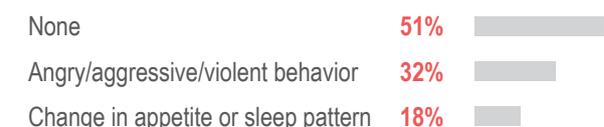
HEALTH

18% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

4% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵



49% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. The most commonly reported changes were:⁵



23% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



5% of displaced households relying on an unsustainable income source as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵



PROTECTION

43% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:⁵



12% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵



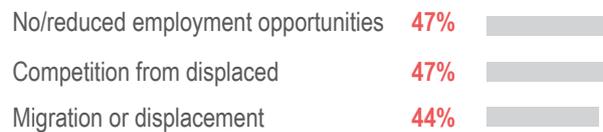
WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

20% of displaced households were using an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²



99% of displaced households reported sufficient water access to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

60% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵



35,363 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 31% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵



67% of displaced households reported a security concern regarding their community. These were the most common concerns reported:⁵

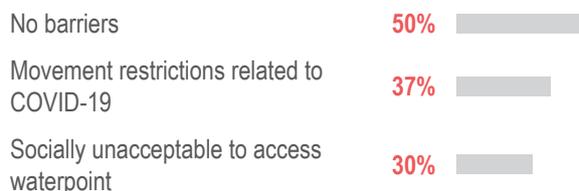


5% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

58% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:



Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵



47% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility:¹³



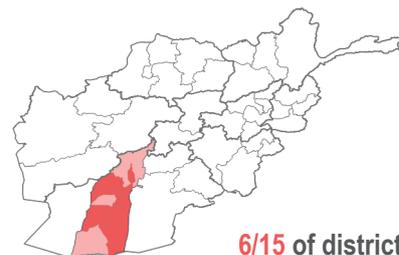
¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	188
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	145
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	14
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	6
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



6/15 of districts assessed

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 44%		% of men: 56%	
0 - 17 yrs	84%	0 - 17 yrs	81%
18 - 59 yrs	16%	18 - 59 yrs	19%
60 yrs and older	0%	60 yrs and older	1%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	72%	<div style="width: 72%;"></div>
Primary	19%	<div style="width: 19%;"></div>
Vocational	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>
Secondary	6%	<div style="width: 6%;"></div>
Post-Secondary	0%	
Technical	0%	
University	0%	

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **1%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	98%	<div style="width: 98%;"></div>
COVID-19	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	5%	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	
Drought	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>
Other	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>
None	0%	

20% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

4% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴

4% of displaced households with at least one disabled member

0% of displaced households with an elderly head of household

0% of displaced households with a female head of household

Of the 99% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (84%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	96%	<div style="width: 96%;"></div>
Return to AoO	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>
Don't know	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

Of the 96% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

None - do not ever intend to return	71%	<div style="width: 71%;"></div>
Safety and security in AoO	27%	<div style="width: 27%;"></div>
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	6%	<div style="width: 6%;"></div>

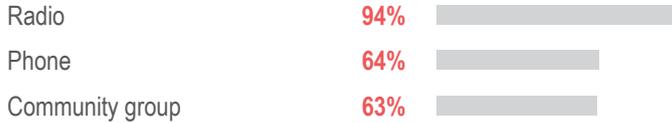
¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵



% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

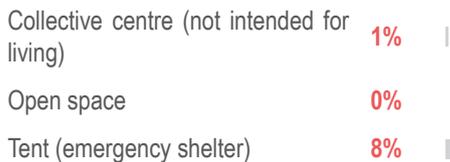


% of boys:

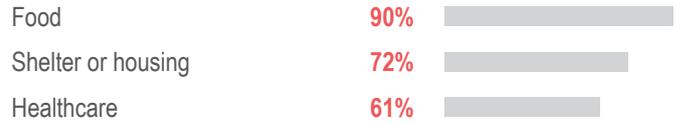


EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

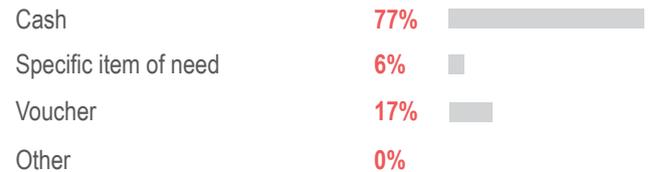
9% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

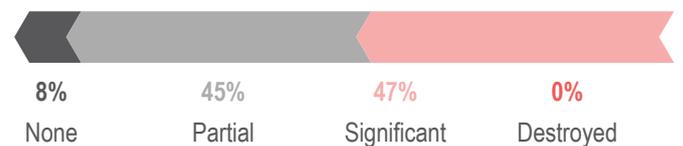
Handwashing facilities



Heater



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 99% of displaced households that reported having debt, 1% reported **rent** and 1% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

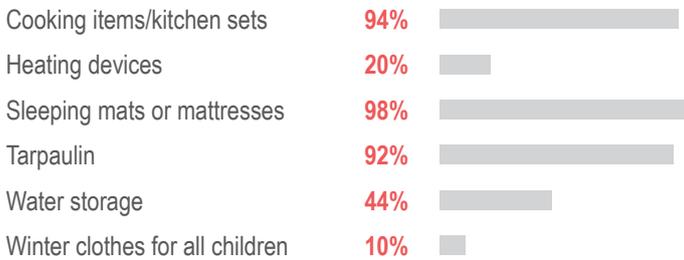
⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

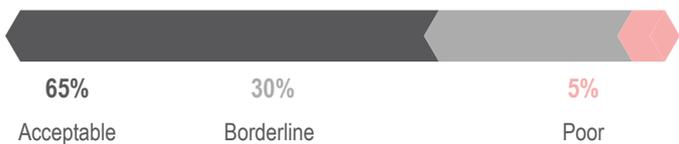
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵

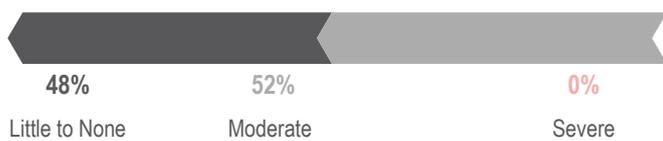


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

39% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

20% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported barriers were:**⁵

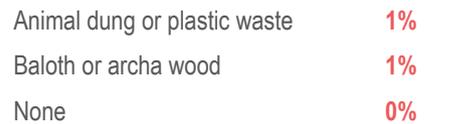


23% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre was a one hour walk or more.**

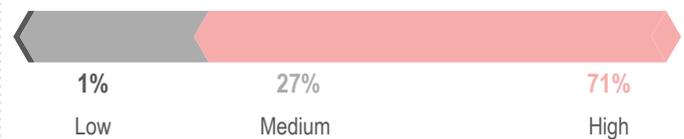
50% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

2% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



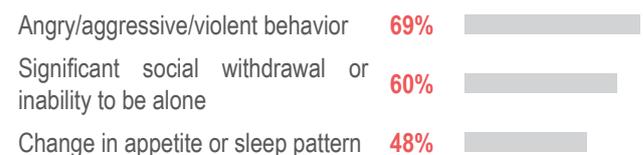
100% of displaced households used a **negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported coping strategies were:**⁵



45% of displaced households reported a **serious illness** in the 30 days prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported coping strategies were:**⁵



95% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

95% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



4% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵

Daily labour- no contract	69%	<div style="width: 69%;"></div>
Agriculture	52%	<div style="width: 52%;"></div>
Livestock	25%	<div style="width: 25%;"></div>



PROTECTION

100% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:⁵**

Attacks or harassment	70%	<div style="width: 70%;"></div>
Explosive hazards	62%	<div style="width: 62%;"></div>
Movement restrictions	49%	<div style="width: 49%;"></div>

27% of displaced households reported **awareness of explosive hazards** in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. **These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵**

Decision to relocate/move	96%	<div style="width: 96%;"></div>
Impact on livelihood or income	21%	<div style="width: 21%;"></div>
Impact on psychological wellbeing	17%	<div style="width: 17%;"></div>



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

10% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. **The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²**

Handpump (pumped well) - public	71%	<div style="width: 71%;"></div>
Handpump (pumped well) - private	19%	<div style="width: 19%;"></div>
Surface water	10%	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>

100% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

96% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵**

No/Reduced employment opportunities	98%	<div style="width: 98%;"></div>
Migration or displacement	61%	<div style="width: 61%;"></div>
Competition with displaced	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

17,557 AFN was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while **99%** of households reported being **in debt**. **The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵**

Food	71%	<div style="width: 71%;"></div>
Wedding / Celebrations	14%	<div style="width: 14%;"></div>
Healthcare	9%	<div style="width: 9%;"></div>

100% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:⁵**

Attacks or harassment	71%	<div style="width: 71%;"></div>
COVID-19	55%	<div style="width: 55%;"></div>
Movement restrictions	49%	<div style="width: 49%;"></div>

67% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

98% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy agreement**. **% of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:**

No agreement	81%	<div style="width: 81%;"></div>
Safayee notebook	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Verbal agreement	16%	<div style="width: 16%;"></div>

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

Socially unacceptable to access waterpoint	86%	<div style="width: 86%;"></div>
Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach	49%	<div style="width: 49%;"></div>
Too high risk to access water source	24%	<div style="width: 24%;"></div>

68% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved sanitation facility**. **% of households, by type of facility:¹³**

Family pit latrine, uncovered	56%	<div style="width: 56%;"></div>
Public or communal latrine	9%	<div style="width: 9%;"></div>
No facility	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	0
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	136
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	23
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	5
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	661



8/18 of districts assessed

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 49%		% of men: 52%	
0 - 17 yrs	80%	0 - 17 yrs	82%
18 - 59 yrs	19%	18 - 59 yrs	18%
60 yrs and older	1%	60 yrs and older	1%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	77%	
Primary	21%	
Vocational	2%	
Secondary	1%	
Post-Secondary	0%	
Technical	0%	
University	0%	

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **4%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	73%	
COVID-19	62%	
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	8%	
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	
Drought	1%	
Other	2%	
None	2%	

96% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

5% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴

4% of displaced households with at least one disabled member

1% of displaced households with an elderly head of household

0% of displaced households with a female head of household

Of the **79%** of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (**97%**).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	98%	
Return to area of origin	2%	
Don't know	0%	

Of the **98%** of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

None - do not intend to return	60%	
Safety and security in AoO	31%	
Financial means to pay for transport back to AoO	11%	

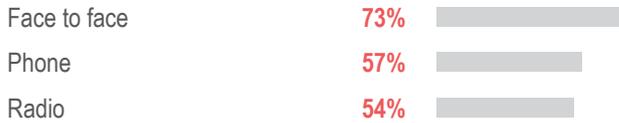
¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵



% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

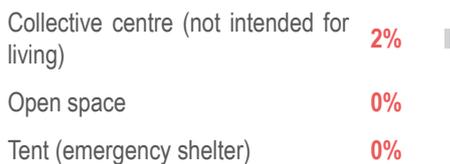


% of boys:

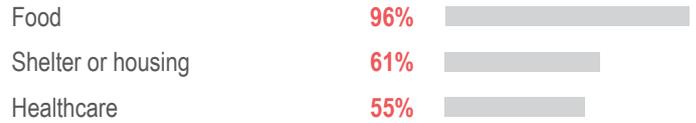


EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

2% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

Handwashing facilities



Heater



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 88% of displaced households that reported having debt, 33% reported **rent** and 3% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

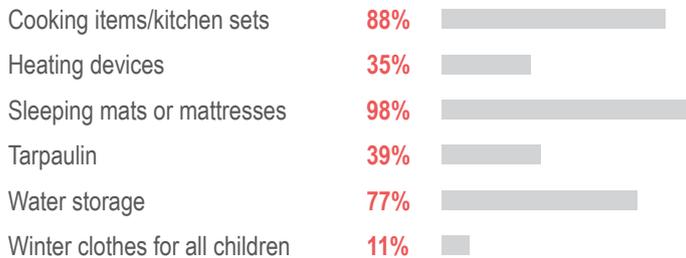
⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

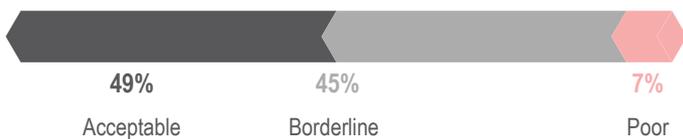
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵

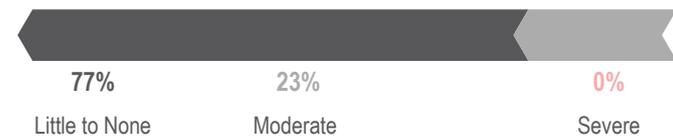


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

37% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

9% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported barriers were:**⁵

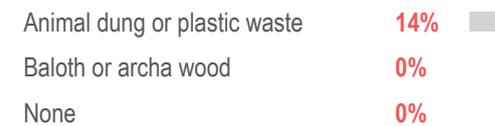


16% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

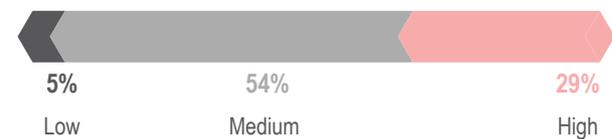
66% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

14% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



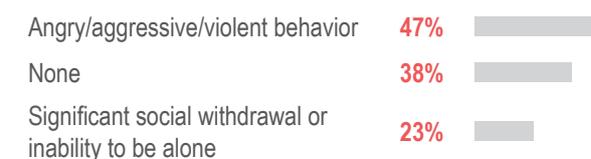
100% of displaced households used a **negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported coping strategies were:**⁵



23% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



62% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



21% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵



48% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵**



12,543 AFN was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while **88%** of households reported being in debt. **The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵**



PROTECTION

29% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:⁵**



50% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:⁵**



12% of displaced households reported **awareness of explosive hazards** in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. **These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵**



11% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

26% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy agreement**. **% of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:**



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

24% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. **The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²**

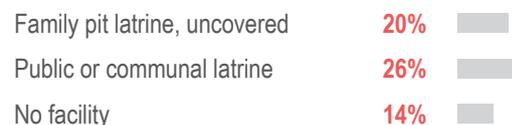


100% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵



60% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved sanitation facility**. **% of households, by type of facility:¹³**



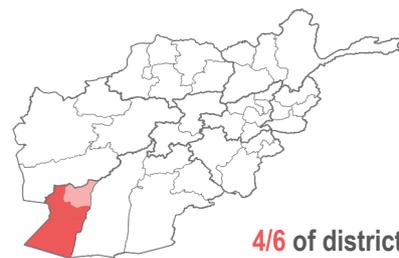
¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	159
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	99
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	49
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	15
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



4/6 of districts assessed

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 47%		% of men: 53%	
0 - 17 yrs	81%	0 - 17 yrs	80%
18 - 59 yrs	18%	18 - 59 yrs	18%
60 yrs and older	1%	60 yrs and older	2%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	53%	
Primary	28%	
Vocational	6%	
Secondary	10%	
Post-Secondary	0%	
Technical	1%	
University	2%	

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **1%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	40%	
COVID-19	25%	
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	1%	
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	
Drought	13%	
Other	1%	
None	46%	

97% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

27% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴

13% of displaced households with at least one disabled member

8% of displaced households with an elderly head of household

6% of displaced households with a female head of household

Of the **50%** of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (**99%**).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location **100%**

Of the **100%** of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

None - do not ever intend to return **59%**

Livelihood opportunities in AoO **38%**

Safety and security in AoO **35%**

¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵

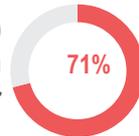


% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to the local authorities/police (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

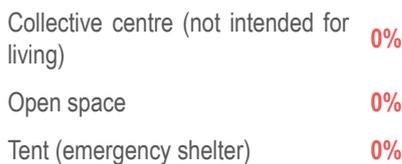


% of boys:



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

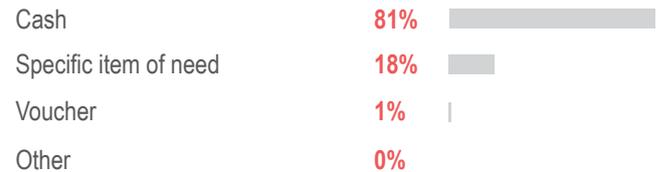
0% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

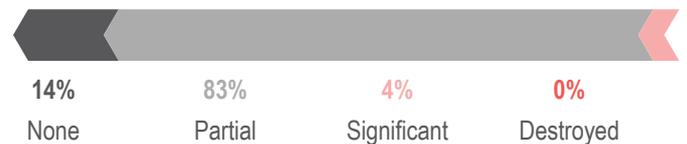
Handwashing facilities



Heater



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 82% of displaced households that reported having debt, 0% reported **rent** and 1% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

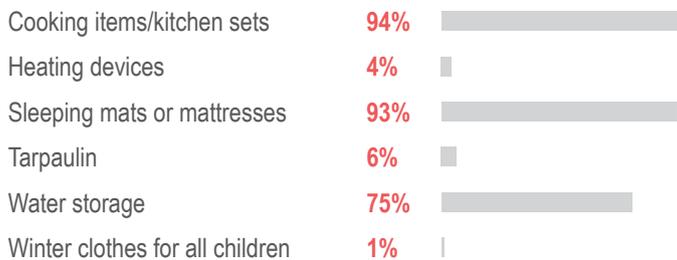
⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

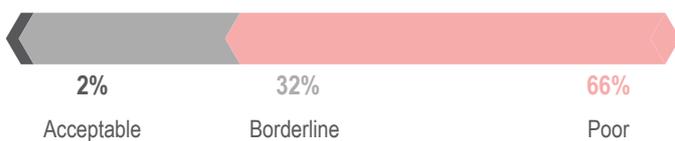
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵

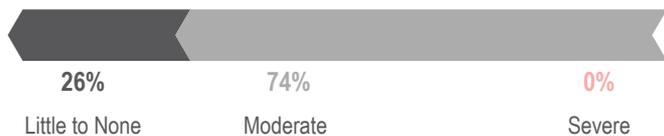


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

53% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

9% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported barriers were:**⁵

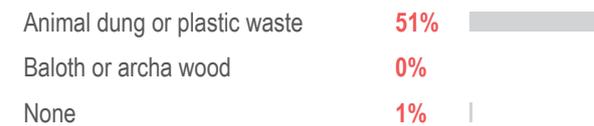


12% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

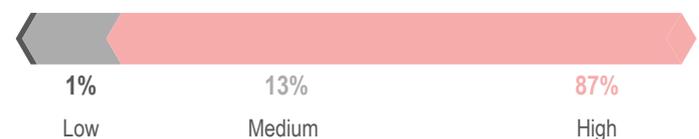
81% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

52% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



99% of displaced households **used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported coping strategies were:**⁵



17% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported coping strategies were:**⁵



8% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



4% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵

Daily labour- no contract	93%	<div style="width: 93%;"></div>
Agriculture	7%	<div style="width: 7%;"></div>
Borrowing loans	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>



PROTECTION

33% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:⁵**

None	67%	<div style="width: 67%;"></div>
Movement restrictions	31%	<div style="width: 31%;"></div>
Other	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

16% of displaced households reported **awareness of explosive hazards** in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. **These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵**

Impact on psychological wellbeing	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Negative impact on livelihood or	95%	<div style="width: 95%;"></div>
Restricted to playing and recreation	17%	<div style="width: 17%;"></div>



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

72% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. **The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²**

Water trucking / tankering	55%	<div style="width: 55%;"></div>
Spring, well or kariz - protected	25%	<div style="width: 25%;"></div>
Spring, well or kariz - unprotected	17%	<div style="width: 17%;"></div>

91% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

2% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵**

No/reduced employment opportunities	96%	<div style="width: 96%;"></div>
Migration or displacement	95%	<div style="width: 95%;"></div>
More competition from displaced	28%	<div style="width: 28%;"></div>

53,713 AFN was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while **82%** of households reported being in debt. **The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵**

Food	61%	<div style="width: 61%;"></div>
Healthcare	30%	<div style="width: 30%;"></div>
Wedding / Celebrations	5%	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>

39% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:⁵**

None	61%	<div style="width: 61%;"></div>
COVID-19	37%	<div style="width: 37%;"></div>
Movement restrictions	13%	<div style="width: 13%;"></div>

5% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

87% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy agreement**. **% of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:**

No agreement	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Safayee notebook	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Verbal agreement	87%	<div style="width: 87%;"></div>

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

Purchasing water is too expensive	63%	<div style="width: 63%;"></div>
Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach	30%	<div style="width: 30%;"></div>
Not enough containers to fetch and store water	22%	<div style="width: 22%;"></div>

30% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved sanitation facility**. **% of households, by type of facility:¹³**

Family pit latrine, uncovered	30%	<div style="width: 30%;"></div>
Public or communal latrine	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
No facility	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	0
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	196
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	0
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	0
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



3/7 of districts assessed

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 46%		% of men: 54%	
0 - 17 yrs	81%	0 - 17 yrs	81%
18 - 59 yrs	19%	18 - 59 yrs	19%
60 yrs and older	0%	60 yrs and older	0%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	92%	
Primary	4%	
Vocational	2%	
Secondary	3%	
Post-Secondary	0%	
Technical	0%	
University	0%	

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **26%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	89%	
COVID-19	1%	
Earthquake	2%	
Flood	51%	
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	29%	
Drought	7%	
Other	14%	
None	0%	

18% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

0% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴

0% of displaced households with at least one disabled member

0% of displaced households with an elderly head of household

0% of displaced households with a female head of household

Of the **100%** of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (**96%**).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	93%	
Return to area of origin (AoO)	4%	
Refused to answer	2%	

Of the **93%** of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

Safety and security in AoO	51%	
Functioning markets in AoO	42%	
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	41%	

¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵



% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

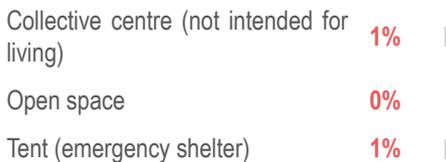


% of boys:



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

1% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

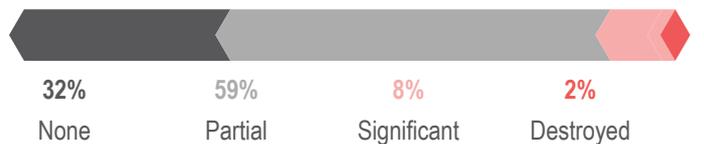
Handwashing facilities



Heater



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 89% of displaced households that reported having debt, 3% reported **rent** and 1% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

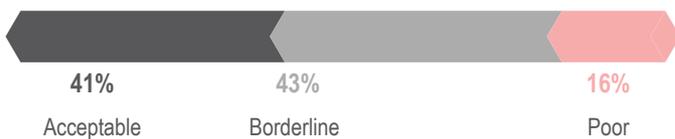
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵

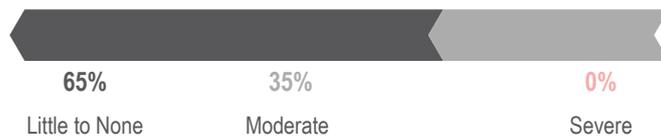


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



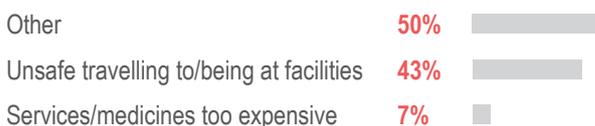
% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

4% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

7% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵

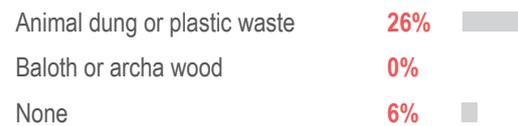


7% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

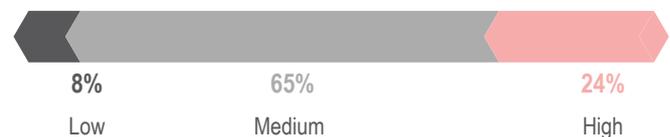
95% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

32% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



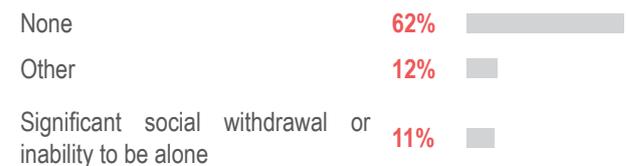
96% of displaced households **used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



13% of displaced households reported a **serious illness** in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



38% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. The most commonly reported changes were:⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:

34%

2% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵

Daily labour- no contract	90%	<div style="width: 90%;"></div>
Small business	25%	<div style="width: 25%;"></div>
Livestock	5%	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>



PROTECTION

82% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:⁵**

Movement restrictions	49%	<div style="width: 49%;"></div>
Attacks or harassment	40%	<div style="width: 40%;"></div>
None	18%	<div style="width: 18%;"></div>

28% of displaced households reported **awareness of explosive hazards** in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. **These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵**

Impact on psychological wellbeing	49%	<div style="width: 49%;"></div>
Decision to relocate/move	24%	<div style="width: 24%;"></div>
Other	22%	<div style="width: 22%;"></div>



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

38% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. **The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²**

Spring, well or kariz - protected	41%	<div style="width: 41%;"></div>
Water trucking / tankering	24%	<div style="width: 24%;"></div>
Handpump (pumped well) - private	18%	<div style="width: 18%;"></div>

98% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

65% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵**

No/reduced employment opportunities	98%	<div style="width: 98%;"></div>
Migration or displacement	64%	<div style="width: 64%;"></div>
Competition from displaced	20%	<div style="width: 20%;"></div>

8,007 AFN was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while **89%** of households reported being in debt. **The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵**

Food	87%	<div style="width: 87%;"></div>
Healthcare	5%	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>
Extra costs of hosting displaced	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>

88% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:⁵**

Movement restrictions	48%	<div style="width: 48%;"></div>
Attacks or harassment	44%	<div style="width: 44%;"></div>
None	12%	<div style="width: 12%;"></div>

5% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

66% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy agreement**. **% of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:**

No agreement	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
Safayee notebook	22%	<div style="width: 22%;"></div>
Verbal agreement	43%	<div style="width: 43%;"></div>

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

No barriers	94%	<div style="width: 94%;"></div>
Movement restrictions related to COVID-19	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>
Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>

51% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved sanitation facility**. **% of households, by type of facility:¹³**

Family pit latrine, uncovered	9%	<div style="width: 9%;"></div>
Public or communal latrine	42%	<div style="width: 42%;"></div>
No facility	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	136
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	132
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	21
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	14
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



6/11 of districts assessed

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 50%		% of men: 50%	
0 - 17 yrs	83%	0 - 17 yrs	82%
18 - 59 yrs	16%	18 - 59 yrs	16%
60 yrs and older	1%	60 yrs and older	1%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	52%	<div style="width: 52%;"></div>
Primary	25%	<div style="width: 25%;"></div>
Vocational	17%	<div style="width: 17%;"></div>
Secondary	6%	<div style="width: 6%;"></div>
Post-Secondary	0%	
Technical	0%	
University	0%	

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **53%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	99%	<div style="width: 99%;"></div>
COVID-19	43%	<div style="width: 43%;"></div>
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	11%	<div style="width: 11%;"></div>
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	23%	<div style="width: 23%;"></div>
Drought	9%	<div style="width: 9%;"></div>
Other	52%	<div style="width: 52%;"></div>
None	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

 **39%** of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

 **11%** of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴

 **5%** of displaced households with at least one disabled member

 **4%** of displaced households with an elderly head of household

 **2%** of displaced households with a female head of household

Of the **99%** of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was limited access to food (**96%**).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	96%	<div style="width: 96%;"></div>
Move within Afghanistan	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>
Return to area of origin (AoO)	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

Of the **96%** of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

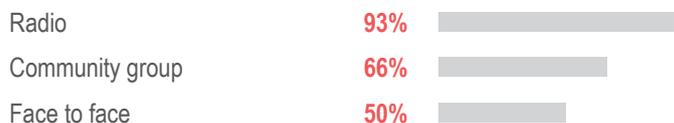
Safety and security in AoO	88%	<div style="width: 88%;"></div>
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	48%	<div style="width: 48%;"></div>
Knowledge about the presence of explosive hazards	27%	<div style="width: 27%;"></div>

¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵



% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

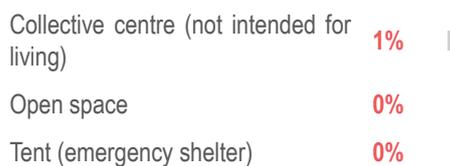


% of boys:

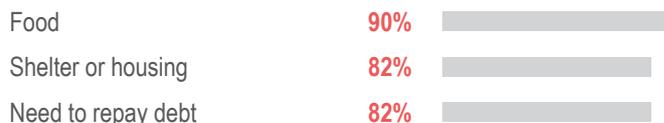


EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

1% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

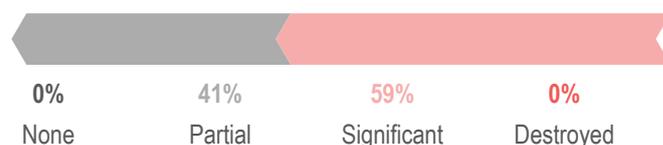
Handwashing facilities



Heater



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 99% of displaced households that reported having debt, 17% reported **rent** and 10% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

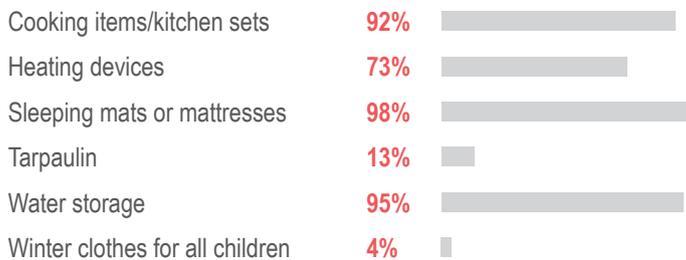
⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

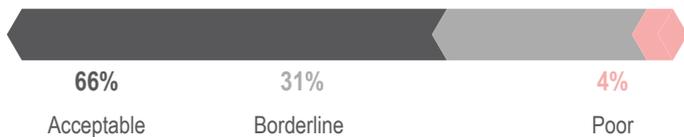
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵

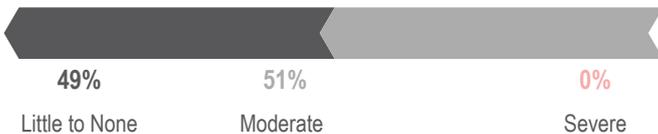


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

17% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

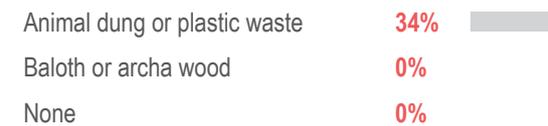
0% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁵

0% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

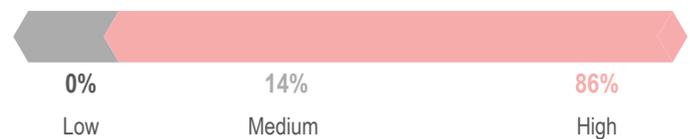
60% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

34% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



100% of displaced households used a **negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



47% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



99% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. The most commonly reported changes were:⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



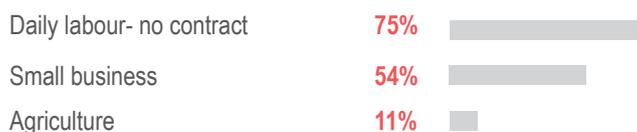
LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



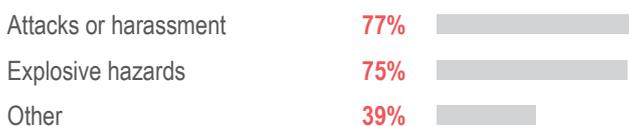
11% of displaced households relying on an unsustainable income source as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵



PROTECTION

92% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:⁵



70% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

7% of displaced households were using an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²



96% of displaced households reported sufficient water access to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

69% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵



30,861 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 99% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵



98% of displaced households reported a security concern regarding their community. These were the most common concerns reported:⁵

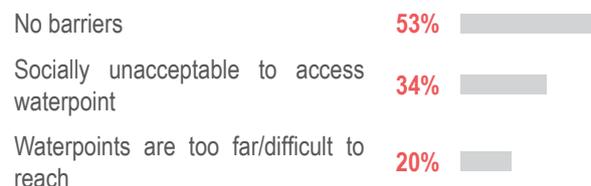


25% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

53% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:



Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵



60% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility:¹³



¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	20
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	203
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	28
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	9
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 51%		% of men: 49%	
0 - 17 yrs	76%	0 - 17 yrs	76%
18 - 59 yrs	23%	18 - 59 yrs	22%
60 yrs and older	1%	60 yrs and older	2%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	7%	
Primary	18%	
Vocational	20%	
Secondary	43%	
Post-Secondary	1%	
Technical	4%	
University	6%	

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **0%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	52%	
COVID-19	2%	
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	0%	
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	
Drought	0%	
Other	0%	
None	49%	

71% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

17% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴

3% of displaced households with at least one disabled member

10% of displaced households with an elderly head of household

4% of displaced households with a female head of household

Of the **52%** of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (**97%**).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	81%	
Move within Afghanistan	11%	
Don't know	2%	

Of the **81%** of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

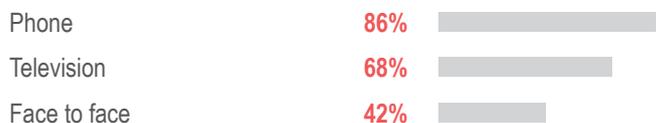
Safety and security in AoO	50%	
None - do not ever intend to return	49%	
Knowledge about the presence of explosive hazards	37%	

¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵

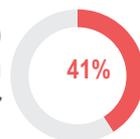


% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶

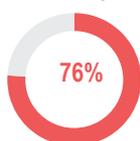


% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

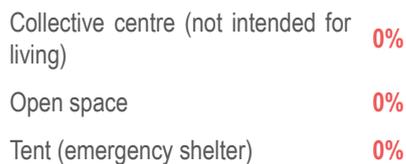


% of boys:



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

0% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

Handwashing facilities



Heater



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 61% of displaced households that reported having debt, 39% reported **rent** and 0% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

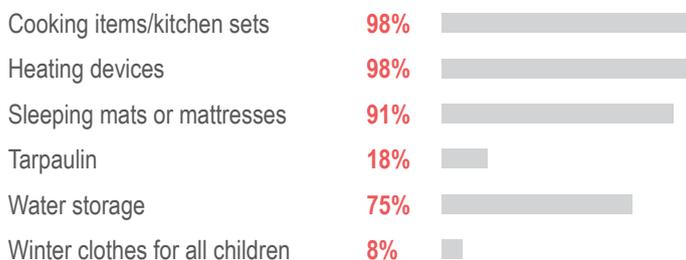
⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

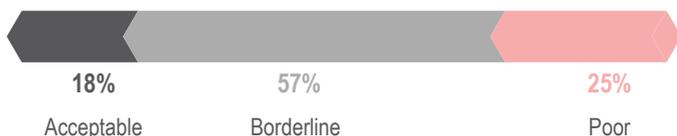
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵

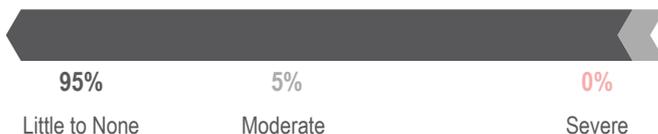


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

33% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

2% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported barriers were:**⁵



1% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

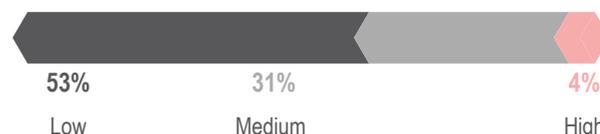
20% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

55% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



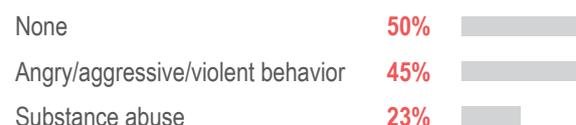
86% of displaced households **used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported coping strategies were:**⁵



7% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



50% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

97% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



12% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵

Daily labour- no contract	72%	<div style="width: 72%;"></div>
Small business	29%	<div style="width: 29%;"></div>
Formal employment	15%	<div style="width: 15%;"></div>

34% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵**

No/reduced employment opportunities	89%	<div style="width: 89%;"></div>
Migration or displacement	31%	<div style="width: 31%;"></div>
Competition from displaced	16%	<div style="width: 16%;"></div>

19,165 AFN was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while **61%** of households reported being in debt. **The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵**

Rent	39%	<div style="width: 39%;"></div>
Food	25%	<div style="width: 25%;"></div>
COVID-19	12%	<div style="width: 12%;"></div>



PROTECTION

45% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:⁵**

None	55%	<div style="width: 55%;"></div>
Abduction/forced recruitment/ detention	36%	<div style="width: 36%;"></div>
Attacks or harassment	35%	<div style="width: 35%;"></div>

73% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:⁵**

COVID-19	68%	<div style="width: 68%;"></div>
Abduction/forced recruitment/ detention	50%	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>
Attacks or harassment	36%	<div style="width: 36%;"></div>

33% of displaced households reported **awareness of explosive hazards** in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. **These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵**

Impact on psychological wellbeing	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Impact on livelihood or income	95%	<div style="width: 95%;"></div>
Limited access to basic services	84%	<div style="width: 84%;"></div>

31% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

38% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy agreement**. **% of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:**

No agreement	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>
Safayee notebook	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Verbal agreement	34%	<div style="width: 34%;"></div>



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

0% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. **The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²**

Piped water - public	60%	<div style="width: 60%;"></div>
Handpump (pumped well) - private	29%	<div style="width: 29%;"></div>
Handpump (pumped well) - public	8%	<div style="width: 8%;"></div>

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

No barriers	76%	<div style="width: 76%;"></div>
Purchasing water is too expensive	18%	<div style="width: 18%;"></div>
Not enough containers to fetch and store water	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>

99% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

3% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved sanitation facility**. **% of households, by type of facility:¹³**

Family pit latrine, uncovered	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>
Public or communal latrine	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
No facility	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	189
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	170
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	6
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	8
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



4/13 of districts assessed

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 48%		% of men: 52%	
0 - 17 yrs	78%	0 - 17 yrs	77%
18 - 59 yrs	21%	18 - 59 yrs	21%
60 yrs and older	1%	60 yrs and older	3%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	37%	<div style="width: 37%;"></div>
Primary	26%	<div style="width: 26%;"></div>
Vocational	16%	<div style="width: 16%;"></div>
Secondary	13%	<div style="width: 13%;"></div>
Post-Secondary	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Technical	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>
University	6%	<div style="width: 6%;"></div>

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **2%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	41%	<div style="width: 41%;"></div>
COVID-19	81%	<div style="width: 81%;"></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Flood	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
Drought	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Other	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>
None	8%	<div style="width: 8%;"></div>

 **33% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³**

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

 **32% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴**

 **15% of displaced households with at least one disabled member**

 **15% of displaced households with an elderly head of household**

 **2% of displaced households with a female head of household**

Of the **43%** of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (**92%**).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	96%	<div style="width: 96%;"></div>
Move within Afghanistan	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>
Return to area of origin (AoO)	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>

Of the **96%** of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

Safety and security in AoO	58%	<div style="width: 58%;"></div>
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	42%	<div style="width: 42%;"></div>
None - do not ever intend to return	32%	<div style="width: 32%;"></div>

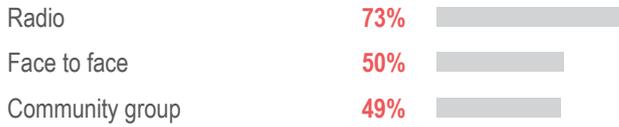
¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵



% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers the local authorities/police (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

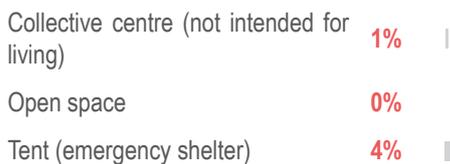


% of boys:



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

4% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

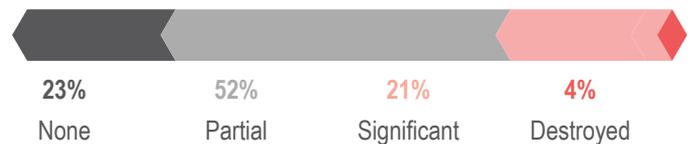
Handwashing facilities



Heater



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 97% of displaced households that reported having debt, 4% reported **rent** and 3% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

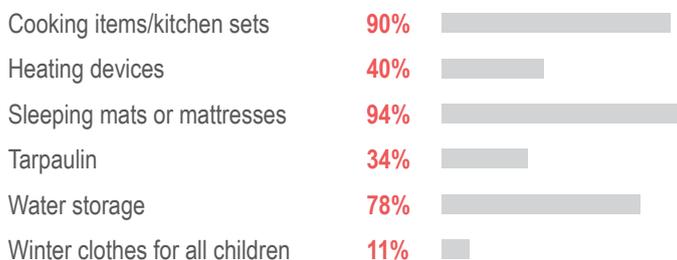
⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

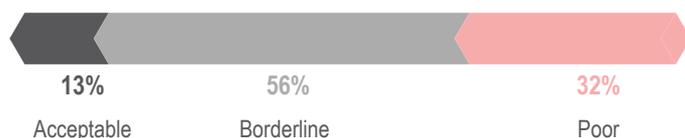
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵

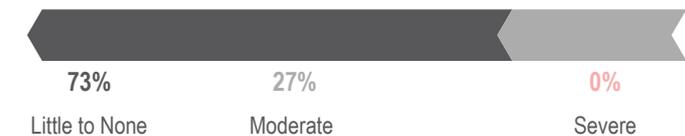


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

26% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

10% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵



27% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

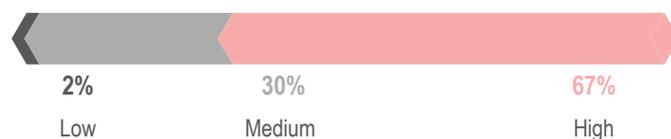
62% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

41% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



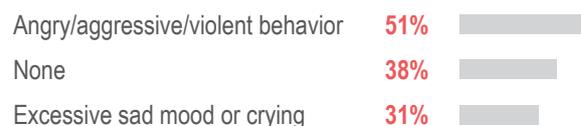
100% of displaced households used a **negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



47% of displaced households reported a **serious illness** in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



62% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. The most commonly reported changes were:⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



41% of displaced households relying on an unsustainable income source as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵



PROTECTION

27% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:⁵



30% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

8% of displaced households were using an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²



91% of displaced households reported sufficient water access to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

46% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵



130,408 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 97% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵



79% of displaced households reported a security concern regarding their community. These were the most common concerns reported:⁵

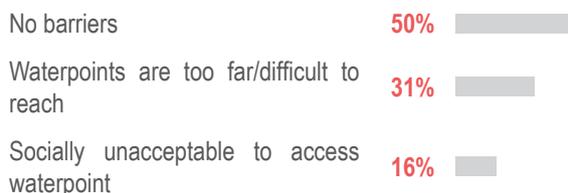


20% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

81% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:



Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵



71% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility:¹³



¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	132
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	80
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	75
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	9
Pakistani refugee	120
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



7/19 of districts assessed

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 43%		% of men: 57%	
0 - 17 yrs	81%	0 - 17 yrs	80%
18 - 59 yrs	19%	18 - 59 yrs	20%
60 yrs and older	0%	60 yrs and older	1%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	18%	
Primary	33%	
Vocational	25%	
Secondary	14%	
Post-Secondary	0%	
Technical	7%	
University	3%	

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **83%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	99%	
COVID-19	0%	
Earthquake	3%	
Flood	94%	
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	70%	
Drought	8%	
Other	6%	
None	0%	

41% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

3% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴

1% of displaced households with at least one disabled member

0% of displaced households with an elderly head of household

2% of displaced households with a female head of household

Of the **100%** of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (**90%**).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	89%	
Don't know	10%	
Refused to answer	1%	

Of the **89%** of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

Safety and security in AoO	99%	
Knowledge about the presence of explosive hazards	71%	
Better access to basic services	56%	

¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵

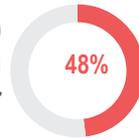


% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

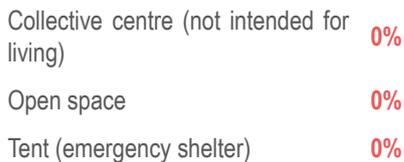


% of boys:

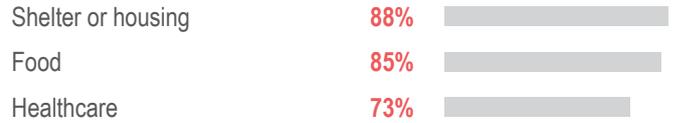


EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

0% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

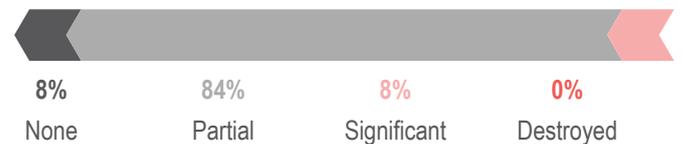
Handwashing facilities



Heater



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 81% of displaced households that reported having debt, 2% reported **rent** and 4% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

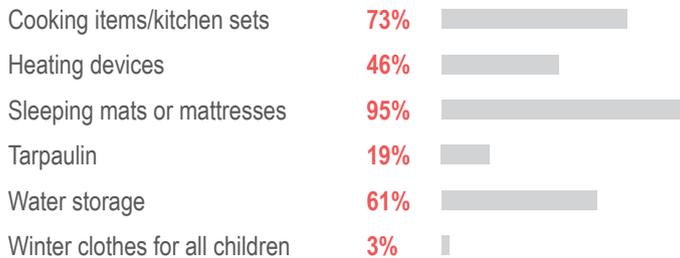
⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

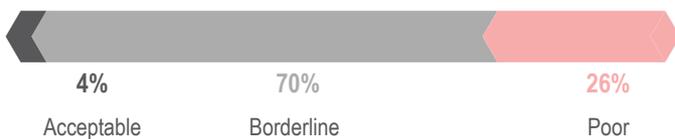
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵

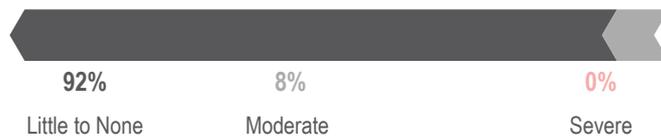


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

98% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

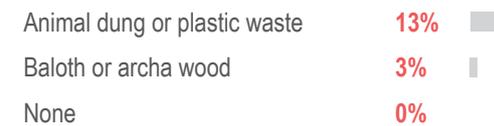
0% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁵

15% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre was a one hour walk or more.**

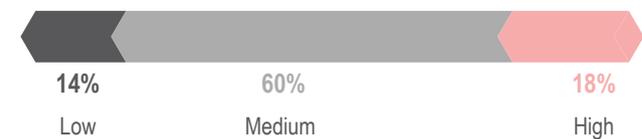
23% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

16% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



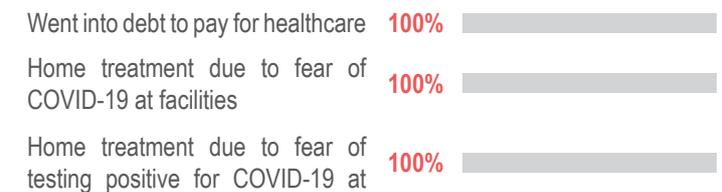
% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



98% of displaced households **used a negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported coping strategies were:**⁵



3% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



89% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:**⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

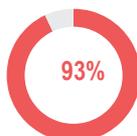
⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



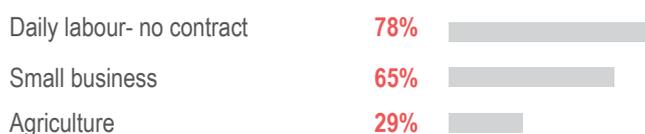
LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



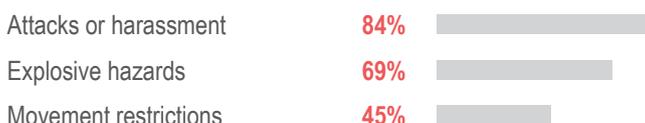
11% of displaced households relying on an unsustainable income source as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵



PROTECTION

99% of displaced households reported a security incident within the three months prior to data collection. These were the most common incident types reported:⁵



64% of displaced households reported awareness of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

17% of displaced households were using an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection. The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²



98% of displaced households reported sufficient water access to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

79% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵



60,926 AFN was the average debt reported by displaced households, while 81% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵



100% of displaced households reported a security concern regarding their community. These were the most common concerns reported:⁵

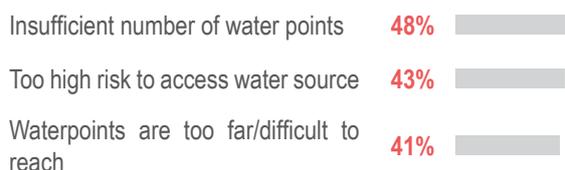


8% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

44% of displaced households held an insecure tenancy agreement. % of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:



Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵



35% of displaced households reported using an unimproved sanitation facility. % of households, by type of facility:¹³



¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	128
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	72
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	35
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	58
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 49%		% of men: 51%	
0 - 17 yrs	81%	0 - 17 yrs	80%
18 - 59 yrs	19%	18 - 59 yrs	19%
60 yrs and older	0%	60 yrs and older	1%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	33%	<div style="width: 33%;"></div>
Primary	47%	<div style="width: 47%;"></div>
Vocational	6%	<div style="width: 6%;"></div>
Secondary	12%	<div style="width: 12%;"></div>
Post-Secondary	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Technical	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>
University	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **18%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	74%	<div style="width: 74%;"></div>
COVID-19	48%	<div style="width: 48%;"></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Flood	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Drought	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
Other	62%	<div style="width: 62%;"></div>
None	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

93% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

3% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴

1% of displaced households with at least one disabled member

1% of displaced households with an elderly head of household

1% of displaced households with a female head of household

Of the **91%** of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (**81%**).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	95%	<div style="width: 95%;"></div>
Return to area of origin (AoO)	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>
Move within Afghanistan	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

Of the **95%** of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

Safety and security in AoO	50%	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	38%	<div style="width: 38%;"></div>
Reconstruction of home in AoO	38%	<div style="width: 38%;"></div>

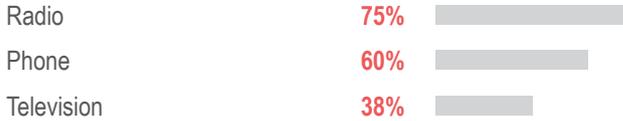
¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵



% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers via a phone (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:



% of boys:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

Handwashing facilities

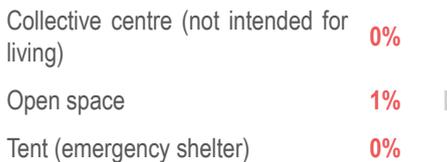


Heater

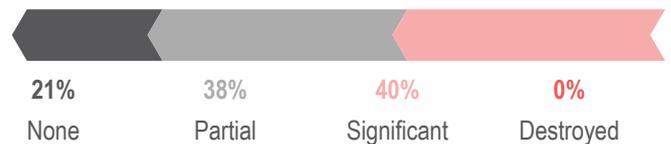


EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

0% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 90% of displaced households that reported having debt, 23% reported rent and 1% reported shelter repair as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.



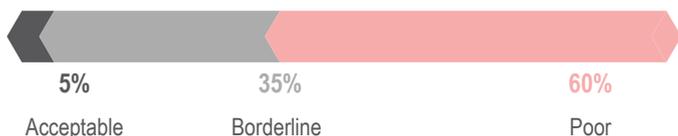
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵

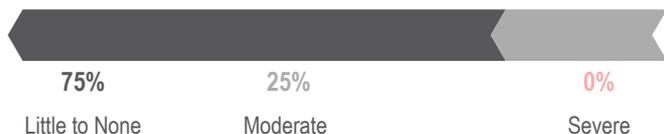


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

2% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

19% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵**



6% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre was a one hour walk or more.**

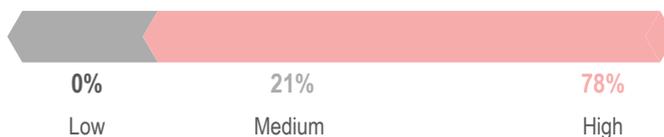
79% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

30% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



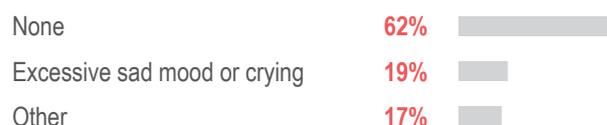
100% of displaced households used a **negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵**



2% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵**



38% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:⁵**



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

80% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



34% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵

Daily labour- no contract	45%	<div style="width: 45%;"></div>
Small business	32%	<div style="width: 32%;"></div>
Agriculture	32%	<div style="width: 32%;"></div>



PROTECTION

33% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:⁵**

None	67%	<div style="width: 67%;"></div>
Explosive hazards	24%	<div style="width: 24%;"></div>
Other	21%	<div style="width: 21%;"></div>

21% of displaced households reported **awareness of explosive hazards** in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. **These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵**

Impact on psychological wellbeing	97%	<div style="width: 97%;"></div>
Limited access to basic services	91%	<div style="width: 91%;"></div>
Other	38%	<div style="width: 38%;"></div>



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

31% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. **The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²**

Spring, well or kariz - protected	39%	<div style="width: 39%;"></div>
Spring, well or kariz - unprotected	22%	<div style="width: 22%;"></div>
Handpump (pumped well) - private	20%	<div style="width: 20%;"></div>

97% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

52% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵**

No/reduced employment opportunities	95%	<div style="width: 95%;"></div>
Migration or displacement	43%	<div style="width: 43%;"></div>
Reduced remittances	19%	<div style="width: 19%;"></div>

68,444 AFN was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while **90%** of households reported being in debt. **The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵**

Food	60%	<div style="width: 60%;"></div>
Rent	23%	<div style="width: 23%;"></div>
Healthcare	10%	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>

62% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:⁵**

COVID-19	59%	<div style="width: 59%;"></div>
None	38%	<div style="width: 38%;"></div>
Other	21%	<div style="width: 21%;"></div>

3% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

41% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy agreement**. **% of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:**

No agreement	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
Safayee notebook	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>
Verbal agreement	36%	<div style="width: 36%;"></div>

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

Other	48%	<div style="width: 48%;"></div>
Movement restrictions related to COVID-19	31%	<div style="width: 31%;"></div>
Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach	28%	<div style="width: 28%;"></div>

71% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved sanitation facility**. **% of households, by type of facility:¹³**

Family pit latrine, uncovered	17%	<div style="width: 17%;"></div>
Public or communal latrine	50%	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>
No facility	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	143
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	153
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	14
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	11
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



4/7 of districts assessed

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 51%		% of men: 50%	
0 - 17 yrs	76%	0 - 17 yrs	79%
18 - 59 yrs	23%	18 - 59 yrs	20%
60 yrs and older	1%	60 yrs and older	2%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	44%	
Primary	25%	
Vocational	17%	
Secondary	11%	
Post-Secondary	1%	
Technical	2%	
University	1%	

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **19%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	84%	
COVID-19	55%	
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	14%	
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	2%	
Drought	21%	
Other	6%	
None	2%	

7% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

48% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴

39% of displaced households with at least one disabled member

6% of displaced households with an elderly head of household

3% of displaced households with a female head of household

Of the **93%** of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (**75%**).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	85%	
Return to area of origin (AoO)	5%	
Don't know	4%	

Of the **85%** of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

Safety and security in AoO	49%	
None - do not ever intend to return	41%	
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	37%	

¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

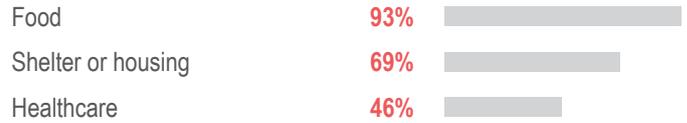
Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵



% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:



% of boys:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

Handwashing facilities

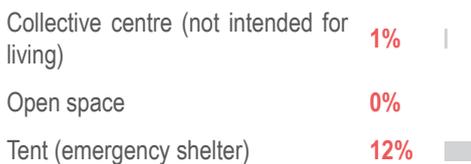


Heater



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

13% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 86% of displaced households that reported having debt, 3% reported **rent** and 3% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

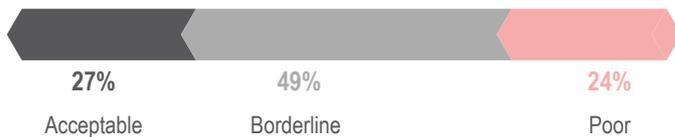
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵

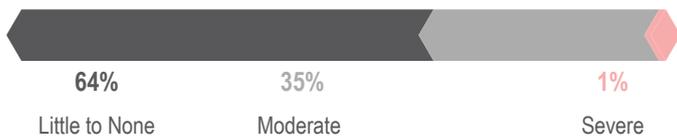
Cooking items/kitchen sets	83%	<div style="width: 83%;"></div>
Heating devices	28%	<div style="width: 28%;"></div>
Sleeping mats or mattresses	84%	<div style="width: 84%;"></div>
Tarpaulin	41%	<div style="width: 41%;"></div>
Water storage	43%	<div style="width: 43%;"></div>
Winter clothes for all children	29%	<div style="width: 29%;"></div>

FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

6% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

28% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵

Services/medicines are too expensive	53%	<div style="width: 53%;"></div>
Unable to reach (lack of transport)	41%	<div style="width: 41%;"></div>
Unsafe travelling to/being at facilities	31%	<div style="width: 31%;"></div>

2% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

25% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

43% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

Animal dung or plastic waste	43%	<div style="width: 43%;"></div>
Baloth or archa wood	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
None	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



97% of displaced households used a **negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Relied on cheaper food	93%	<div style="width: 93%;"></div>
Borrowed food or money to buy food	81%	<div style="width: 81%;"></div>
Restricted adult consumption so children can eat	46%	<div style="width: 46%;"></div>

15% of displaced households reported a **serious illness** in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵

Paid for healthcare	96%	<div style="width: 96%;"></div>
Went into debt to pay for healthcare	88%	<div style="width: 88%;"></div>
Sought cheaper healthcare	88%	<div style="width: 88%;"></div>

49% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. The most commonly reported changes were:⁵

None	51%	<div style="width: 51%;"></div>
Angry/aggressive/violent behavior	35%	<div style="width: 35%;"></div>
Change in appetite or sleep pattern	21%	<div style="width: 21%;"></div>

⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



52% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵



PROTECTION

38% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:⁵**

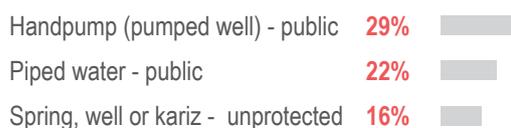


15% of displaced households reported **awareness of explosive hazards** in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. **These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵**



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

26% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. **The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²**



74% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

37% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵**



77,443 AFN was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while **86%** of households reported being in debt. **The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵**



62% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:⁵**

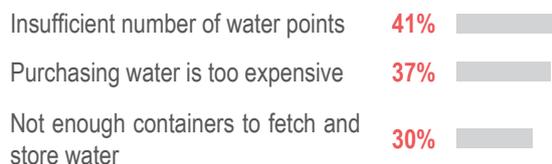


23% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

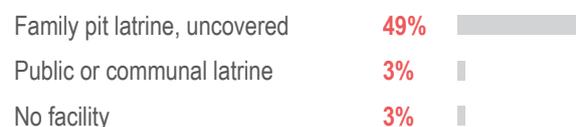
39% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy agreement**. **% of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:**



Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵



55% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved sanitation facility**. **% of households, by type of facility:¹³**



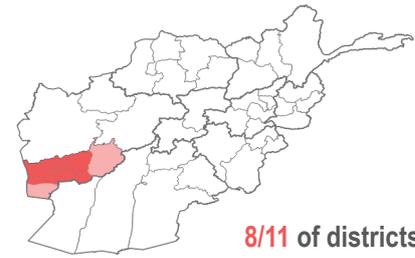
¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	216
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	126
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	44
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	6
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



8/11 of districts assessed

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 45%		% of men: 55%	
0 - 17 yrs	78%	0 - 17 yrs	75%
18 - 59 yrs	22%	18 - 59 yrs	24%
60 yrs and older	0%	60 yrs and older	1%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	17%	<div style="width: 17%;"></div>
Primary	8%	<div style="width: 8%;"></div>
Vocational	33%	<div style="width: 33%;"></div>
Secondary	34%	<div style="width: 34%;"></div>
Post-Secondary	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
Technical	6%	<div style="width: 6%;"></div>
University	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **9%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	81%	<div style="width: 81%;"></div>
COVID-19	13%	<div style="width: 13%;"></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Flood	7%	<div style="width: 7%;"></div>
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
Drought	5%	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>
Other	63%	<div style="width: 63%;"></div>
None	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

 **42% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³**

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

 **3% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴**

 **1% of displaced households with at least one disabled member**

 **2% of displaced households with an elderly head of household**

 **0% of displaced households with a female head of household**

Of the **99%** of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (**83%**).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	76%	<div style="width: 76%;"></div>
Don't know	21%	<div style="width: 21%;"></div>
Return to area of origin (AoO)	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

Of the **76%** of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

Safety and security in AoO	48%	<div style="width: 48%;"></div>
None - do not ever intend to return	44%	<div style="width: 44%;"></div>
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	41%	<div style="width: 41%;"></div>

¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵



% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers using **BLANK** (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

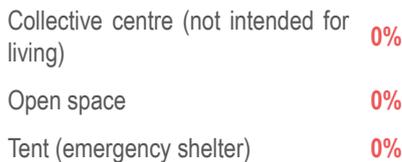


% of boys:



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

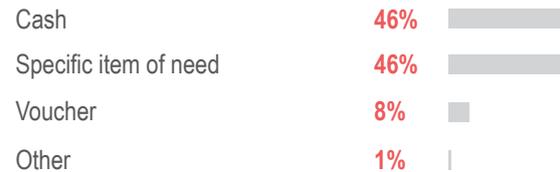
0% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

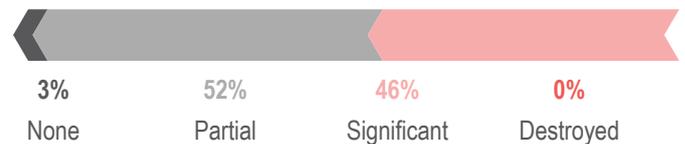
Handwashing facilities



Heater



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 82% of displaced households that reported having debt, 12% reported **rent** and 23% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

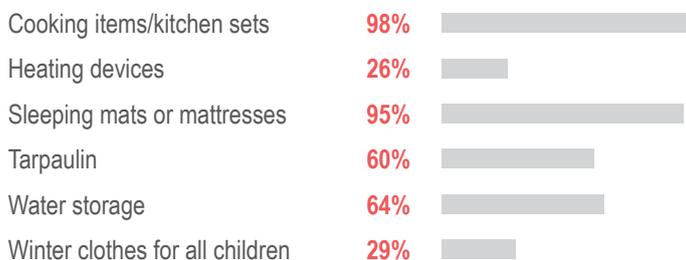
⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

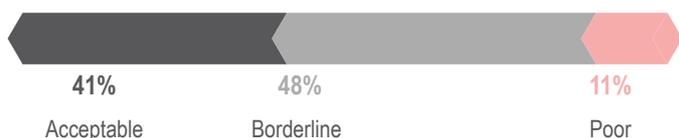
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵

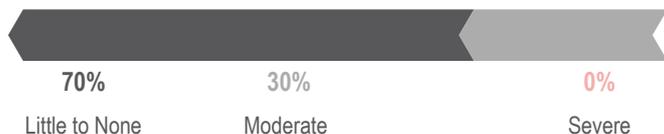


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

45% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

9% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵



35% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

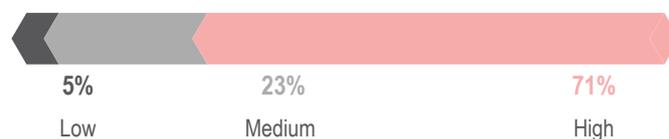
13% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

25% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



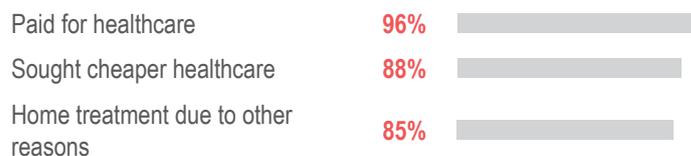
% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



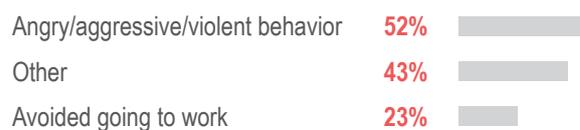
100% of displaced households used a **negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



78% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



92% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. The most commonly reported changes were:⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:

99%

5% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵

Daily labour- no contract	57%	<div style="width: 57%;"></div>
Agriculture	51%	<div style="width: 51%;"></div>
Small business	41%	<div style="width: 41%;"></div>



PROTECTION

95% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:⁵**

Attacks or harassment	63%	<div style="width: 63%;"></div>
Maiming or killing	55%	<div style="width: 55%;"></div>
Explosive hazards	47%	<div style="width: 47%;"></div>

75% of displaced households reported **awareness of explosive hazards** in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. **These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵**

Impact on psychological wellbeing	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Impact on livelihood or income	71%	<div style="width: 71%;"></div>
Limited access to basic services	48%	<div style="width: 48%;"></div>



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

32% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. **The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²**

Handpump (pumped well) - public	34%	<div style="width: 34%;"></div>
Spring, well or kariz - unprotected	32%	<div style="width: 32%;"></div>
Spring, well or kariz - protected	31%	<div style="width: 31%;"></div>

97% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

65% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵**

No/reduced employment opportunities	79%	<div style="width: 79%;"></div>
Death or illness of family member	60%	<div style="width: 60%;"></div>
Migration or displacement	35%	<div style="width: 35%;"></div>

30,143 AFN was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while **82%** of households reported being in debt. **The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵**

Healthcare	37%	<div style="width: 37%;"></div>
Shelter repairs	23%	<div style="width: 23%;"></div>
Wedding / Celebrations	15%	<div style="width: 15%;"></div>

88% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:⁵**

Maiming or killing	53%	<div style="width: 53%;"></div>
Attacks or harassment	53%	<div style="width: 53%;"></div>
Explosive hazards	41%	<div style="width: 41%;"></div>

81% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

35% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy agreement**. **% of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:**

No agreement	12%	<div style="width: 12%;"></div>
Safayee notebook	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
Verbal agreement	22%	<div style="width: 22%;"></div>

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

No barriers	57%	<div style="width: 57%;"></div>
Not enough containers to fetch and store water	22%	<div style="width: 22%;"></div>
Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach	19%	<div style="width: 19%;"></div>

74% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved sanitation facility**. **% of households, by type of facility:¹³**

Family pit latrine, uncovered	29%	<div style="width: 29%;"></div>
Public or communal latrine	39%	<div style="width: 39%;"></div>
No facility	6%	<div style="width: 6%;"></div>

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	167
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	102
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	14
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	57
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	0



9/10 of districts assessed

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 50%		% of men: 50%	
0 - 17 yrs	80%	0 - 17 yrs	79%
18 - 59 yrs	20%	18 - 59 yrs	19%
60 yrs and older	1%	60 yrs and older	2%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	55%	<div style="width: 55%;"></div>
Primary	20%	<div style="width: 20%;"></div>
Vocational	9%	<div style="width: 9%;"></div>
Secondary	10%	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>
Post-Secondary	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Technical	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
University	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **3%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	85%	<div style="width: 85%;"></div>
COVID-19	39%	<div style="width: 39%;"></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Flood	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Drought	24%	<div style="width: 24%;"></div>
Other	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>
None	5%	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>

23% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

31% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴

21% of displaced households with at least one disabled member

6% of displaced households with an elderly head of household

4% of displaced households with a female head of household

Of the **92%** of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (**100%**).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	98%	<div style="width: 98%;"></div>
Don't know	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
Return to area of origin (AoO)	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

Of the **98%** of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

None - do not ever intend to return	55%	<div style="width: 55%;"></div>
Safety and security in AoO	45%	<div style="width: 45%;"></div>
Financial means to pay for transport back to AoO	32%	<div style="width: 32%;"></div>

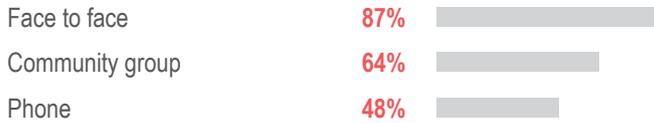
¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵



% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶

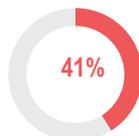


% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

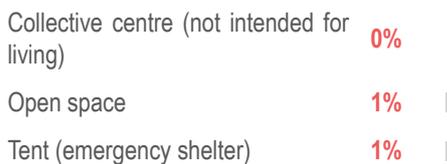


% of boys:



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

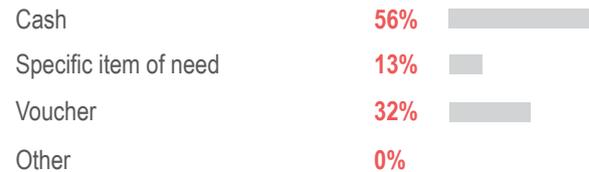
1% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



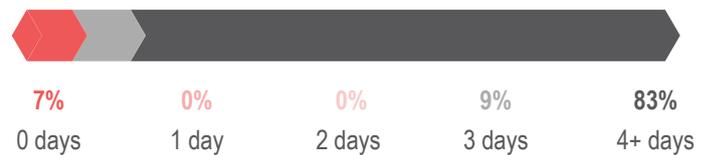
Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

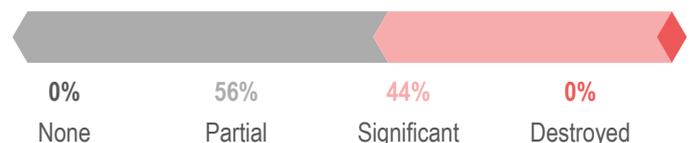
Handwashing facilities



Heater



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 98% of displaced households that reported having debt, 6% reported **rent** and 16% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

⁶ CBE is a Community-Based Education program. CBEs are not formal schools. CBEs, managed by UNICEF and the Afghan Ministry of Education, target children in rural households who cannot attend formal schools.

EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵



71% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

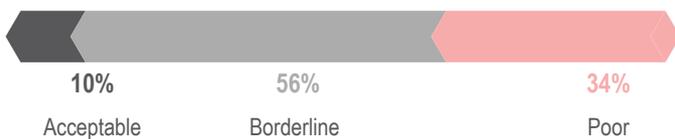
52% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:

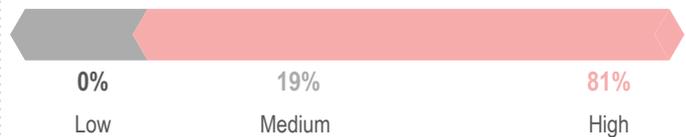


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

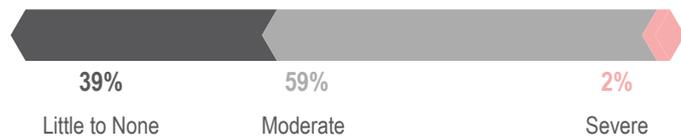
% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



100% of displaced households used a **negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



HEALTH

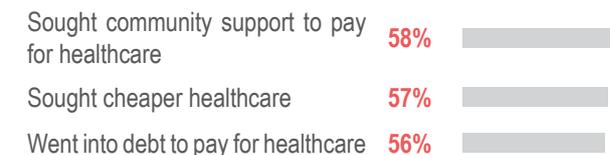
29% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

24% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵

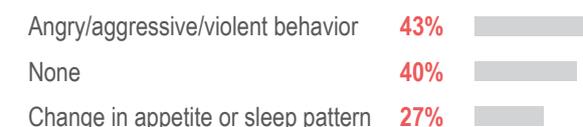


35% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

3% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵



60% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. The most commonly reported changes were:⁵



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

⁸ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the diversity and frequency of different food groups consumed by a household in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the FCS technical [guidance](#).

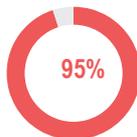
⁹ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures the level of hunger within a household in the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the HHS technical [guidance](#).

¹⁰ The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the coping strategies when a household did not have enough food or enough money to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection. For more information, please see the rCSI [guidance](#).



LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



26% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵

Daily labour- no contract	90%	
Borrowing loans	23%	
Agriculture	16%	



PROTECTION

46% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:⁵**

None	54%	
Movement restrictions	33%	
Explosive hazards	15%	

44% of displaced households reported **awareness of explosive hazards** in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. **These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵**

Impact on psychological wellbeing	100%	
Impact on livelihood or income	81%	
Decision to relocate/move	50%	



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

45% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. **The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²**

Piped water - public	27%	
Spring, well or kariz - unprotected	23%	
Surface water (Stream/river/	23%	

83% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

68% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵**

No/reduced employment opportunities	69%	
Competition from displaced	65%	
Migration or displacement	56%	

58,205 AFN was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while **98%** of households reported being in debt. **The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵**

Food	54%	
Shelter repairs	16%	
Healthcare	9%	

44% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:⁵**

None	56%	
COVID-19	27%	
Movement restrictions	16%	

26% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

51% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy agreement**. **% of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:**

No agreement	12%	
Safayee notebook	0%	
Verbal agreement	39%	

Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵

Not enough containers to fetch and store water	36%	
Waterpoints are too far/difficult to reach	35%	
Insufficient number of water points	27%	

95% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved sanitation facility**. **% of households, by type of facility:¹³**

Family pit latrine, uncovered	67%	
Public or communal latrine	1%	
No facility	27%	

¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

Number of households assessed, by population group:¹

Recent IDP (< 6 months)	230
Non-recent IDP (> 6 months)	235
Recent CB returnee (< 6 months)	13
Non-recent CB returnee (> 6 months)	4
Pakistani refugee	0
Vulnerable non-displaced	565



7/20 of districts assessed

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of reported household members in displaced households, by age and gender:²

% of women: 48%		% of men: 53%	
0 - 17 yrs	79%	0 - 17 yrs	79%
18 - 59 yrs	20%	18 - 59 yrs	18%
60 yrs and older	2%	60 yrs and older	3%

% of displaced households, by highest education level:

None	30%	<div style="width: 30%;"></div>
Primary	39%	<div style="width: 39%;"></div>
Vocational	16%	<div style="width: 16%;"></div>
Secondary	12%	<div style="width: 12%;"></div>
Post-Secondary	0%	
Technical	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
University	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>

DISPLACEMENT AND SHOCKS

% of displaced households which reported three or more shocks in the year prior to data collection:⁵ **17%**

% of displaced households reportedly impacted by the following shocks in the year prior to data collection, by type:⁵

Active conflict or violence	54%	<div style="width: 54%;"></div>
COVID-19	69%	<div style="width: 69%;"></div>
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	18%	<div style="width: 18%;"></div>
Avalanche/heavy snowfall	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
Drought	19%	<div style="width: 19%;"></div>
Other	6%	<div style="width: 6%;"></div>
None	13%	<div style="width: 13%;"></div>

45% of displaced households lived in an informal settlement (self-reported)³

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

37% of displaced households had at least one member with a vulnerability at time of data collection.⁴

24% of displaced households with at least one disabled member

10% of displaced households with an elderly head of household

3% of displaced households with a female head of household

Of the 73% of displaced households that experienced a non-COVID-19 shock, the most frequently reported impact was decreased/lost source of income (98%).⁵

Most common movement intentions reported for the majority of household members in the six months after data collection:

Remain in current location	89%	<div style="width: 89%;"></div>
Don't know	7%	<div style="width: 7%;"></div>
Return to area of origin (AoO)	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>

Of the 89% of displaced households intending to remain, these are the most commonly reported services that would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):⁵

None - do not ever intend to return	59%	<div style="width: 59%;"></div>
Safety and security in AoO	39%	<div style="width: 39%;"></div>
Livelihood opportunities in AoO	26%	<div style="width: 26%;"></div>

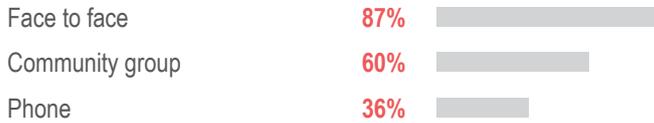
¹ Assessed populations included recent internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent IDPs displaced for more than 6 months at the time of data collection, recent crossborder (CB) returnees who returned in the 6 months of data collection, non-recent CB returnees who returned more than 6 months before data collection, Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika, and vulnerable, non-displaced populations in provinces where the majority of households were found to have food consumption gaps in the Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) "crisis" (3) and "emergency" (4) categories.

² Displaced populations include recent and non-recent CB returnees and recent and non-recent IDPs.



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

Among displaced households, most commonly reported means of obtaining information:⁵



% of displaced households that reported preferring reporting exploitation or abuse by aid providers to a community leader (most selected choice, multiple choices possible):⁵



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES (EiE)

% of displaced school-aged children (6-18 years) **not** enrolled in Community Based Education (CBE) or formal schools in the school year prior to COVID-19:⁶



% of displaced school-aged children enrolled in CBE or formal schools prior to COVID-19:

% of girls:

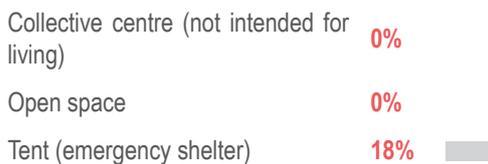


% of boys:



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

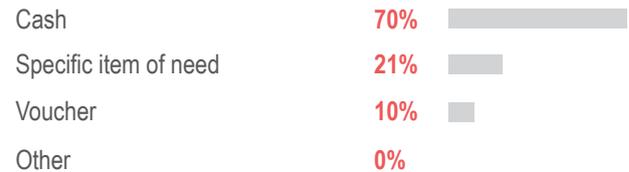
18% of displaced households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection. % of households by reported inadequate shelters:



Among displaced households, most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



% of displaced households by preferred method of assistance:



% of displaced households with enrolled children (6-18 years) attending school in 2020 prior to COVID-19, per average days attended per week:



Of the displaced households with school-aged children attending school, % of those reporting that schools **did not** have:

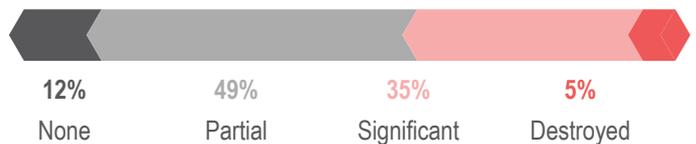
Handwashing facilities



Heater



% of displaced households reporting the following extent of shelter damage:



Of the 91% of displaced households that reported having debt, 3% reported **rent** and 3% reported **shelter repair** as the primary reason for debt.⁷

³ Informal settlements were defined as areas where the respondent did not have permission to live or build. The respondent was asked whether or not the majority of household members lived in an area where the household had permission to live or build.

⁴ Households with a vulnerability are households with at least one disabled member, households with an elderly head of household (65 years or older), or households with a female head of household. Disability was defined through the Short Set Washington Group questionnaire.

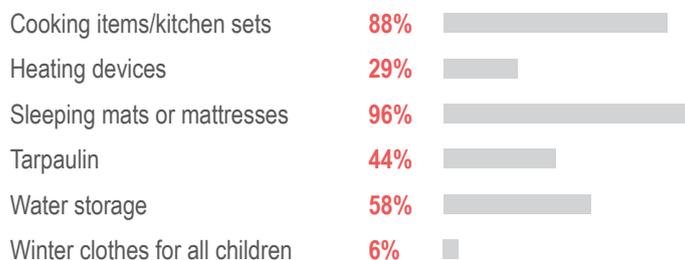
⁵ Multiple answers to this question are possible. For more information regarding the Whole of Afghanistan assessment (WoAA) 2020 questionnaire questions and choice options, please see the WoAA 2020 Data Analysis Plan (DAP).

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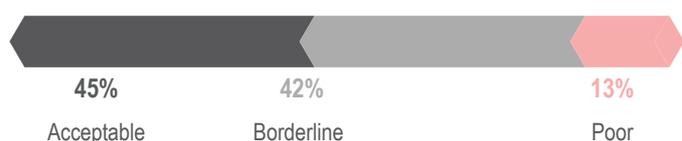
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

% of displaced households per type of priority non-food items (NFIs) that households reported owning or having access to:⁵

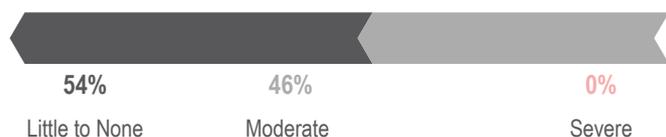


FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)

% displaced households, per Food Consumption Score (FCS):⁸



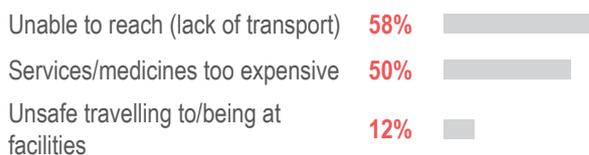
% displaced households, per Household Hunger Scale (HHS):⁹



HEALTH

54% of displaced households reported **no access to emergency healthcare** if a household member was seriously injured.

10% of displaced households reported **no access to an active health centre (public or private)** in the 3 months prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported barriers were:⁵**



23% of displaced households reported that the **closest active health centre** was a **one hour walk or more**.

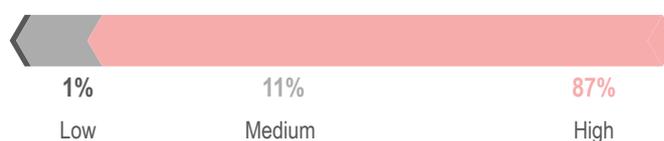
59% of displaced households reported **owning or having access to less than one blanket** per household member.

35% of displaced households reported using **inadequate sources of energy for heating** in the winter prior to data collection.

% of households by reported inadequate heating sources:



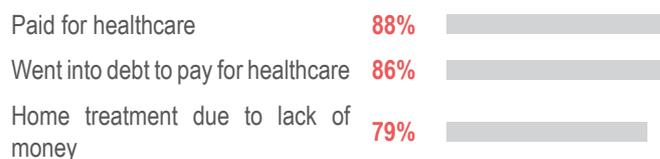
% displaced households, per Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score:¹⁰



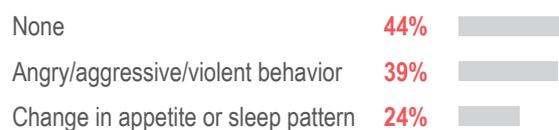
100% of displaced households used a **negative coping strategy because of no food or lack of money to buy food** in the 30 days prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵**



46% of displaced households reported a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported coping strategies were:⁵**



56% of displaced households reported a **negative change in behavior** in at least one household member within a year prior to data collection. **The most commonly reported changes were:⁵**



⁷ Both the % of displaced households reporting rent and the % of displaced households reporting shelter repair as primary reasons for debt are below the confidence margin (95/5). The results of this analysis are indicative and may not be representative of the province's population. Multiple answers for this question possible.

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LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE

% of displaced households reporting that at least one household member had worked outside the home within 30 days of data collection:



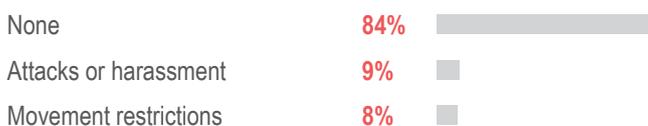
45% of displaced households relying on an **unsustainable income source** as their primary or secondary income source.¹¹

Most commonly reported primary and secondary income sources:⁵



PROTECTION

16% of displaced households reported a **security incident** within the three months prior to data collection. **These were the most common incident types reported:⁵**



17% of displaced households reported **awareness of explosive hazards** in the year prior to data collection in or around their current location. **These were the most commonly reported impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards:⁵**



WATER, SANITATION, and HYGIENE (WASH)

18% of displaced households were using an **unimproved water source for drinking water** in the 7 days prior to data collection. **The most reported primary sources of drinking water were:¹²**



91% of displaced households reported **sufficient water access** to meet at least one basic need in the 7 days prior to data collection.

26% of displaced households reported a lower income than usual at the time of data collection. **The most commonly reported reasons for a lower income were:⁵**



55,163 AFN was the **average debt** reported by displaced households, while **91%** of households reported being in debt. **The most commonly reported reasons for debt were:⁵**



41% of displaced households reported a **security concern** regarding their community. **These were the most common concerns reported:⁵**

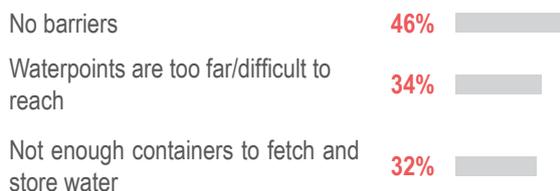


36% of displaced households reported at least one working child member (0 - 17 yrs).

58% of displaced households held an **insecure tenancy agreement**. **% of households with an insecure tenancy agreement, by type:**



Among displaced households, the most commonly reported barriers to water access were:⁵



63% of displaced households reported using an **unimproved sanitation facility**. **% of households, by type of facility:¹³**



¹¹ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets, and other.

¹² Unimproved water sources include: surface water or unprotected well, spring, or kariz

¹³ Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other. For more information, please see the JMP on [sanitation](#).

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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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