

AFGHANISTAN

Whole of Afghanistan Assessment (WoAA) 2019

Province-level Displaced
Populations Factsheet Booklet

July-September 2019



OCHA

INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED IN THE FRAMEWORK OF:

WoAA | 2019
AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan Inter-Cluster Coordination Team



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



Shelter Cluster Afghanistan
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter



AFGHANISTAN
FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response



HEALTH CLUSTER
AFGHANISTAN



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Afghanistan



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About REACH:

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



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Informing more effective humanitarian action

Context

Afghanistan continues to endure a complex and protracted humanitarian emergency, fueled by the convergence of decades of conflict, the ongoing effects of natural hazards, and deep-rooted economic challenges. Entrenched conflict and violence drove high levels of humanitarian needs in 2019, as the growing use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), ground hostilities, and air strikes inflicted high levels of physical, psychological and socio-economic damage on communities. Despite 2019 witnessing the resumption of US-Taliban peace agreement negotiations, it also saw a spike in violence partly triggered by the contested Presidential elections, with July 2019 being the deadliest month on record since 2009.¹ Conflict and violence triggered high levels of forced displacement and continues to sustain immediate and cumulative humanitarian needs across sectors.

The devastating impacts of conflict were compounded for households affected by sudden-onset natural disasters, particularly in the first six months of 2019. Specifically, flash flooding and landslides resulting from unseasonal heavy rainfall were estimated to affect 280,000 people in the western, northern and central areas of Afghanistan.² Furthermore, the effects of severe drought in previous years continued to linger and drive humanitarian needs in early 2019. Decades of exposure to conflict and natural disasters have left much of the population with depleted economic resources and high levels of debt, increasing their vulnerability to future shock and reducing their capacity to recover.

Objectives & Assessment Framework

Understanding the intersecting needs of recently shock-affected and acutely vulnerable people across Afghanistan is critical to implementing a comprehensive and integrated humanitarian response. A multi-sector Whole of Afghanistan Assessment (WoAA) was conducted in 2019 to provide an evidence base to inform the 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and the updating process of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2018-2021. The overall aim of the assessment was to identify sectoral, multi-sectoral, and inter-sectoral needs of crisis-affected populations in Afghanistan, to assess how they differ across different geographic locations and population groups, and to identify the priority areas and population groups in need.

Over 30,000 households surveys were carried out nation-wide in accessible areas between 17 July and 19 September 2019 with displaced and non-displaced shock-affected populations (affected by conflict or natural disaster). The WoAA was conducted within the framework of the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICCT) and facilitated by REACH, in collaboration with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and all Clusters present in Afghanistan.

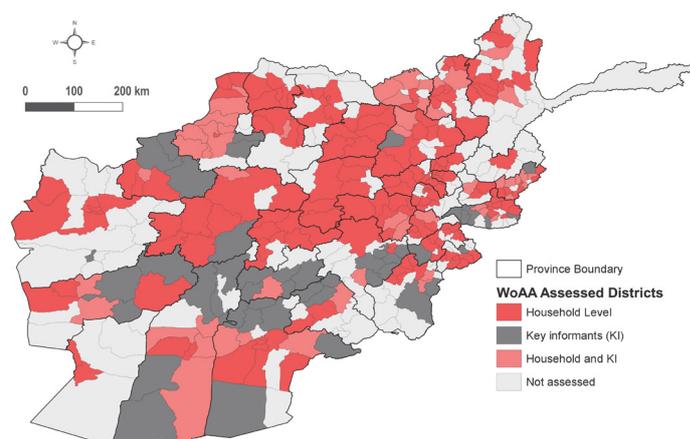
Using the WoAA 2019 findings as a key evidence base, the 2020 HNO estimates that 9.4 million people in Afghanistan will require humanitarian assistance across all sectors in 2020, including Education in Emergencies (EiE), Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES/NFI), Food Security and Agriculture (FSA), Health, Protection, and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).³

Scope & Coverage

Geographic Coverage

Household-level surveys were conducted in accessible areas across all 34 provinces of Afghanistan to obtain a nation-wide statistically representative sample of the humanitarian caseload. Due to security concerns, household surveys were not feasible in several Hard-to-Reach (HTR) areas of Afghanistan. To obtain information from these areas, 3,100 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted across 100 HTR districts in a separate assessment.⁴

Whole of Afghanistan Assessment (WoAA) 2019 Coverage



Population Groups

The WoAA was conducted amongst a representative sample of displaced and non-displaced shock-affected households. The population groups covered by the household assessment were selected and agreed on with the ICCT in May 2019, and are listed in the table below. Unless otherwise stated, the findings presented in this factsheet are based on data from displaced households (recent IDP, non-recent IDP, and cross-border returnees). This was the only group where data was collected to be representative at province level with a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error, nation-wide.

📍 Assessment Sample

Total # of interviewed households (included in analysis):	31,343
Recent IDP (<6 months):	5,426
Non-recent IDP (≥6 months):	7,970
Cross-border returnee:	5,922
IDP returnee (in Badghis province): ⁵	590
Pakistani refugee (in the South East): ⁶	588
Non-displaced conflict-affected:	5,049
Non-displaced natural disaster-affected:	4,391
Non-displaced conflict- and natural disaster-affected:	1,006
Host community:	401

¹ United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), 2019. Quarterly Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, October 2019. Available [here](#).

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

³ OCHA, 2019. Afghanistan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020. December 2019. Available [here](#).

⁴ The findings of the Hard-to-Reach Assessment Round I (August 2019) can be accessed on the [REACH Resource Centre](#).

⁵ IDP returnee households were a unique caseload included at the request of the ICCT and sampled in Badghis province where this population was known to reside.

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

Sampling

Household surveys were based on random cluster sampling, stratified by population groups selected by the ICCT. The sampling framework was drawn from a variety of data sources including: the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), INSO event data, the OCHA natural disaster tracking database, and the UNFPA Flowminder dataset 2019.¹

The sampling framework was designed to obtain statistically representative data for displaced populations (IDP and cross-border returnee households) at province level with a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error, and for other population groups at the regional level with the same level of precision (see table below for details).^{2,3} Finally, as the impact of vulnerabilities was of key interest, a large enough sample was drawn to allow for statistically representative findings for households with key vulnerabilities (e.g. female-headed households or households headed by a person with a disability) with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error at the national level.

📍 Representativeness by geographical breakdown

Population Group	Province Level	Regional Level	National Level
Displaced ⁴	95/5 ³	95/5	95/5
All population groups ²	NA	95/5	95/5
Host community	NA	NA	95/10
Vulnerable populations	NA	NA	95/10

Data Collection

Household-level survey data was collected between 17 July and 19 September 2019 by enumerators from REACH and eight partner organisations.⁵ In-depth training was provided for enumerators within provincial bases on data collection methods and the content of the WoAA household questionnaire. The household questionnaire was initially piloted and refined according to feedback from the enumerators. Subsequently, 41,625 structured household interviews were carried out by enumerators using Open Data Kit (Kobo Toolbox).⁶ The precise sample for each population group in every settlement location was given to enumerators to enable a random selection of households.

Senior Field Officers (SFOs) monitored the collection of data and followed up with enumerators on issues, challenges and delays on a regular basis, to ensure the collection of high quality data. Additionally, household data was cleaned on a daily basis, with recommendations for improvements regularly fed back to enumerators and data changes logged for transparency purposes. The total number of household interviews kept for analysis was 31,343 following a rigorous process of data cleaning during which 10,282 interviews were deleted.⁷

Data Analysis

Data analysis was conducted based on indicators endorsed by the ICCT during the design phase and through bilateral discussions with Clusters following data collection. Three types of analysis were carried out using R statistical packages - sectoral, inter-sectoral and multi-sectoral. This factsheet presents a sectoral analysis of individual indicators disaggregated at the province level. Inter-sectoral and multi-sectoral analyses are presented in the WoAA 2019 report.⁷

Limitations & Challenges

Key limitations of the WoAA 2019 include:

- The data published in this factsheet has been analysed using an **updated version of the WoAA 2019 data analysis script** and finalised weighting. Therefore, there may be slight adjustments to the figures, mostly within the margin of error, relating to subset multiple choice questions only.
- With the household heads being predominantly male in Afghanistan, questions about the situation or concerns of women who were not household heads themselves were commonly answered by male respondents (92%). Accordingly, the **needs of female members of households may be under-represented**. To address this, an entirely female FGD was conducted in each province.
- **Security and physical accessibility challenges** restricted the possibility of carrying out household interviews in many of the districts considered to be hard-to-reach (HTR) by the Humanitarian Access Group (HAG). To ensure that the needs in these areas were identified, REACH carried out an additional assessment of 100 HTR districts through 3,114 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs).
- **Security restrictions in Farah province** hindered the national NGO partner from fully completing data collection using the phone-based Kobo Toolbox. Around half of household interviews were therefore conducted using a shorter paper-based survey. Accordingly, the needs in Farah province may be under-represented for certain indicators and should be triangulated with other sources.
- **It is possible that results are overestimated in terms of needs**, as respondents may have felt this would increase their likelihood of receiving assistance. Specifically, in Kunduz province findings pointed to lower than expected household needs. To minimise this, household interviews were conducted in person and began with an explanation that the assessment is not linked to direct assistance.
- Despite their inclusion in the questionnaire, **nutrition-related indicators are excluded from this factsheet** as the data for several provinces was not considered to be of the highest quality. This is attributable to the fact that nutrition indicators were piloted for the first time as part of the WoAA in 2019.

¹ These data sources are available on [HDX](#) with the exception of INSO event data which is of limited access to NGOs only.

² This includes all population groups listed in the previous page with the exception of host community households (95/10 at the national level), Pakistani refugee households which were sampled in the South East region only (95/5 for the South East region), and IDP returnee households which were sampled in Badghis province only (95/5 for Badghis province).

³ An exception is Farah province where shorter paper-based surveys were used for around half of households due to security restrictions. See limitations and challenges section.

⁴ Displaced populations refers to the combination of the following households: recent IDP (<6 months), non-recent IDP (≥6 months), and cross-border returnee.

⁵ Partner organisations were: Afghanistan Development & Education Organization (ADEO), Agency for Humanitarian & Development Assistance for Afghanistan (AHDA), Accessibility Organisation for Afghan Disabled (AOAD), Agency for Rehabilitation & Energy Conservation in Afghanistan (AREA), Rehabilitation Association & Agricultural Development for Afghanistan (RAADA), Organisation for Relief Development (ORD), Organisation of Human Welfare (OHW), and New Consultancy & Relief Organisation (NCRO).

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

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

PROVINCE-LEVEL FACTSHEETS

WoAA | 2019
AFGHANISTAN



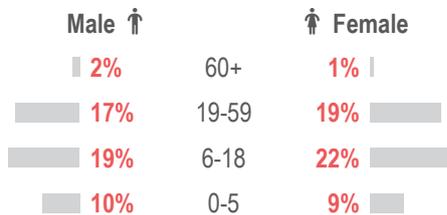
Total number of households surveyed:	770
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	31
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	340
# of cross-border returnee households:	399
Total number of districts surveyed:	6/8



DEMOGRAPHICS

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

% of household members, by age and gender



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



VULNERABILITIES



18% of households reported having a female head of household.



32% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



0% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



14% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.

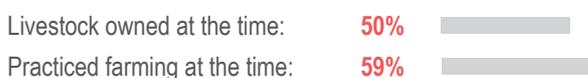


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

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



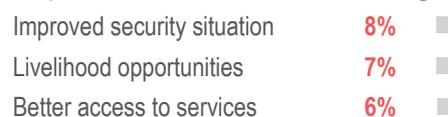
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



Of those households intending to remain, **86%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}



Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **emotional desire to return (92%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

4% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Permanent (mud & brick)	53%	
Transitional (mud & brick)	44%	
Makeshift	4%	

0% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 9% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}

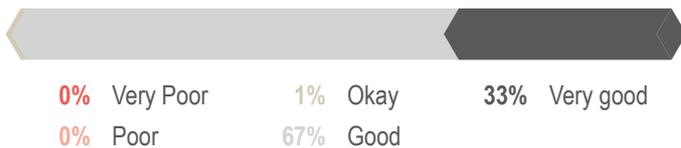


57% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

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



2% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{**}

No impact	72%	
Psychological impact	24%	
Restricted recreation (children)	20%	

1% and 0% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



59% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	48%	
Liquid petroleum gas	26%	
Coal	14%	

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

1% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

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

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

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

6% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

0% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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



HEALTH



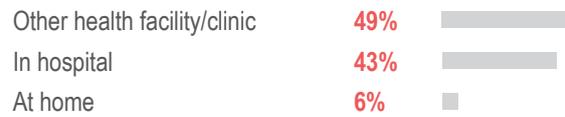
16% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



56% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**

8% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



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



15% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

39% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



22% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

7% of households reported not having access to soap.

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



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



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



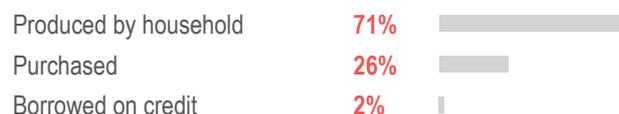
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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



35% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

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



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴



⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

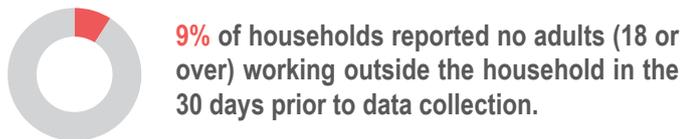
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:*



1% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

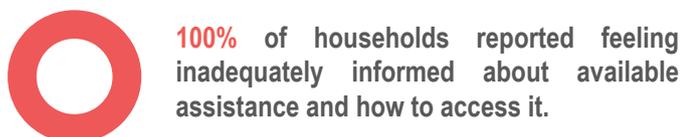


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **borrowing/loans**. Households reported 48% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

94% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:**



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



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



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

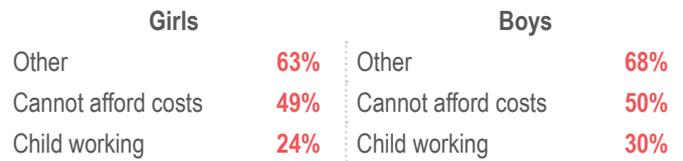
¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

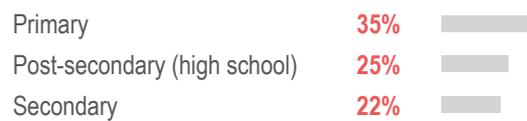
** Multiple options could be selected.

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

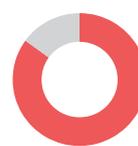
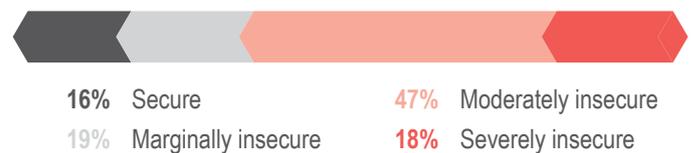
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:***



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



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



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

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



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



Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:**



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



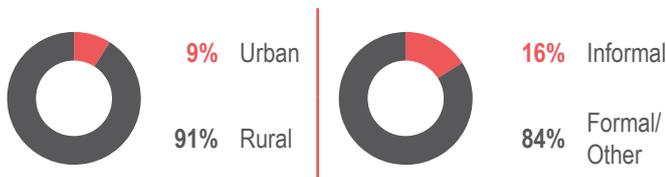
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): 6

% of household members, by age and gender



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



VULNERABILITIES



9% of households reported having a female head of household.



11% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



1% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



28% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.

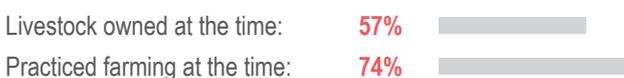


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

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



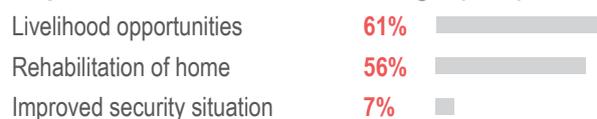
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



Of those households intending to remain, **34%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}



Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **improved security in AoO (88%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

11% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Permanent (mud & brick)	53%	
Transitional (mud & brick)	36%	
Makeshift	11%	

0% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and **6%** due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



81% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

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



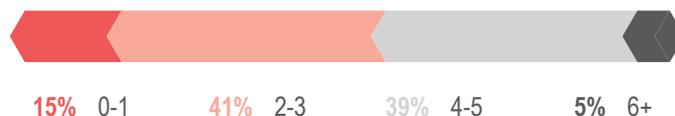
1% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{}**

Reduced access to services	94%	
Psychological impact	91%	
Informed decision to relocate	72%	

1% and 2% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



98% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	89%	
Animal dung	8%	
Liquid petroleum gas	2%	

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

30% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	72%	No incidents reported	72%
Verbally threatened	24%	Verbally threatened	24%
Hindered to move freely	17%	Hindered to leave district	18%

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

No concerns reported	69%	
Psychological wellbeing	30%	
Theft or harassment	21%	

13% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

21% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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



HEALTH



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

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



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



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

67% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



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

39% of households reported not having access to soap.



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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



35% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

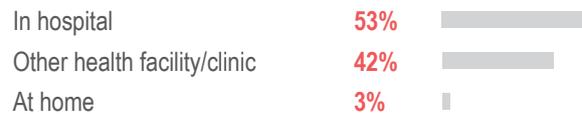
¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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

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



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

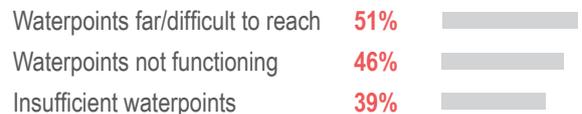


57% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**

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



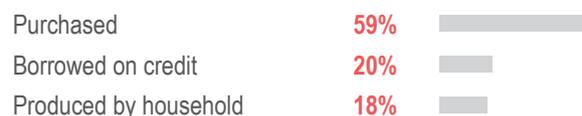
Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:**



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



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



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴





EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

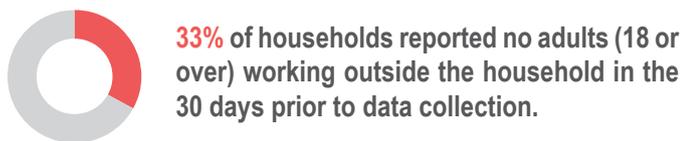
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:^{*}



0% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

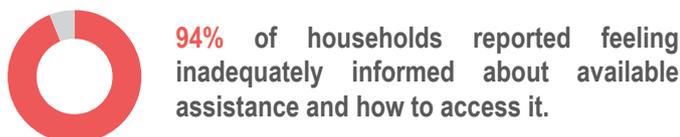


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **borrowing/loans**. Households reported 24% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

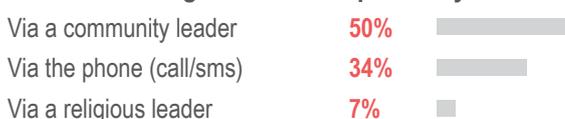
89% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:^{**}



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



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



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

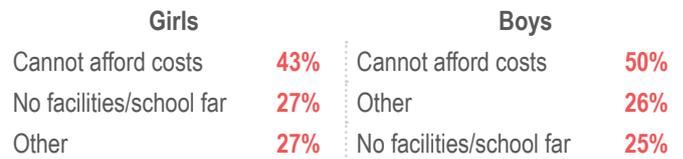
¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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

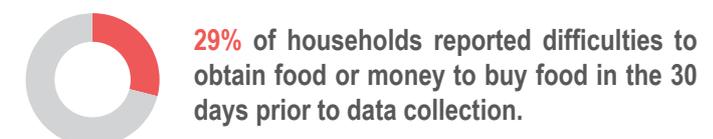
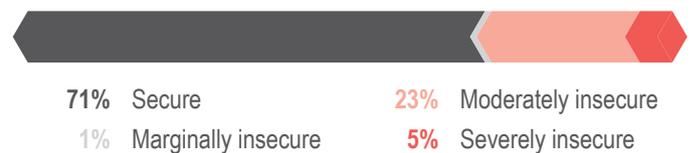
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:^{**}



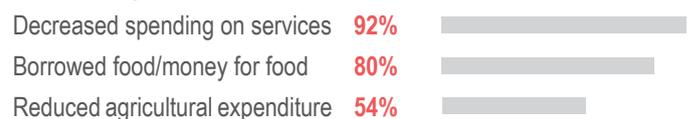
Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:



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



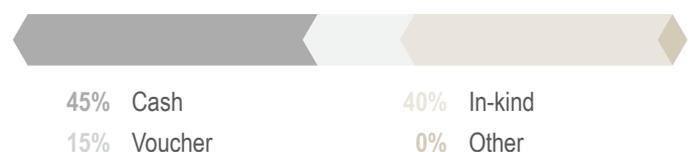
Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:^{17,**}



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



Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:^{**}



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



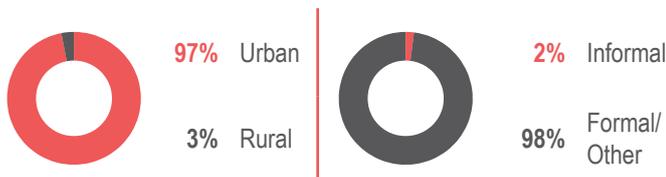
DEMOGRAPHICS

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

% of household members, by age and gender



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



VULNERABILITIES



4% of households reported having a female head of household.



21% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



1% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



27% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.

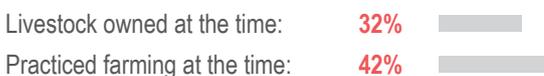


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

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



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

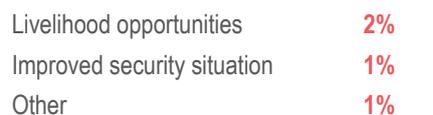


% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:



98%	Remain in current location	1%	Move inside Afghanistan
2%	Return to area of origin	0%	Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, **97%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}



Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **return of family/community (19%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

7% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

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

3% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 0% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



100% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

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



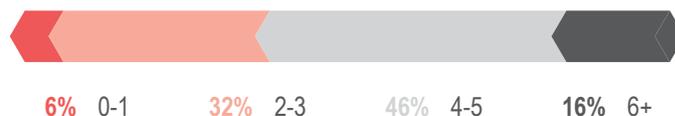
1% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{**}

Psychological impact	83%	
Negative impact on livelihoods	80%	
Informed decision to relocate	69%	

1% and 0% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



71% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	52%	
Charcoal	18%	
Waste (paper, plastic, etc.)	13%	



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

3% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	98%	No incidents reported	97%
Forcibly detained	1%	Assaulted (no weapon)	1%
Verbally threatened	0%	Assaulted (with weapon)	1%

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

No concerns reported	81%	
Theft or harassment	18%	
Psychological wellbeing	2%	



15% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

2% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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



HEALTH



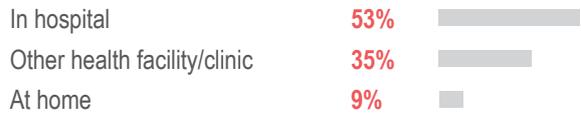
33% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



19% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**

11% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



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



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



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

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



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

10% of households reported not having access to soap.

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



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

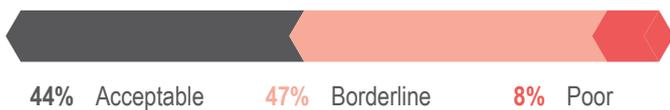


Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



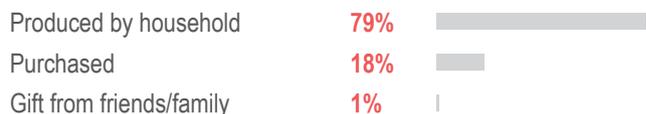
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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

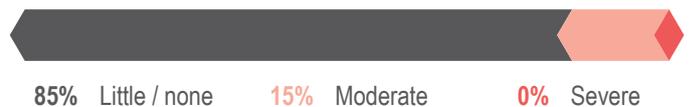


25% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

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



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴



⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

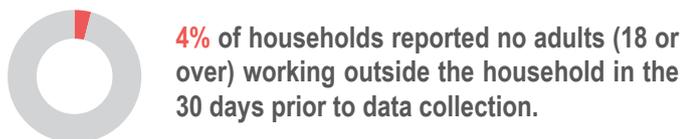
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:^{*}



0% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

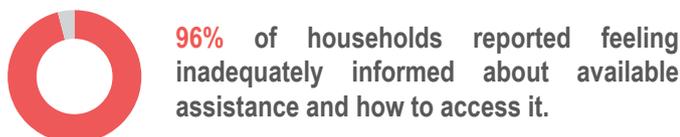


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported 17% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

75% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:^{**}



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



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



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

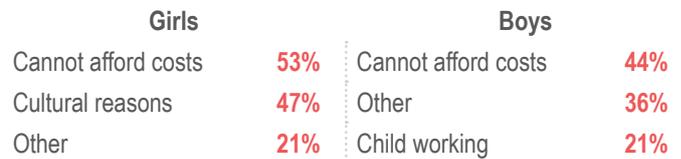
¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

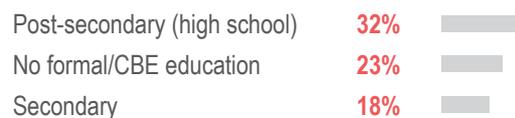
^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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

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



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



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



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

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



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



Of the 99% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:^{**}



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



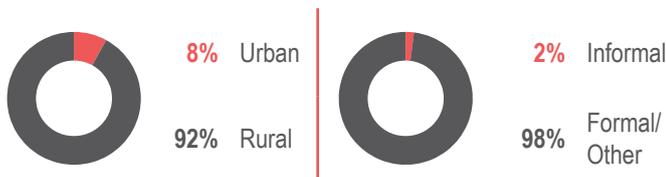
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): 7

% of household members, by age and gender



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



VULNERABILITIES



10% of households reported having a female head of household.



19% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



4% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



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

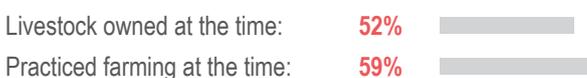


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

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



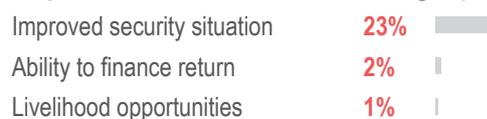
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



Of those households intending to remain, **77%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}



Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **improved security in AoO (85%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

9% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:



1% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 15% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



73% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

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



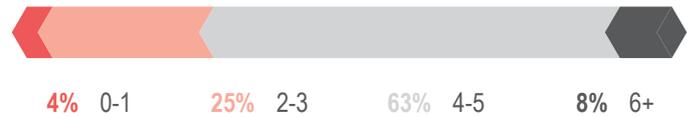
1% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{**}



1% and 0% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



92% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:



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

4% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	97%	No incidents reported	96%
Verbally threatened	2%	Verbally threatened	2%
Hindered to move freely	1%	Hindered to leave district	1%

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



10% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

1% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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



HEALTH



39% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



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



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

35% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



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

33% of households reported not having access to soap.



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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



35% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

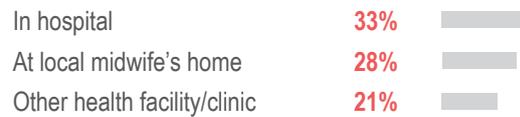
¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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

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



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

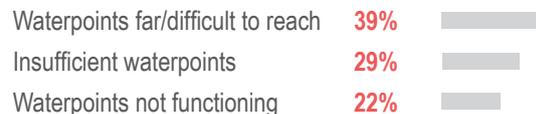


61% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**

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



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



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



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



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴





EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

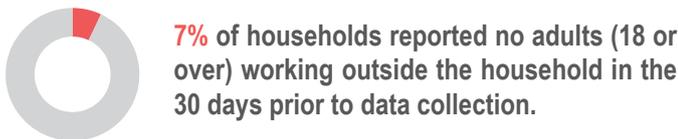
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:^{*}



0% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

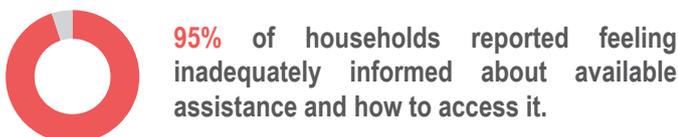


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported 43% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

99% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:^{**}



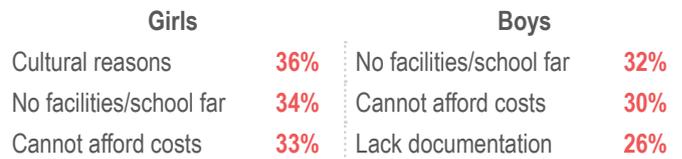
ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



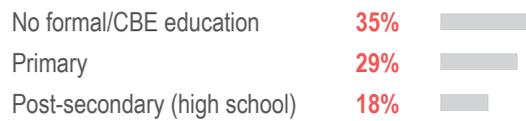
Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



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



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



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

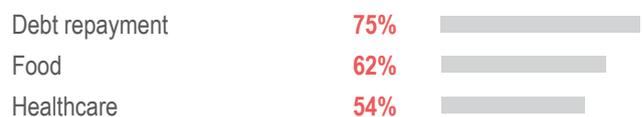


56% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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



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



Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:^{**}



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

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

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

** Multiple options could be selected.

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

Total number of households surveyed: **571**

- # of recent IDP households (<6 months): **31**
- # of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): **218**
- # of cross-border returnee households: **322**

Total number of districts surveyed: **5/7**



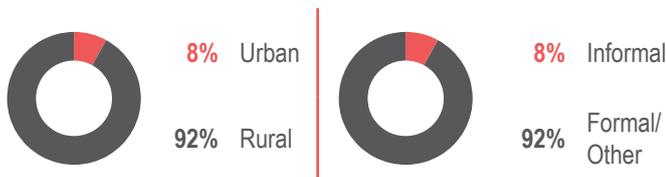
DEMOGRAPHICS

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

% of household members, by age and gender



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



VULNERABILITIES



14% of households reported having a female head of household.



7% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



1% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²

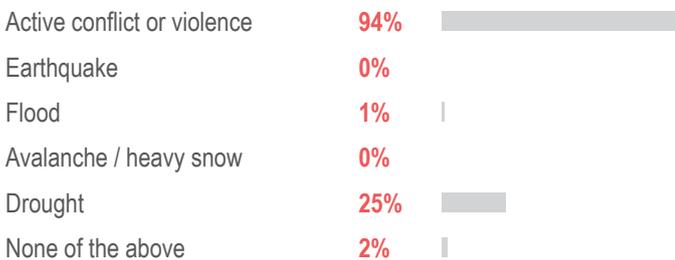


19% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

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



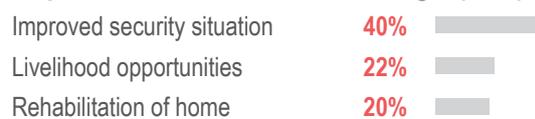
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



Of those households intending to remain, **53%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}



Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **improved security in AoO (75%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

8% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Permanent (mud & brick)	71%	
Transitional (mud & brick)	20%	
Makeshift	8%	

27% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 6% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



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



PROTECTION

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



20% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{**}

Psychological impact	55%	
Reduced access to services	34%	
Restricted recreation (children)	32%	

0% and 0% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



92% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	76%	
Animal dung	16%	
Liquid petroleum gas	6%	

8% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).

59% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

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

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

Maiming/killing by violence	29%	
Other	23%	
No concerns reported	23%	

15% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

2% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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



HEALTH



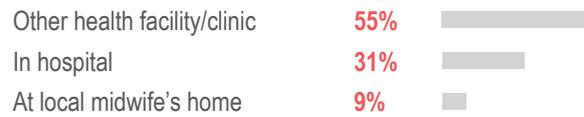
53% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



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

14% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



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



75% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

3% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



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

11% of households reported not having access to soap.

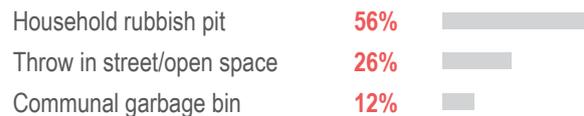
% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



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



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



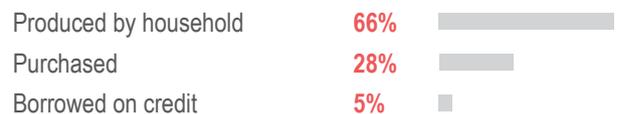
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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



55% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

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



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴



⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

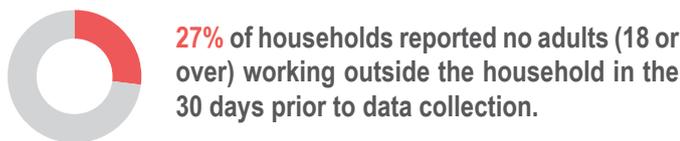
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:^{*}



31% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

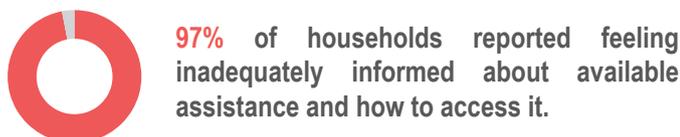


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **borrowing/loans**. Households reported 14% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

33% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:^{**}



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



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



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

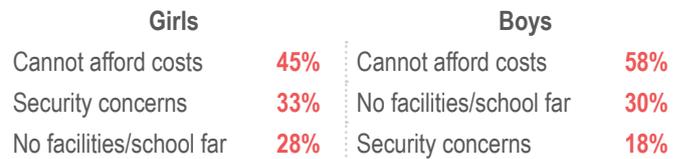
¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

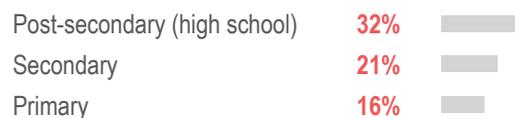
^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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

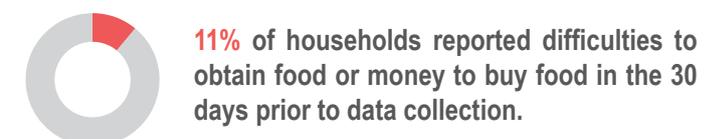
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:^{**}



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



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



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



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



Of the 99% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:^{**}



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



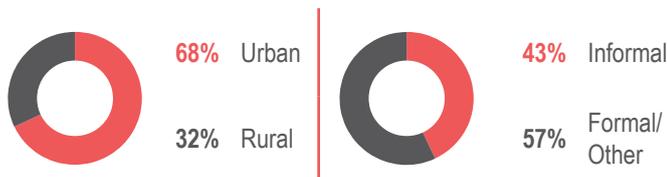
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): **4.5**

% of household members, by age and gender



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



VULNERABILITIES



11% of households reported having a female head of household.



14% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



3% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



51% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

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

Active conflict or violence	89%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	2%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	14%
None of the above	2%

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

Livestock owned at the time:	69%
Practiced farming at the time:	70%

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



96% Remain in current location	2% Move inside Afghanistan
1% Return to area of origin	0% Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, **3%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Livelihood opportunities	53%
Ability to finance return	43%
Rehabilitation of home	33%

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **to secure housing/land (80%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

46% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Permanent (mud & brick)	51%	
Makeshift	30%	
Tent (emergency)	14%	

51% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 17% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}

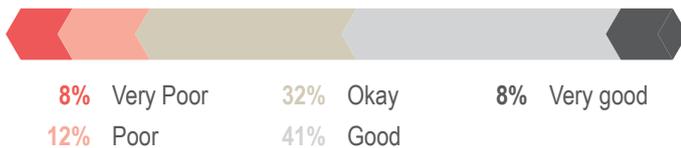


77% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

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



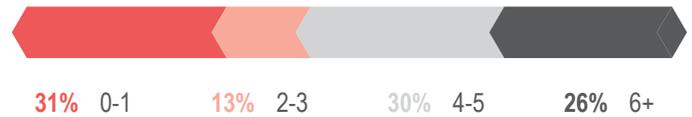
20% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{**}

Psychological impact	81%	
Reduced access to services	31%	
Restricted recreation (children)	24%	

0% and 0% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



84% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	64%	
Waste (paper, plastic, etc.)	12%	
Liquid petroleum gas	9%	



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

33% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	82%	No incidents reported	68%
Verbally threatened	15%	Verbally threatened	21%
Hindered to move freely	11%	Hindered to leave district	13%

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

No concerns reported	60%	
Psychological wellbeing	26%	
Maiming/killing by violence	24%	



20% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

14% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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



HEALTH



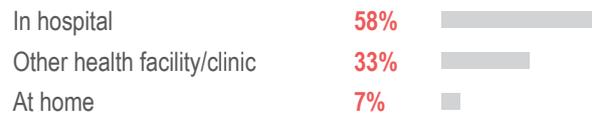
19% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



10% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**

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



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



76% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

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



22% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

28% of households reported not having access to soap.

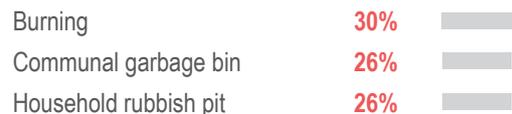
% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



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

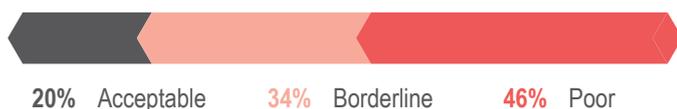


Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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

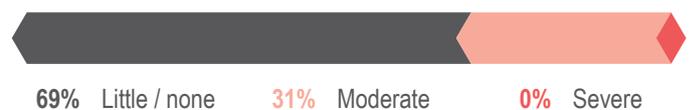


35% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

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



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴



⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

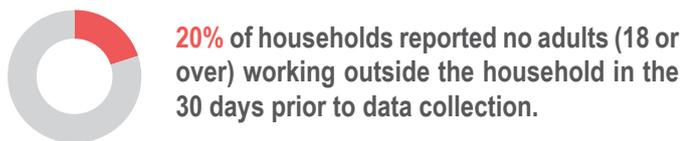
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:^{*}



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



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

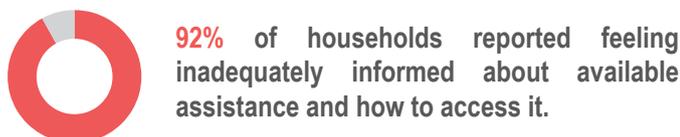


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **formal employment**. Households reported **2%** of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

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



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



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



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

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

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

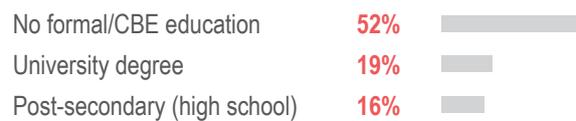
^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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

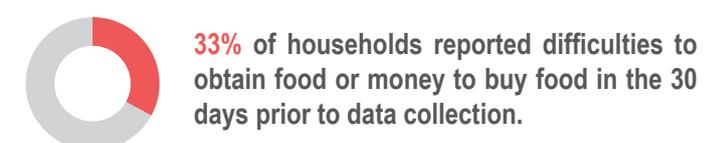
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:^{**}



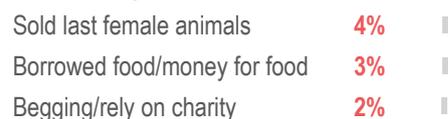
Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:



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



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



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



Of the **100%** of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:^{**}



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



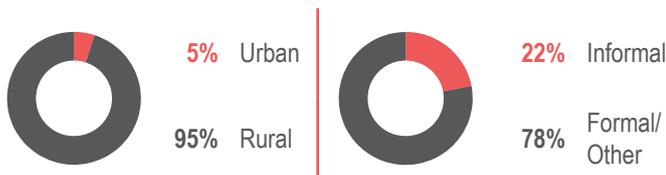
DEMOGRAPHICS

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

% of household members, by age and gender



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



VULNERABILITIES



13% of households reported having a female head of household.



42% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



5% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



47% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.

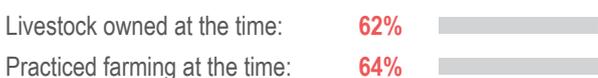


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

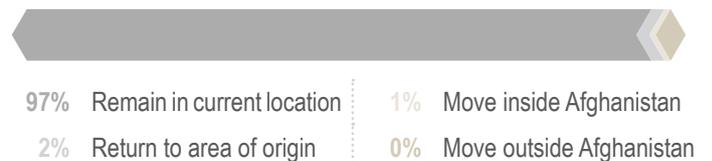
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



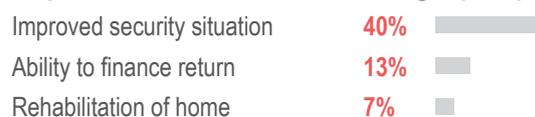
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



Of those households intending to remain, **58%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}



Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **improved security in AoO (100%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

24% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Transitional (mud & brick)	59%	
Tent (emergency)	22%	
Permanent (mud & brick)	17%	

0% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and **16%** due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}

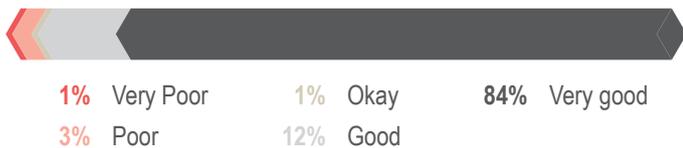


63% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

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



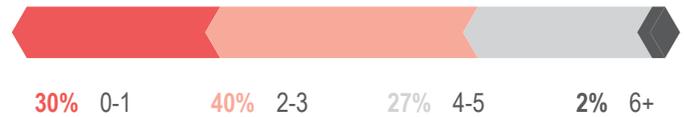
1% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{}**

Psychological impact	90%	
Restricted recreation (children)	13%	
No impact	10%	

2% and 0% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



69% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	41%	
Charcoal	25%	
Animal dung	23%	

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

5% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	98%	No incidents reported	96%
Verbally threatened	2%	Verbally threatened	3%
Assaulted (no weapon)	1%	Assaulted (no weapon)	1%

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

No concerns reported	96%	
Theft or harassment	1%	
Psychological wellbeing	1%	

9% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

0% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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

HEALTH



36% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

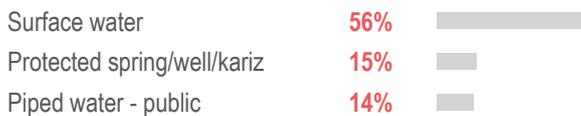
Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:**



47% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

65% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

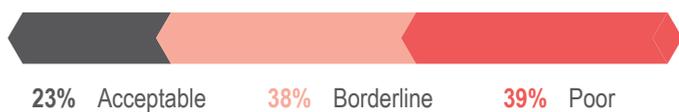


18% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

25% of households reported not having access to soap.

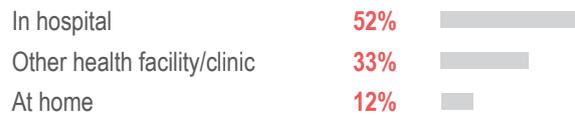
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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



46% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

15% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



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



68% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**

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



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



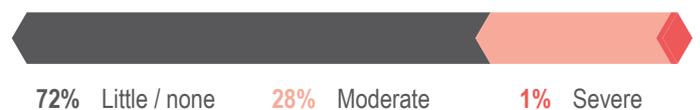
Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



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



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴



⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

** Multiple options could be selected.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

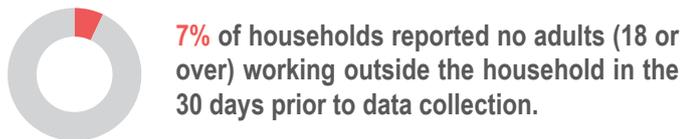
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:^{*}



0% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

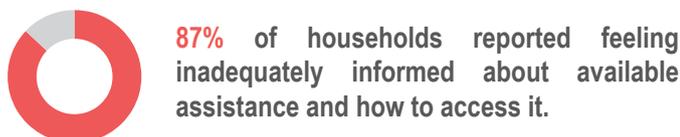


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported 34% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

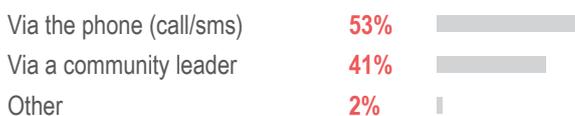
96% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:^{**}



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



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



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

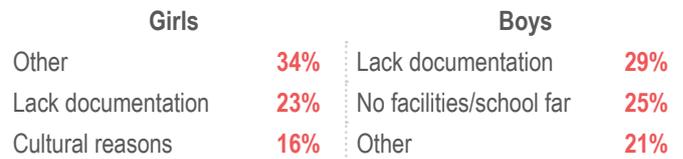
¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

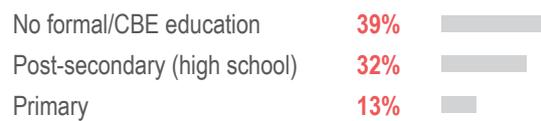
^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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

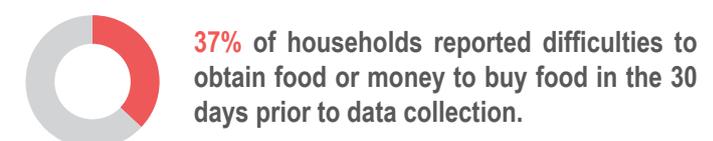
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:^{**}



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



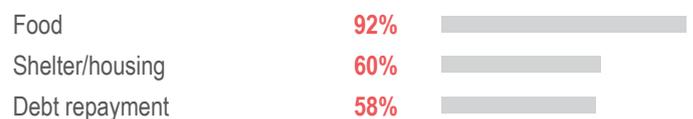
% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:¹⁶



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



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



Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:^{**}



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



DEMOGRAPHICS

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

% of household members, by age and gender



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



VULNERABILITIES



4% of households reported having a female head of household.



44% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



3% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²

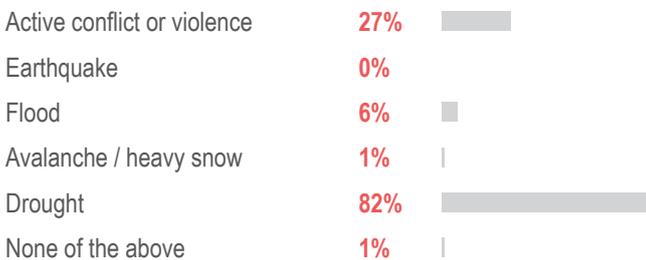


19% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.

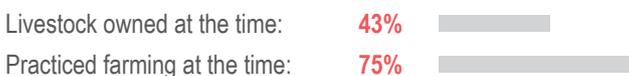


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

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



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



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



Of those households intending to remain, **65%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}



Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **improved security in AoO (44%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

5% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Permanent (mud & brick)	60%	
Transitional (mud & brick)	36%	
Makeshift	4%	

6% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 19% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



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



PROTECTION

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



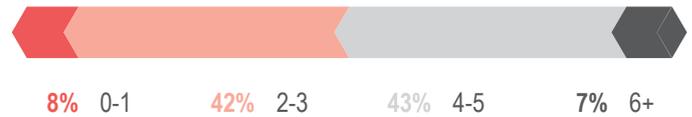
8% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{**}

Psychological impact	81%	
Restricted recreation (children)	13%	
Reduced access to services	8%	

1% and 0% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



67% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	62%	
Charcoal	28%	
Liquid petroleum gas	5%	

83% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).

11% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	90%	No incidents reported	90%
Hindered to move freely	7%	Hindered to leave district	7%
Verbally threatened	3%	Verbally threatened	3%

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

No concerns reported	96%	
Psychological wellbeing	1%	
Other	1%	

9% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

1% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

* Multiple options could be selected.

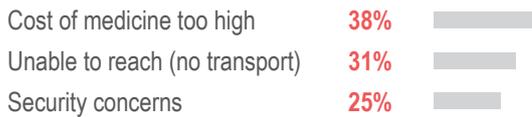
** Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

HEALTH



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

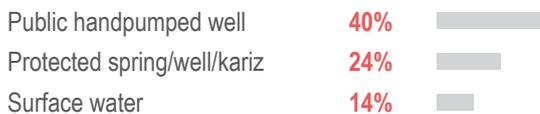
Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:**



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

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

15% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



1% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

22% of households reported not having access to soap.

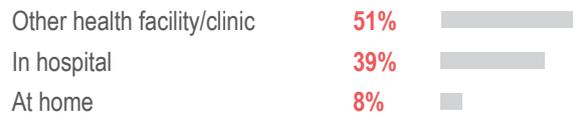
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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



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

10% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



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



34% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**

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



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



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



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



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴



⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

** Multiple options could be selected.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

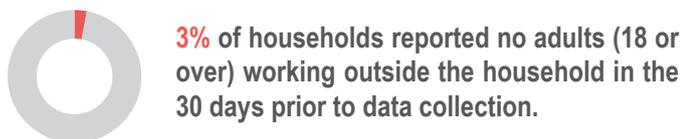
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:^{*}



0% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

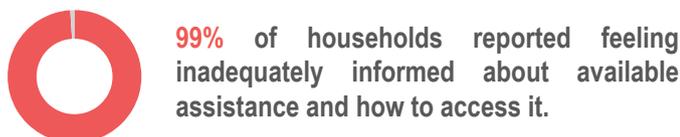


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **agricultural production**. Households reported 14% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

64% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:^{**}



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



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



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

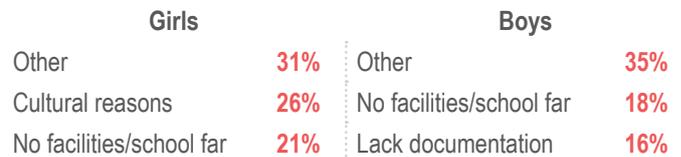
¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

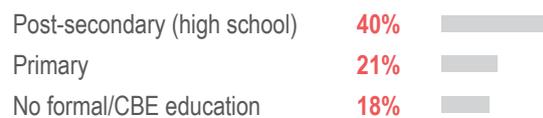
^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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

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



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



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



28% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

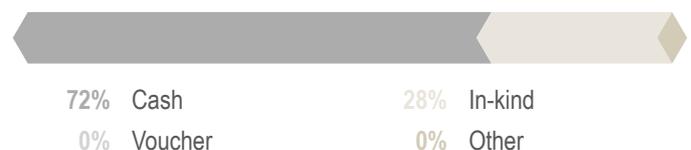
Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:^{17,**}



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



Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:^{**}



Total number of households surveyed:	576
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	422
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	72
# of cross-border returnee households:	82
Total number of districts surveyed:	12/16



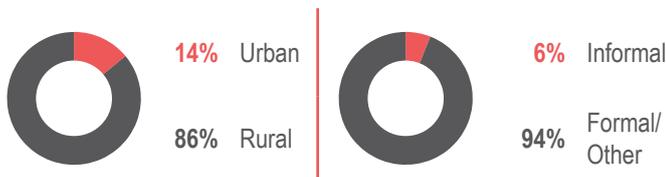
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): **6.7**

% of household members, by age and gender

Male ↑		↓ Female
1%	60+	1%
18%	19-59	19%
18%	6-18	17%
14%	0-5	12%

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



VULNERABILITIES



1% of households reported having a female head of household.



6% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



1% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



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



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

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

Active conflict or violence	96%	
Earthquake	1%	
Flood	24%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%	
Drought	27%	
None of the above	1%	

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

Livestock owned at the time:	93%	
Practiced farming at the time:	90%	

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



Of those households intending to remain, **30%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Improved security situation	60%	
Livelihood opportunities	57%	
Ability to finance return	40%	

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **return of family/community (75%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

58% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:



42% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and **8%** due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



92% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

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



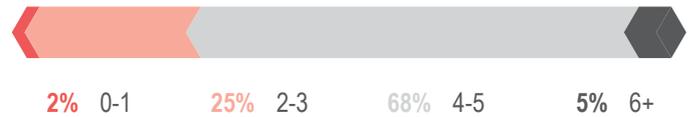
7% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{}**



23% and **17%** of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



97% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

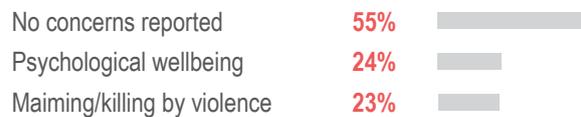


69% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).

9% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	96%	No incidents reported	91%
Verbally threatened	3%	Verbally threatened	7%
Assaulted (no weapon)	1%	Assaulted (no weapon)	2%

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



2% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

2% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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



HEALTH



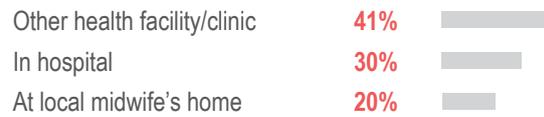
27% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



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

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



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



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



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

20% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



30% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

2% of households reported not having access to soap.

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



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



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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

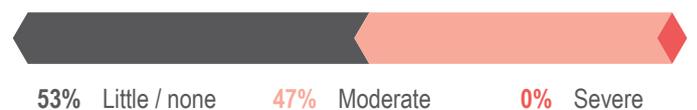


25% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

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



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴



⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

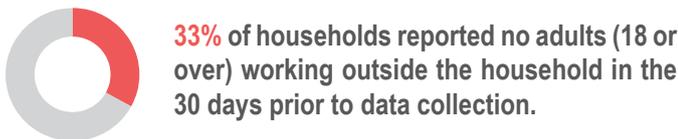
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:^{*}



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



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

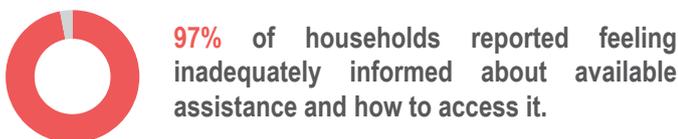


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **borrowing/loans**. Households reported 24% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

92% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:^{**}



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



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



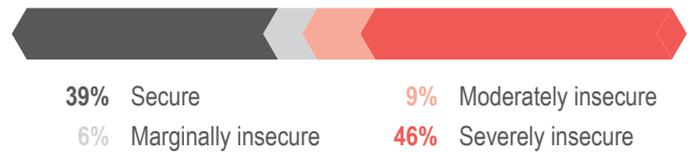
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:^{**}



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



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



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

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



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



Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:^{**}



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

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

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

^{**} Multiple options could be selected.

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

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



DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): **7.5**

% of household members, by age and gender

Male ↑			↓ Female	
1%	60+		1%	
17%	19-59		18%	
21%	6-18		21%	
11%	0-5		10%	

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



VULNERABILITIES



5% of households reported having a female head of household.



20% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



2% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



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



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

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

Active conflict or violence	75%	
Earthquake	1%	
Flood	4%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%	
Drought	10%	
None of the above	23%	

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

Livestock owned at the time:	74%	
Practiced farming at the time:	62%	

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



Of those households intending to remain, **34%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Improved security situation	48%	
Rehabilitation of home	21%	
Livelihood opportunities	21%	

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **basic services available in area of origin (50%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

44% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Makeshift	44%	
Permanent (mud & brick)	43%	
Transitional (mud & brick)	13%	

9% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and **3%** due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}

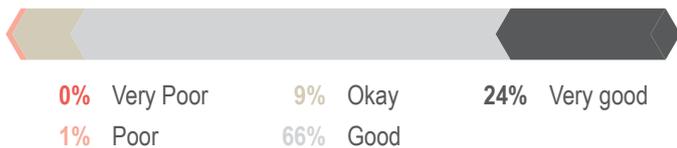


79% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

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



6% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{}**

Psychological impact	67%	
No impact	25%	
Reduced access to services	24%	

2% and 1% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



62% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	54%	
Liquid petroleum gas	25%	
Charcoal	7%	

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

17% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

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

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

No concerns reported	48%	
Other	37%	
Psychological wellbeing	11%	

7% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

4% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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

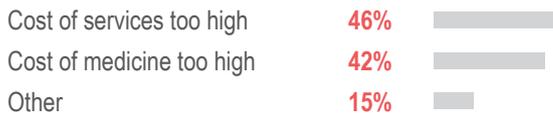


HEALTH



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

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

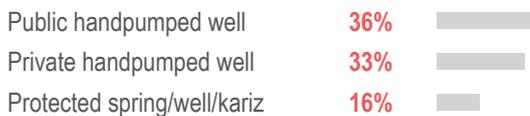


28% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

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



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

7% of households reported not having access to soap.



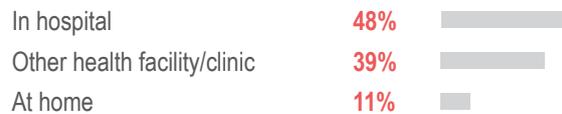
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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



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

13% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



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

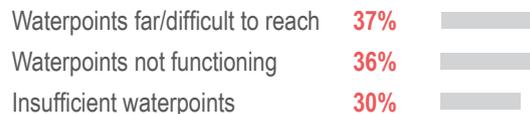


52% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**

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



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



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



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



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴



⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

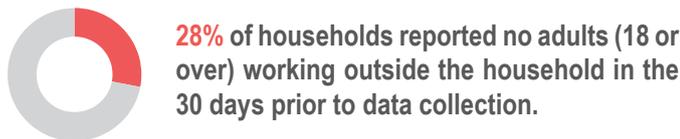
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:^{*}



1% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

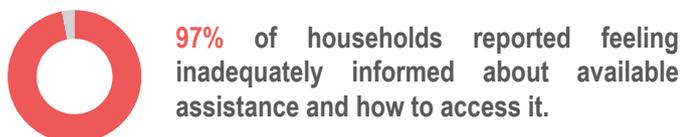


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported 15% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

81% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:^{**}



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



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



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

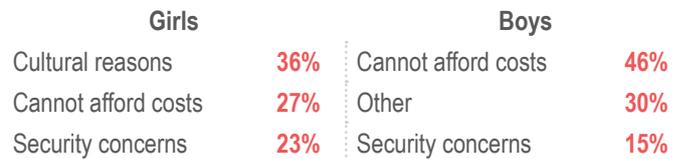
¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

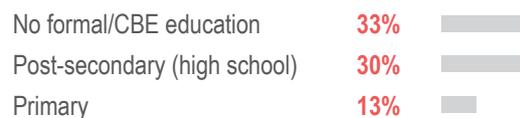
^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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

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



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



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

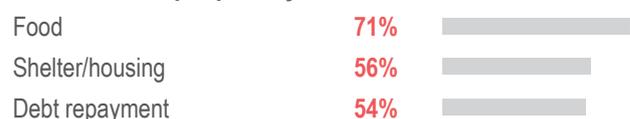


51% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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



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



Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:^{**}



Total number of households surveyed:	562
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	163
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	164
# of cross-border returnee households:	235
Total number of districts surveyed:	12/22



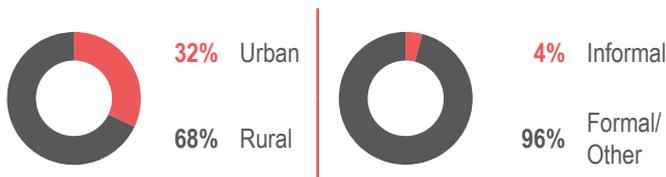
DEMOGRAPHICS

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

% of household members, by age and gender

	Male ↑		↓ Female
	2%	60+	0%
	18%	19-59	20%
	21%	6-18	19%
	10%	0-5	8%

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



VULNERABILITIES



6% of households reported having a female head of household.



21% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



2% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



45% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

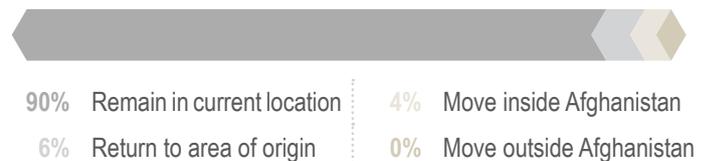
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}

Active conflict or violence	49%	
Earthquake	1%	
Flood	2%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%	
Drought	8%	
None of the above	48%	

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

Livestock owned at the time:	52%	
Practiced farming at the time:	50%	

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



Of those households intending to remain, **36%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Improved security situation	50%	
Livelihood opportunities	24%	
Ability to finance return	21%	

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **improved security in AoO (60%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

44% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Makeshift	43%	
Permanent (mud & brick)	34%	
Transitional (mud & brick)	22%	

6% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and **8%** due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



80% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

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



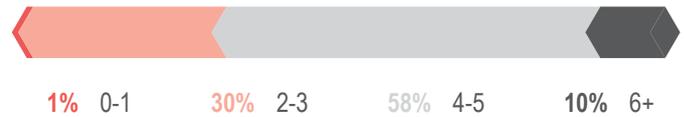
12% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{}**

Psychological impact	44%	
Negative impact on livelihoods	36%	
No impact	28%	

10% and 8% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



70% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	58%	
Liquid petroleum gas	25%	
Waste (paper, plastic, etc.)	7%	

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

6% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	96%	No incidents reported	95%
Verbally threatened	1%	Hindered to leave district	2%
Hindered to move freely	1%	Verbally threatened	2%

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

No concerns reported	78%	
Other	9%	
Explosive hazards	9%	

9% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

5% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

* Multiple options could be selected.

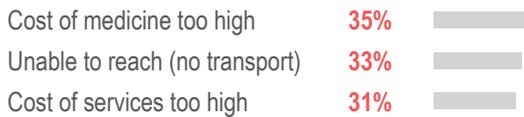
** Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

HEALTH



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

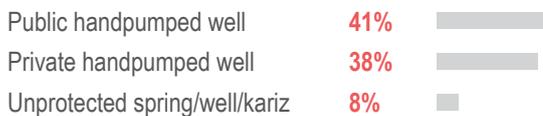
Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:**



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

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

9% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



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

7% of households reported not having access to soap.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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



20% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

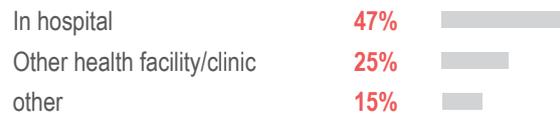
¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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

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



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

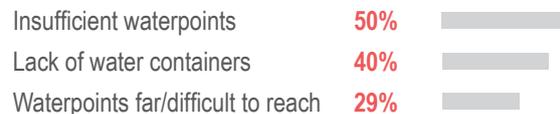


49% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**

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



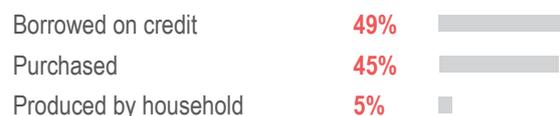
Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:**



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



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



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴





EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

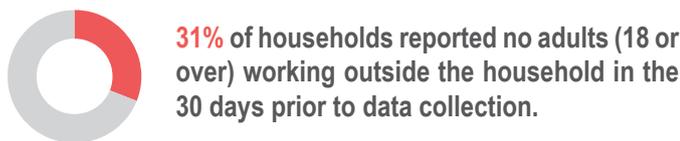
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:^{*}



11% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

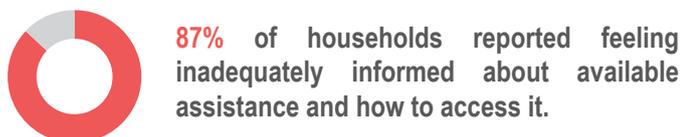


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **borrowing/loans**. Households reported **28%** of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

88% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:^{}**



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



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



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

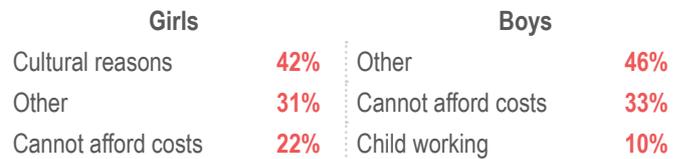
¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

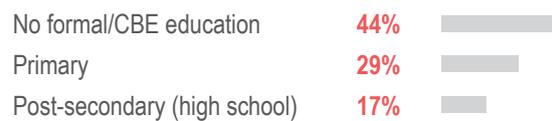
^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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

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



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



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



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

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



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



Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:^{}**



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



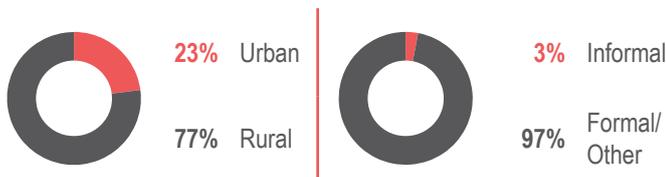
DEMOGRAPHICS

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

% of household members, by age and gender

Male ↑			↓ Female
2%	60+	1%	
17%	19-59	17%	
14%	6-18	13%	
17%	0-5	18%	

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



VULNERABILITIES



8% of households reported having a female head of household.



5% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



2% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



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



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

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

Active conflict or violence	97%	
Earthquake	1%	
Flood	1%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%	
Drought	1%	
None of the above	2%	

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

Livestock owned at the time:	94%	
Practiced farming at the time:	95%	

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



Of those households intending to remain, **87%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Improved security situation	12%	
Livelihood opportunities	1%	
Ability to finance return	0%	

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **improved security in AoO (90%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

45% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

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

4% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and **14%** due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}

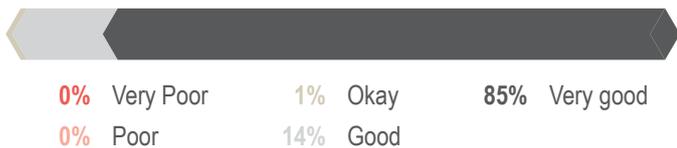


84% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

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



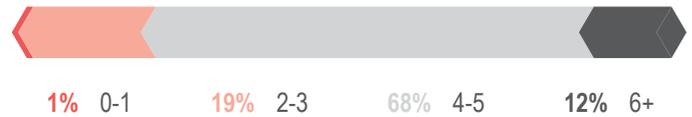
1% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{}**

No impact	56%	
Psychological impact	44%	
Restricted recreation (children)	11%	

1% and 0% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



99% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	97%	
Animal dung	2%	
Liquid petroleum gas	1%	

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

4% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	97%	No incidents reported	97%
Forcibly detained	1%	Verbally threatened	2%
Verbally threatened	1%	Assaulted (no weapon)	1%

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

No concerns reported	94%	
Other	4%	
Maiming/killing by violence	1%	

4% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

0% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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

HEALTH



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

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



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

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

86% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



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

1% of households reported not having access to soap.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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



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

⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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

71% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



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

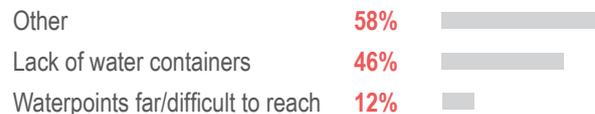


6% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**

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



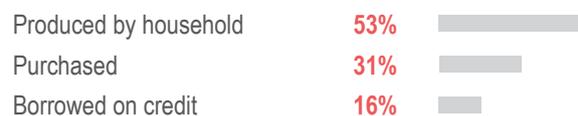
Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:**



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



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



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴





EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

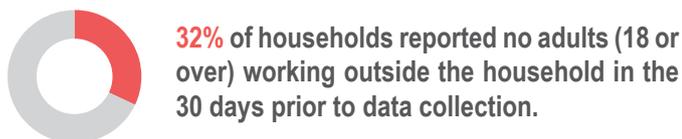
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:^{*}



0% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

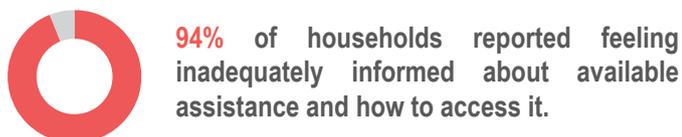


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported 1% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

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



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



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



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

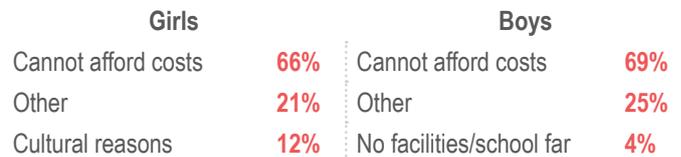
¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

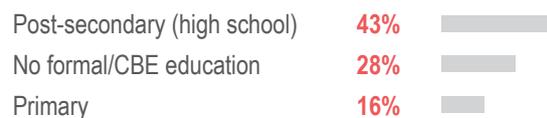
^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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

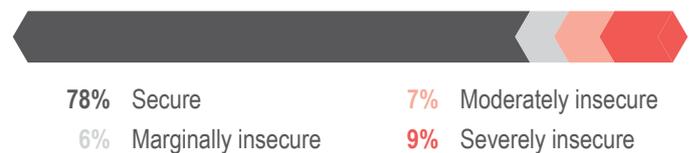
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:^{**}



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



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



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

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



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



Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:^{**}



Total number of households surveyed:	514
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	243
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	196
# of cross-border returnee households:	75
Total number of districts surveyed:	3/16



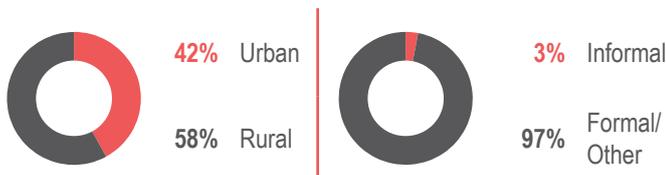
DEMOGRAPHICS

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

% of household members, by age and gender

Male ↑			↓ Female
■ 2%	60+		■ 1%
■ 19%	19-59		■ 19%
■ 17%	6-18		■ 17%
■ 11%	0-5		■ 14%

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



VULNERABILITIES



8% of households reported having a female head of household.



13% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



11% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



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



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

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

Active conflict or violence	99%	█
Earthquake	1%	
Flood	1%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%	
Drought	3%	█
None of the above	1%	

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

Livestock owned at the time:	32%	█
Practiced farming at the time:	32%	█

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



98%	Remain in current location	1%	Move inside Afghanistan
1%	Return to area of origin	1%	Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, **91%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Improved security situation	5%	█
Livelihood opportunities	4%	█
Ability to finance return	3%	█

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **improved security in AoO (65%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

22% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Transitional (mud & brick)	53%	
Permanent (mud & brick)	25%	
Makeshift	18%	

27% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and **21%** due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



92% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

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



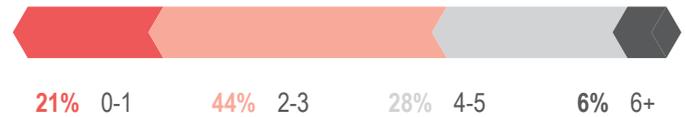
11% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{}**

No impact	53%	
Psychological impact	41%	
Reduced access to services	4%	

2% and 1% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



60% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	44%	
Charcoal	14%	
Coal	13%	



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

15% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	94%	No incidents reported	87%
Verbally threatened	5%	Verbally threatened	12%
Assaulted (no weapon)	1%	Assaulted (no weapon)	1%

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

No concerns reported	93%	
Other	3%	
Theft or harassment	2%	



22% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

1% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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



HEALTH



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

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



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

20% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



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

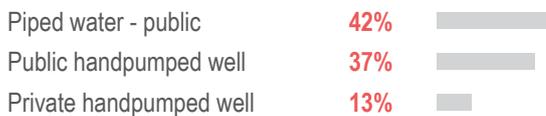


61% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

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



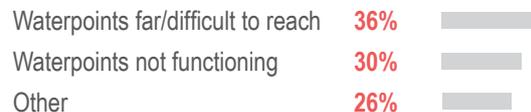
19% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

48% of households reported not having access to soap.

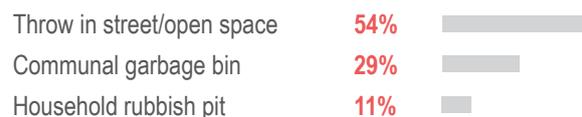
% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



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



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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



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

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



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴



⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

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



0% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

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

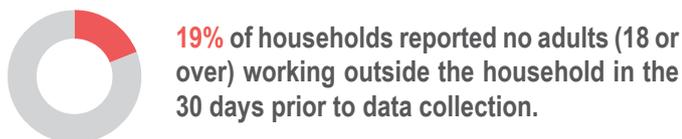
Reason	Girls	Boys
Cannot afford costs	74%	68%
Other	23%	23%
No facilities/school far	7%	8%

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

No formal/CBE education	55%
Primary	18%
Secondary	16%



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



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

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

Food	45%
Hosting displaced persons	25%
Healthcare	13%

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



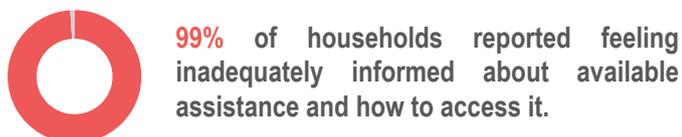
13% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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

Borrowed food/money for food	72%
Decreased spending on services	46%
Increased daily labour	30%



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



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

Via a community leader	47%
Via the phone (call/sms)	38%
Via a religious leader	9%

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

Shelter/housing	82%
Food	79%
Healthcare	68%

Of the 99% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:^{**}



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

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

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

** Multiple options could be selected.

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

Total number of households surveyed: **553**

- # of recent IDP households (<6 months): **141**
- # of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): **197**
- # of cross-border returnee households: **215**

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



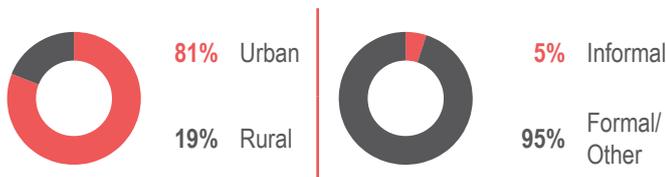
DEMOGRAPHICS

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

% of household members, by age and gender



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



VULNERABILITIES



6% of households reported having a female head of household.



8% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



4% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²

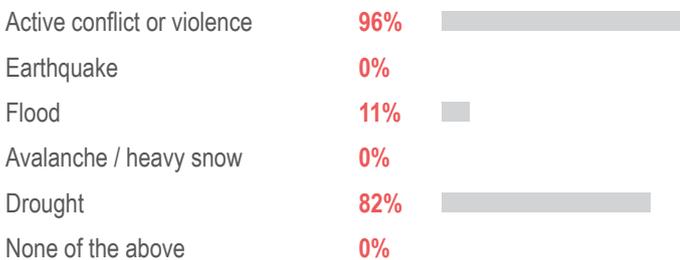


56% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

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



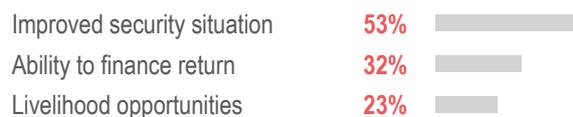
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



Of those households intending to remain, **40%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}



Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **improved security in AoO (73%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

10% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Permanent (mud & brick)	49%	
Transitional (mud & brick)	41%	
Makeshift	9%	

48% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and **8%** due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}

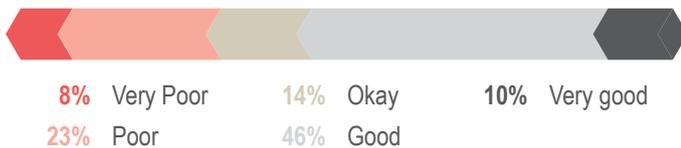


68% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

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



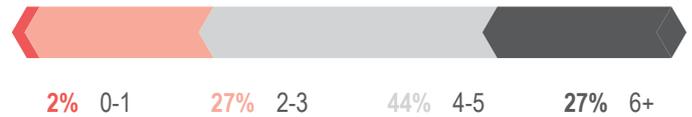
2% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{}**

Psychological impact	75%	
Negative impact on livelihoods	26%	
Restricted recreation (children)	22%	

0% and 0% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



96% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Animal dung	60%	
Wood/bushes	31%	
Waste (paper, plastic, etc.)	5%	

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

25% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	79%	No incidents reported	76%
Verbally threatened	17%	Verbally threatened	17%
Assaulted (with weapon)	4%	Assaulted (with weapon)	5%

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

No concerns reported	63%	
Explosive hazards	16%	
Destruction of farmland/property	11%	

9% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

6% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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

HEALTH



9% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Other	46%	
Cost of services too high	26%	
Cost of medicine too high	26%	

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

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

30% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:

Public handpumped well	47%	
Water trucking/tankering	22%	
Private handpumped well	16%	



26% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

11% of households reported not having access to soap.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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



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

⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

At home	46%	
In hospital	31%	
Other health facility/clinic	17%	

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



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

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



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

Waterpoints far/difficult to reach	73%	
Waterpoints not functioning	48%	
Purchasing water is expensive	39%	

Main method of waste disposal reported by households:

Throw in street/open space	87%	
Household rubbish pit	8%	
Communal garbage bin	3%	

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

Produced by household	94%	
Borrowed on credit	2%	
Gift from friends/family	2%	

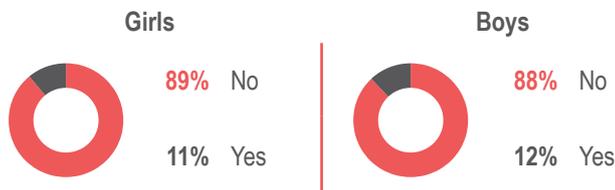
% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴





EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

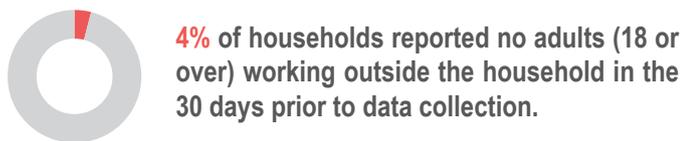
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:^{*}



20% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

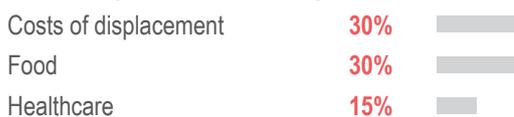


LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

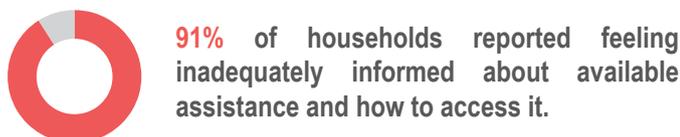


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported 8% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

37% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:^{**}



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



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



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

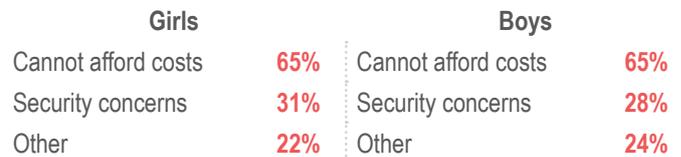
¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

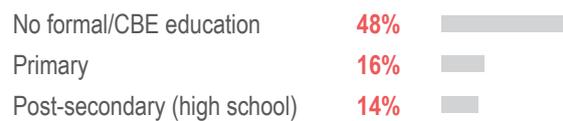
^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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

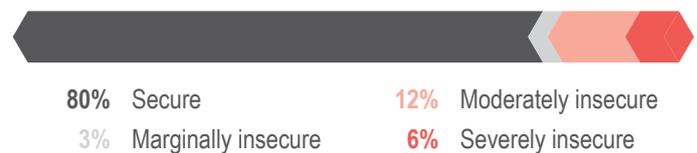
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:^{**}



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



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



22% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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



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



Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:^{**}



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



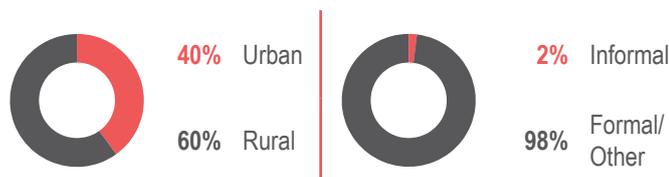
DEMOGRAPHICS

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

% of household members, by age and gender



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



VULNERABILITIES



10% of households reported having a female head of household.



23% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



6% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



63% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.

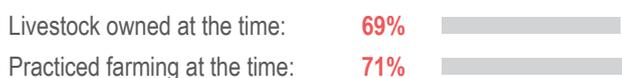


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

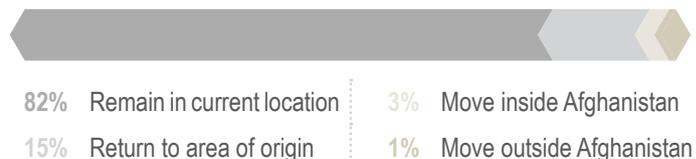
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



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



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



Of those households intending to remain, **72%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}



Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **improved security in AoO (53%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

13% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

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

66% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and **32%** due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}

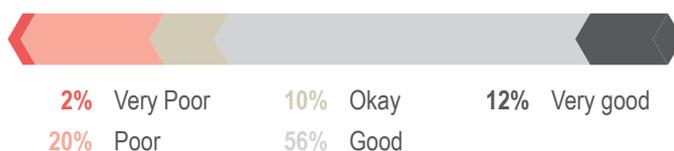


94% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

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



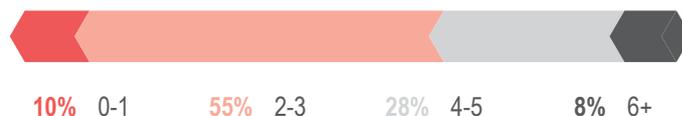
7% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{}**

Reduced access to services	65%	
Informed decision to relocate	64%	
Psychological impact	40%	

3% and 3% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



84% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	47%	
Animal dung	31%	
Charcoal	13%	

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

16% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	88%	No incidents reported	87%
Verbally threatened	8%	Verbally threatened	9%
Hindered to move freely	5%	Hindered to leave district	6%

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

No concerns reported	68%	
Other	16%	
Psychological wellbeing	11%	

40% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

5% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

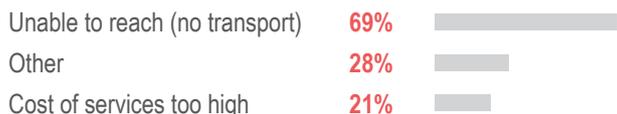
^{**} Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

HEALTH



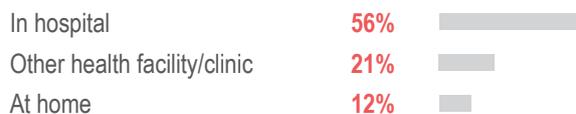
43% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



46% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**

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



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



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

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

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



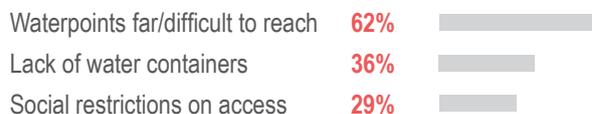
55% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

22% of households reported not having access to soap.

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



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



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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

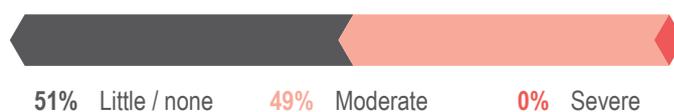


51% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

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



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴



⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

** Multiple options could be selected.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

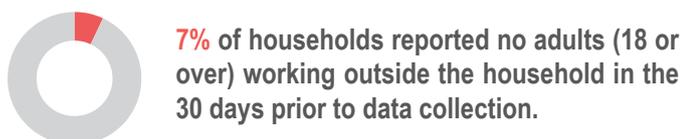
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:^{*}



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



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

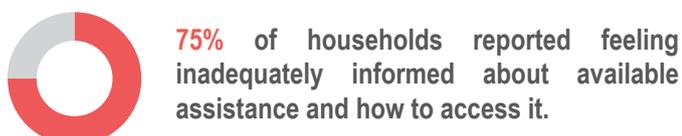


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported 16% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

91% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:^{**}



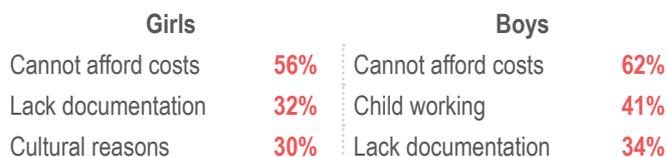
ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



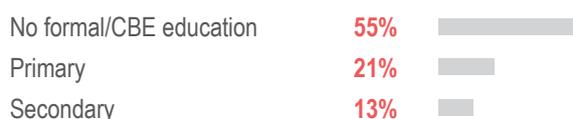
Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



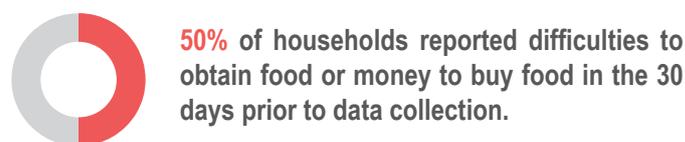
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:^{**}



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



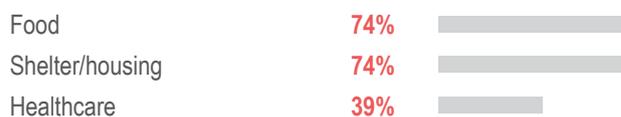
% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:¹⁶



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



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



Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:^{**}



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

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

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

^{**} Multiple options could be selected.

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

Total number of households surveyed: **526**

- # of recent IDP households (<6 months): **63**
- # of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): **340**
- # of cross-border returnee households: **123**

Total number of districts surveyed: **5/7**



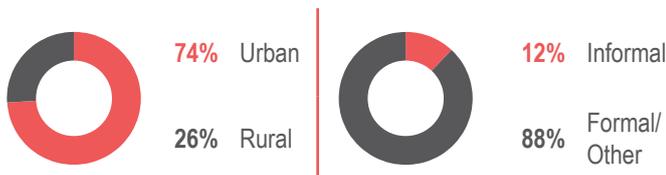
DEMOGRAPHICS

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

% of household members, by age and gender



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



VULNERABILITIES



6% of households reported having a female head of household.



6% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



5% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



28% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.

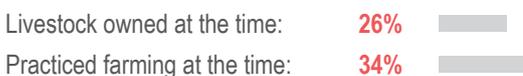


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

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



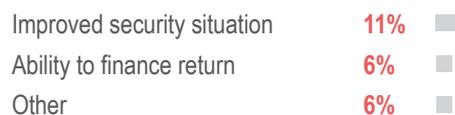
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



Of those households intending to remain, **78%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}



Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **improved security in AoO (63%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

5% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

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

17% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 23% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}

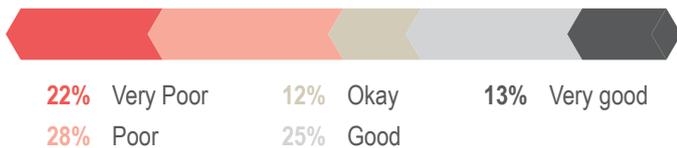


72% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

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



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

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{**}

No impact	34%	
Informed decision to relocate	33%	
Psychological impact	11%	

2% and 1% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



43% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Coal	46%	
Wood/bushes	36%	
Charcoal	9%	

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

12% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	93%	No incidents reported	89%
Verbally threatened	6%	Verbally threatened	8%
Hindered to leave district	1%	Hindered to leave district	2%

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

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

17% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

3% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex 1 for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

* Multiple options could be selected.

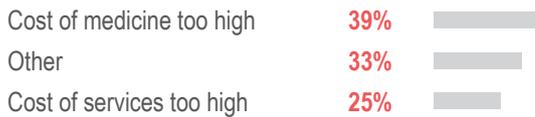
** Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

HEALTH



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

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



22% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

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



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

23% of households reported not having access to soap.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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



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

⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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

17% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



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



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

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



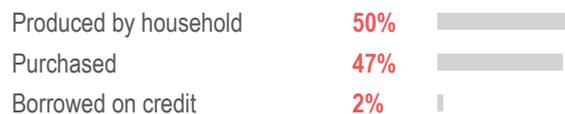
Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:**



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



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



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴





EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

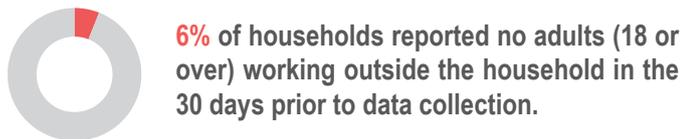
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:*



4% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

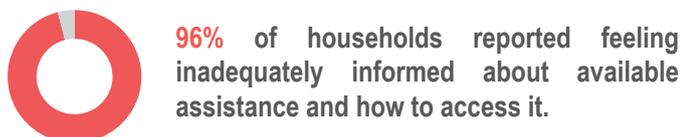


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported 9% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

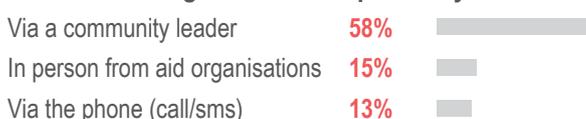
38% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:**



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



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



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

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

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

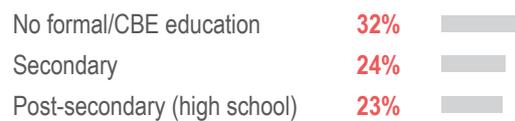
** Multiple options could be selected.

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

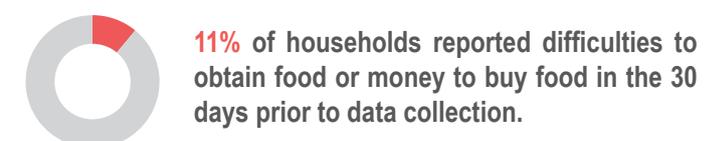
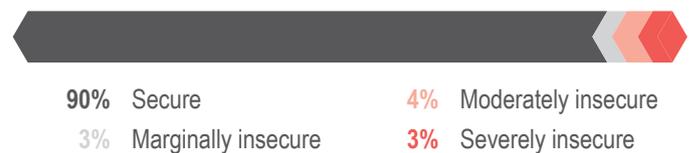
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:***



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



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



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



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



Of the 95% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:**



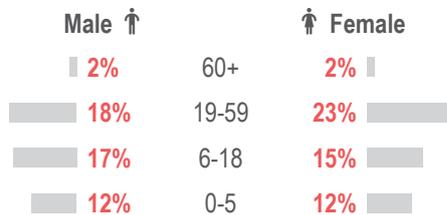
Total number of households surveyed:	562
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	202
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	228
# of cross-border returnee households:	132
Total number of districts surveyed:	2/7



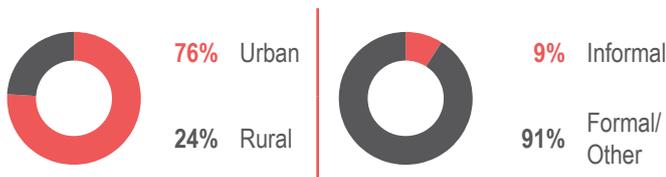
DEMOGRAPHICS

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

% of household members, by age and gender



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



VULNERABILITIES



21% of households reported having a female head of household.



10% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



3% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



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



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

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

Active conflict or violence	87%	
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	0%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%	
Drought	20%	
None of the above	9%	

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

Livestock owned at the time:	85%	
Practiced farming at the time:	86%	

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



88%	Remain in current location	1%	Move inside Afghanistan
11%	Return to area of origin	1%	Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, **21%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Improved security situation	60%	
Livelihood opportunities	35%	
Ability to finance return	31%	

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **to secure housing/land (46%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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



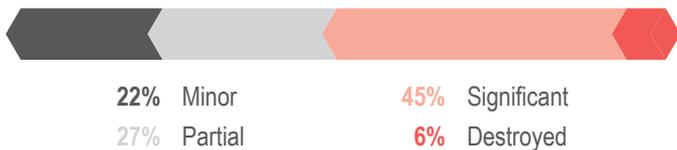
EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

17% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

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

21% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 4% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



88% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

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



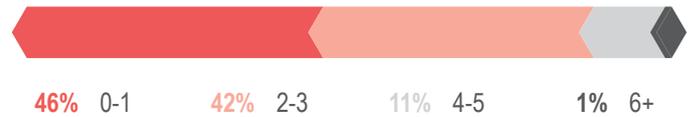
14% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{**}

Psychological impact	84%	
Informed decision to relocate	10%	
No impact	6%	

3% and 0% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



64% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	36%	
Animal dung	27%	
Charcoal	14%	



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

20% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	85%	No incidents reported	80%
Verbally threatened	14%	Verbally threatened	16%
Hindered to move freely	1%	Hindered to leave district	3%

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

No concerns reported	56%	
Psychological wellbeing	20%	
Other	17%	



17% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

6% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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

HEALTH



47% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

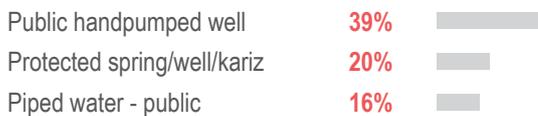


51% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

18% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



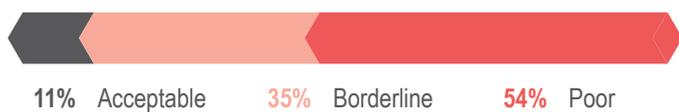
19% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

50% of households reported not having access to soap.



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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



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

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



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

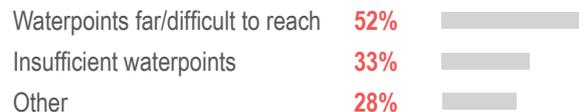


86% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**

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



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



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



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



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴



⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

** Multiple options could be selected.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

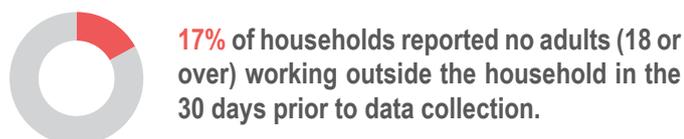
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:^{*}



1% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

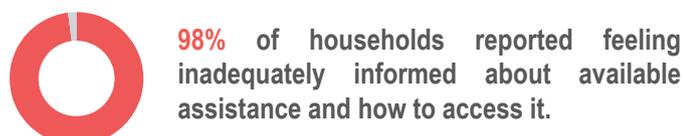


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported 9% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

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



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



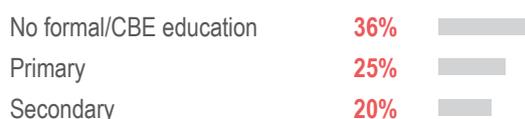
Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



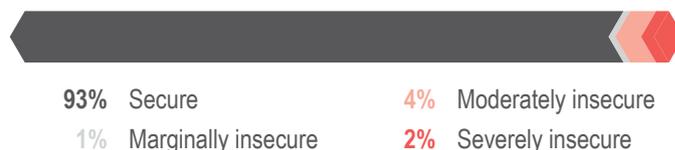
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:^{**}



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



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



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

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



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



Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:^{**}



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

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

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

** Multiple options could be selected.

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

Total number of households surveyed:	512
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	108
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	174
# of cross-border returnee households:	230
Total number of districts surveyed:	14/28



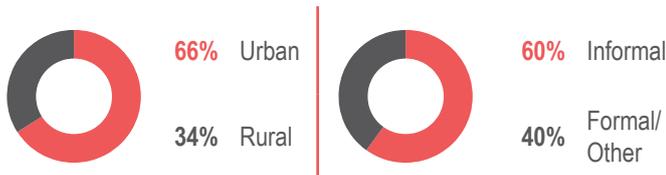
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): **7.7**

% of household members, by age and gender

Male ↑			↓ Female	
3%	60+		1%	
20%	19-59		21%	
16%	6-18		17%	
10%	0-5		12%	

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



VULNERABILITIES



6% of households reported having a female head of household.



22% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



2% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



28% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

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

Active conflict or violence	51%	
Earthquake	24%	
Flood	67%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	12%	
Drought	57%	
None of the above	1%	

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

Livestock owned at the time:	36%	
Practiced farming at the time:	50%	

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



98%	Remain in current location	0%	Move inside Afghanistan
1%	Return to area of origin	1%	Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, **65%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Improved security situation	27%	
Livelihood opportunities	16%	
Ability to finance return	8%	

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **improved security in AoO (100%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

29% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:



15% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 39% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



74% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

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



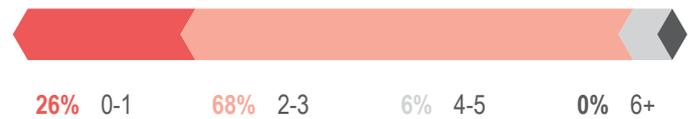
3% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{**}



1% and 1% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



82% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:



93% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).

33% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	83%	No incidents reported	68%
Verbally threatened	15%	Verbally threatened	30%
Assaulted (no weapon)	8%	Assaulted (no weapon)	9%

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



2% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

8% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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

HEALTH



12% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



69% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**

33% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



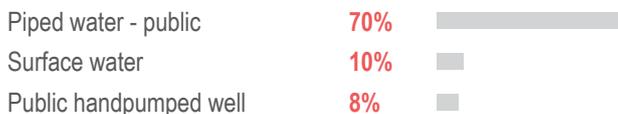
% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



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

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

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



60% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

42% of households reported not having access to soap.

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



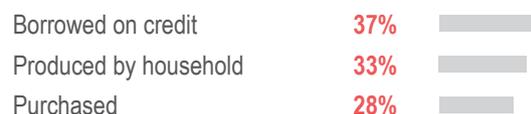
Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:**



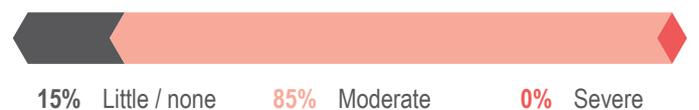
Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



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



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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



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

⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

** Multiple options could be selected.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

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



0% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



2% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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

99% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:^{**}

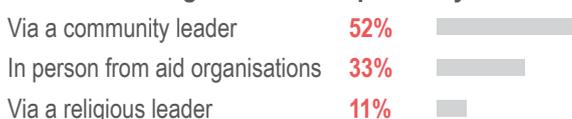


ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



92% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

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



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

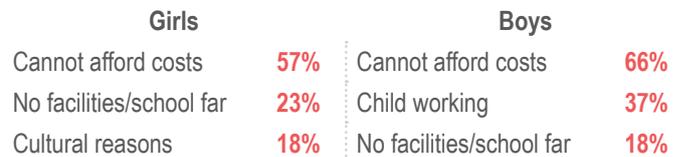
¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

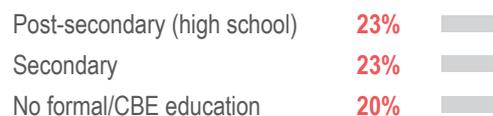
^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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

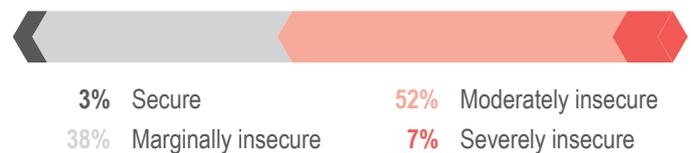
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:^{**}



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



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



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

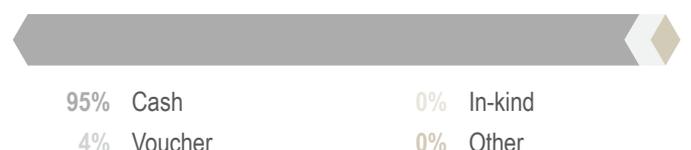
Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:^{17,**}



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



Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:^{**}



Total number of households surveyed:	511
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	176
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	158
# of cross-border returnee households:	177
Total number of districts surveyed:	9/15



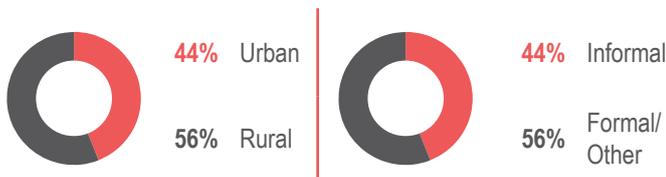
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): **6.5**

% of household members, by age and gender

Male ↑			↓ Female
1%	60+		0%
23%	19-59		21%
19%	6-18		13%
14%	0-5		10%

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



VULNERABILITIES



4% of households reported having a female head of household.



18% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



16% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



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



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

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

Active conflict or violence	99%	
Earthquake	39%	
Flood	46%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	35%	
Drought	54%	
None of the above	0%	

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

Livestock owned at the time:	86%	
Practiced farming at the time:	87%	

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



Of those households intending to remain, **73%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Improved security situation	19%	
Livelihood opportunities	11%	
Rehabilitation of home	10%	

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **improved security in AoO (90%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

25% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

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

86% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 41% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}

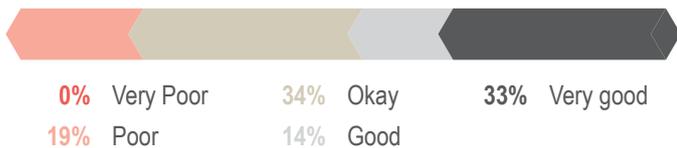


88% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

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



24% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{**}

Reduced access to services	77%	
Restricted recreation (children)	72%	
Negative impact on livelihoods	66%	

6% and 3% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



36% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Charcoal	45%	
Wood/bushes	33%	
Coal	8%	

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

73% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
Assaulted (no weapon)	45%	Verbally threatened	58%
No incidents	38%	No incidents reported	31%
Verbally threatened	34%	Assaulted (no weapon)	30%

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

Theft or harassment	66%	
Small/medium injuries	49%	
Psychological wellbeing	43%	

36% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

41% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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



HEALTH



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

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

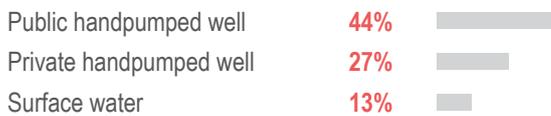


77% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

20% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



36% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

5% of households reported not having access to soap.



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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



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

⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

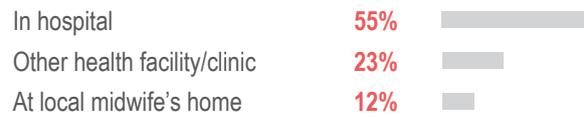
¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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

22% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



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



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

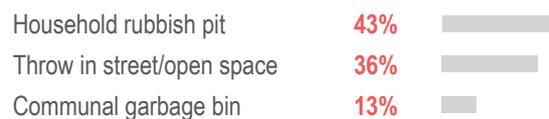
% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



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



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



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



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴





EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

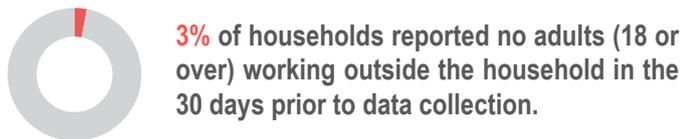
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:^{*}



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

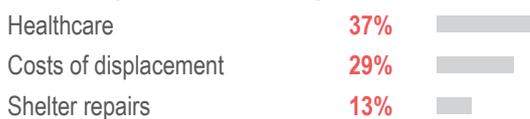


LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

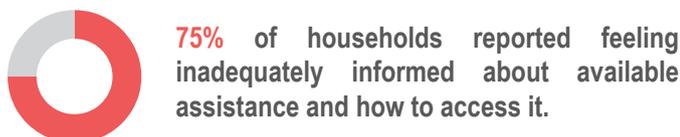


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **agricultural production**. Households reported 3% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

14% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:^{**}



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



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



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

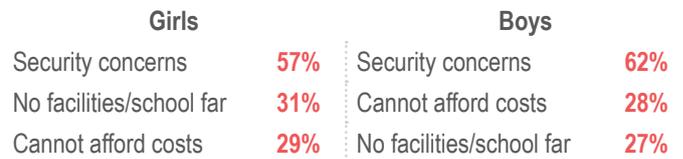
¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

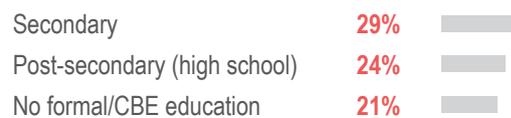
^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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

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



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



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



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

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



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



Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:^{**}



Total number of households surveyed:	526
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	230
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	128
# of cross-border returnee households:	168
Total number of districts surveyed:	6/10



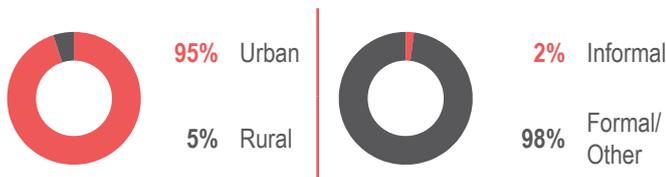
DEMOGRAPHICS

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

% of household members, by age and gender

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

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



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

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

Active conflict or violence	90%	
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	0%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%	
Drought	0%	
None of the above	10%	

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

Livestock owned at the time:	59%	
Practiced farming at the time:	60%	



VULNERABILITIES



3% of households reported having a female head of household.



7% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



2% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



14% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.

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



Of those households intending to remain, **31%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Improved security situation	56%	
Ability to finance return	21%	
Functioning markets	13%	

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **to secure housing/land (49%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

** Multiple options could be selected.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

4% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

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

52% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 6% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}

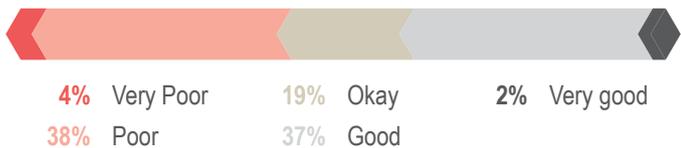


38% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

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



3% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{**}

No impact	49%	
Informed decision to relocate	27%	
Psychological impact	19%	

0% and 0% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



64% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	32%	
Animal dung	32%	
Charcoal	25%	

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

18% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	85%	No incidents reported	84%
Verbally threatened	13%	Verbally threatened	13%
Hindered to move freely	2%	Hindered to leave district	2%

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

No concerns reported	87%	
Maiming/killing by violence	7%	
Small/medium injuries	3%	

11% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

1% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

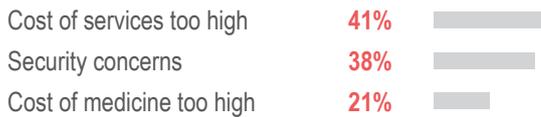
^{**} Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

HEALTH



26% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



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

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

1% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



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

1% of households reported not having access to soap.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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



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

⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

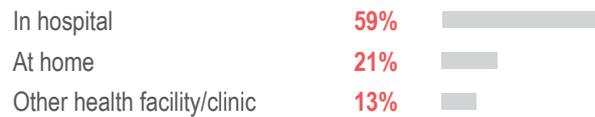
¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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

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



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

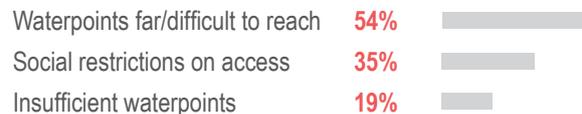


99% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**

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



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



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



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



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴





EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

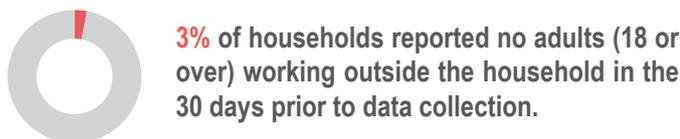
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:^{*}



0% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

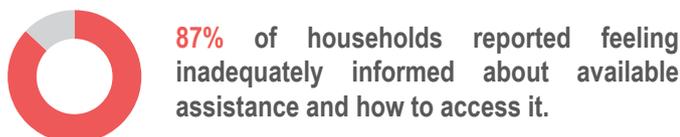


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **agricultural production**. Households reported 14% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

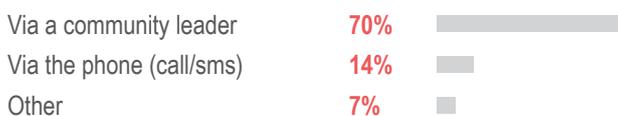
30% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:^{**}



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



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



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

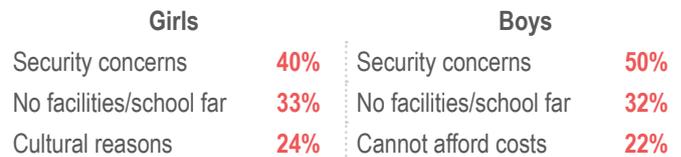
¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

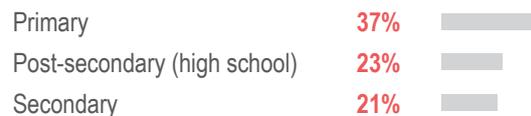
^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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

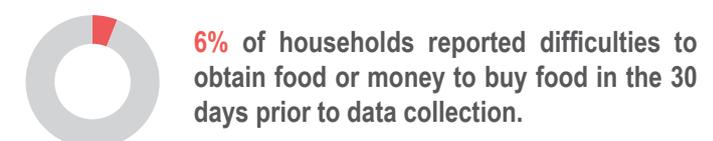
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:^{**}



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



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



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



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



Of the 99% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:^{**}



Total number of households surveyed:	524
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	276
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	64
# of cross-border returnee households:	184
Total number of districts surveyed:	11/17



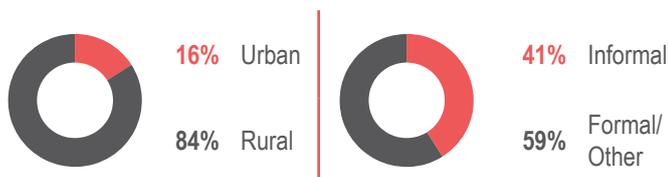
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): **8.1**

% of household members, by age and gender

Male ↑		↓ Female
3%	60+	2%
17%	19-59	19%
19%	6-18	19%
11%	0-5	10%

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



VULNERABILITIES



12% of households reported having a female head of household.



33% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



3% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



45% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

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

Active conflict or violence	70%	████████████████████
Earthquake	12%	████████
Flood	33%	██████████████
Avalanche / heavy snow	1%	██
Drought	35%	██████████████
None of the above	4%	██

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

Livestock owned at the time:	38%	██████████████
Practiced farming at the time:	42%	██████████████

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



Of those households intending to remain, **74%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Improved security situation	19%	████████
Ability to finance return	13%	████████
Ability to harvest	10%	████████

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **return of family/community (71%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

15% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

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

33% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 18% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}

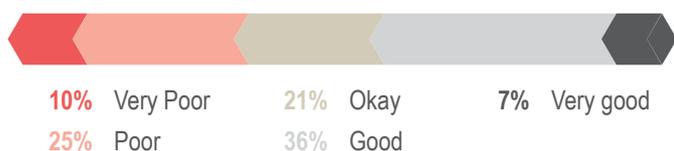


76% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

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



14% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{**}

Incident (death or disability)	70%	
Psychological impact	66%	
Reduced access to services	64%	

9% and 2% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



82% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Animal dung	43%	
Wood/bushes	39%	
Charcoal	10%	

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

25% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	92%	No incidents reported	77%
Hindered to move freely	5%	Verbally threatened	16%
Verbally threatened	4%	Hindered to leave district	14%

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

Psychological wellbeing	50%	
No concerns reported	39%	
Theft or harassment	37%	

31% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

15% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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

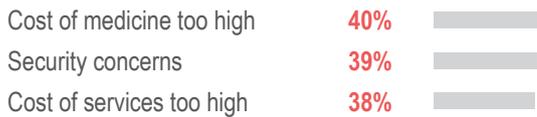


HEALTH



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

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

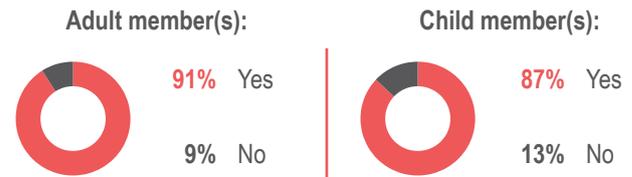


57% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**

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



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

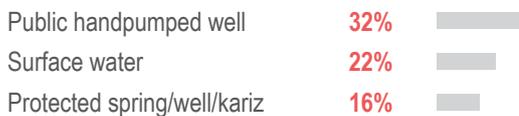


78% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

31% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



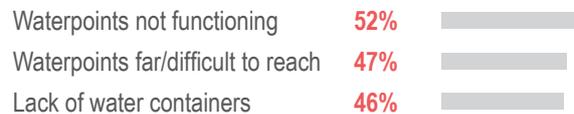
63% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

23% of households reported not having access to soap.

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



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



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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

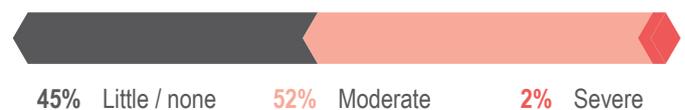


33% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

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



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴



⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

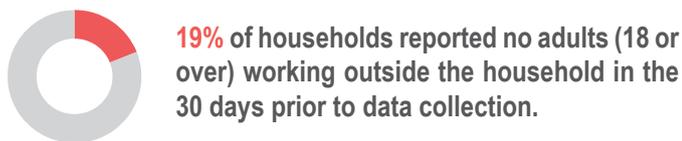
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:^{*}



17% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

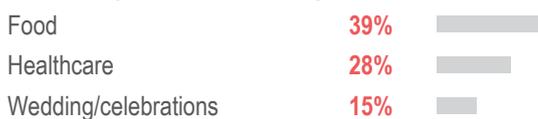


LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

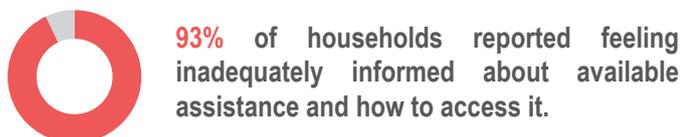


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **borrowing/loans**. Households reported 32% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

84% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:^{**}



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



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



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

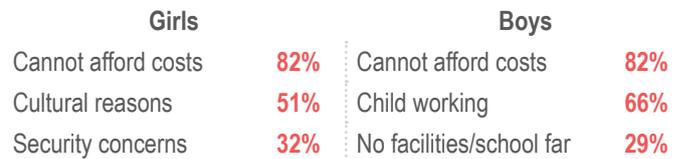
¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

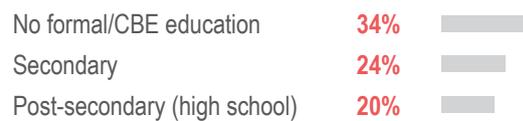
^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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

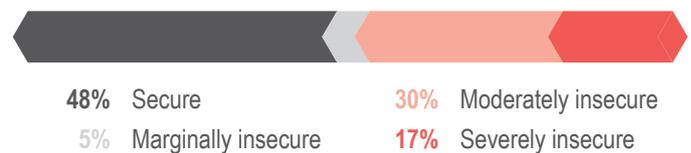
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:^{**}



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



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



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

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



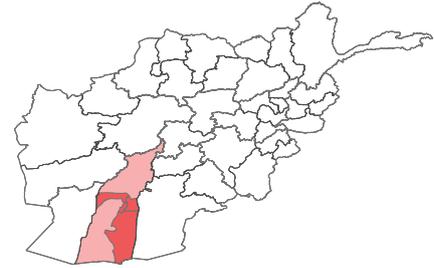
Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:¹⁸



Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:^{**}



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



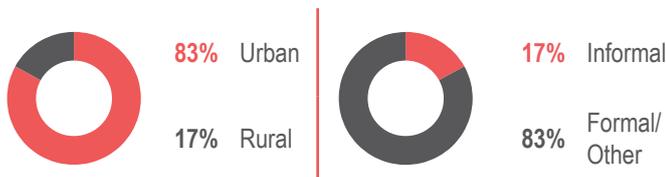
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): **6.9**

% of household members, by age and gender



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



VULNERABILITIES



3% of households reported having a female head of household.



12% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



8% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



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

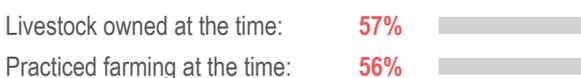


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

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



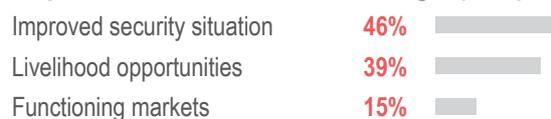
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



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



Of those households intending to remain, **43%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}



Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **improved security in AoO (67%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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



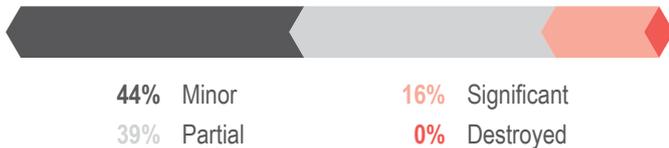
EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

26% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Permanent (mud & brick)	57%	
Makeshift	24%	
Transitional (mud & brick)	16%	

19% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and **22%** due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}

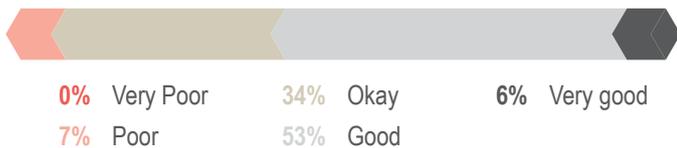


77% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

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



11% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{}**

Psychological impact	64%	
No impact	21%	
Reduced access to services	21%	

3% and 1% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



81% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	52%	
Waste (paper, plastic, etc.)	25%	
Liquid petroleum gas	17%	



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

59% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	78%	No incidents reported	43%
Verbally threatened	11%	Hindered to leave district	21%
Hindered to leave district	5%	Hindered to leave district	17%

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

No concerns reported	43%	
Psychological wellbeing	38%	
Theft or harassment	26%	



32% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

11% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

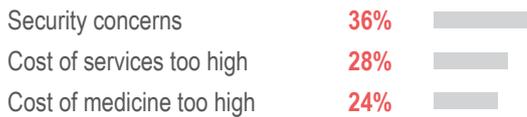
^{**} Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

HEALTH



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

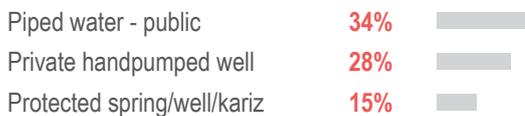
Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:**



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

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

10% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



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

26% of households reported not having access to soap.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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



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

⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

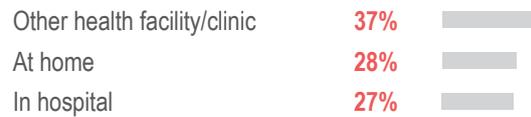
¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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

35% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



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



76% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**

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



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



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



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



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴





EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

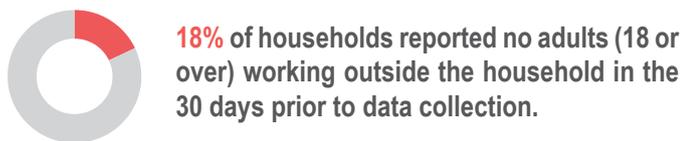
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:^{*}



0% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

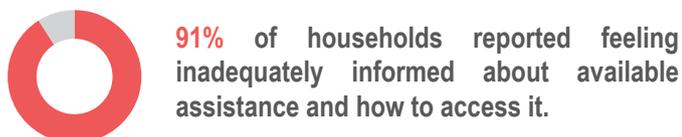


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported 7% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

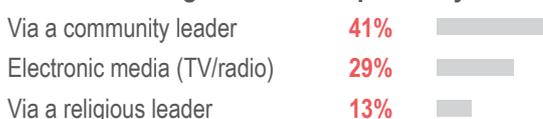
62% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:^{**}



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



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



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

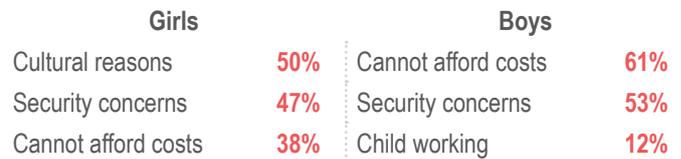
¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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

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



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



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

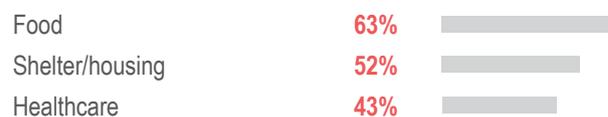


45% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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



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



Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:^{**}



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



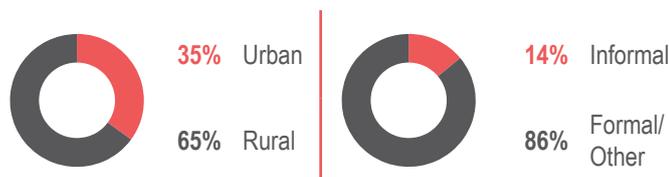
DEMOGRAPHICS

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

% of household members, by age and gender



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



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

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

Active conflict or violence	75%
Earthquake	1%
Flood	13%
Avalanche / heavy snow	1%
Drought	78%
None of the above	0%

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

Livestock owned at the time:	43%
Practiced farming at the time:	53%



VULNERABILITIES



3% of households reported having a female head of household.



15% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹

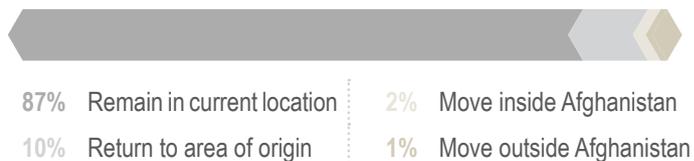


26% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



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

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



Of those households intending to remain, **43%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Improved security situation	37%
Livelihood opportunities	22%
Better access to services	18%

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **improved security in AoO (65%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

44% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Makeshift	37%	
Permanent (mud & brick)	35%	
Transitional (mud & brick)	20%	

18% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and **19%** due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



51% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

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



30% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{}**

Psychological impact	76%	
Informed decision to relocate	22%	
Reduced access to services	13%	

3% and 0% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



87% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	72%	
Waste (paper, plastic, etc.)	10%	
Charcoal	8%	



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

72% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
Verbally threatened	47%	Verbally threatened	35%
No incidents	33%	No incidents reported	29%
Assaulted (no weapon)	19%	Assaulted (no weapon)	18%

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

Small/medium injuries	33%	
Maiming/killing by violence	29%	
No concerns reported	27%	



34% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

23% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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

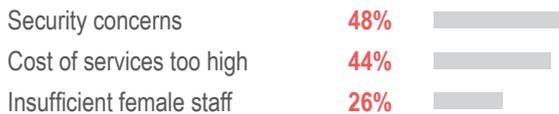


HEALTH



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

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



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

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



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



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



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

15% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



41% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

24% of households reported not having access to soap.

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



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

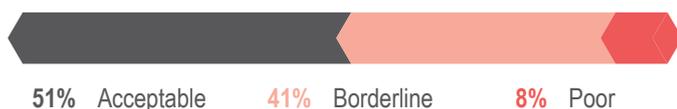


Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



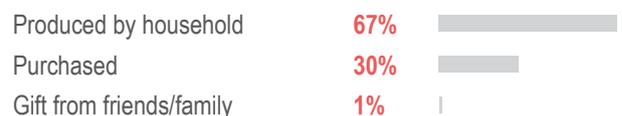
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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



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

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



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴



⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

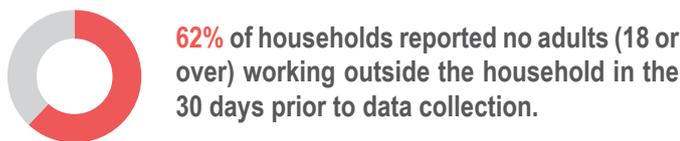
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:^{*}



1% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

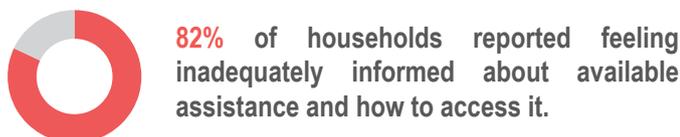


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported 3% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

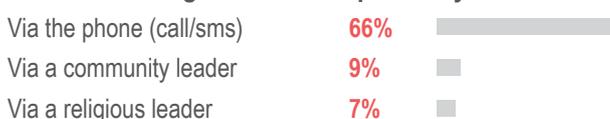
33% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:^{**}



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



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



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

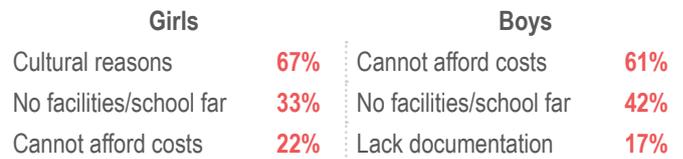
¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

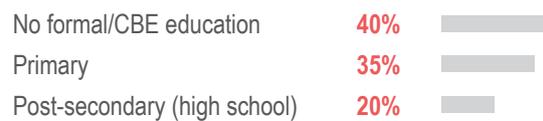
^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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

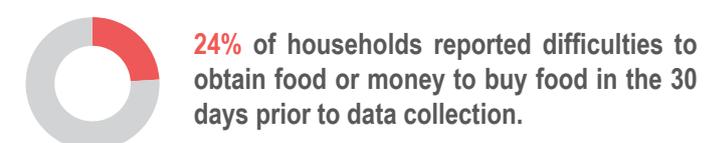
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:^{**}



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



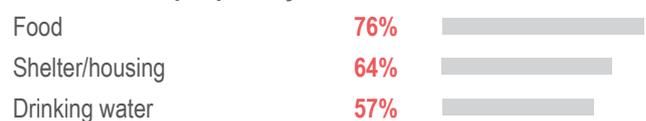
% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:¹⁶



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



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



Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:^{**}



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



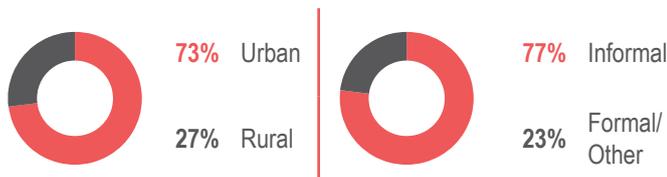
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): **5.2**

% of household members, by age and gender



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



VULNERABILITIES



11% of households reported having a female head of household.



32% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



1% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²

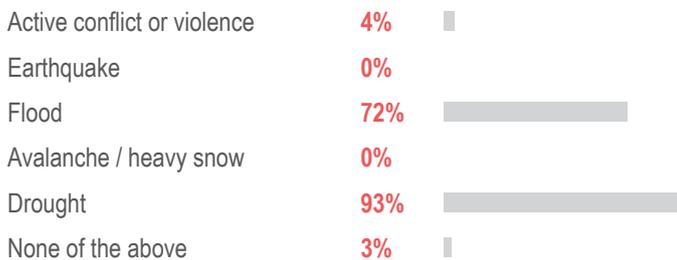


29% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.

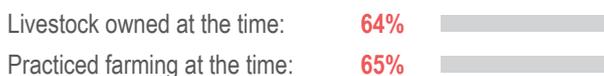


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

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



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

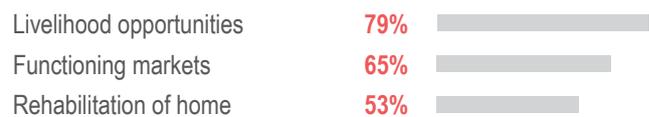


% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:



92% Remain in current location 0% Move inside Afghanistan
8% Return to area of origin 0% Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, 9% reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,}**



Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was basic services available in area of origin (100%).^{3,}**

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

66% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:



0% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and **49%** due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}

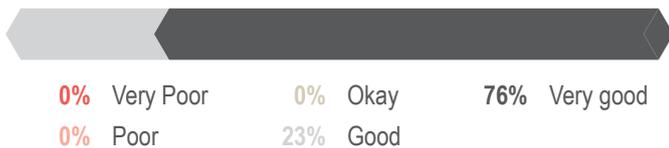


98% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

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



0% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{**}



15% and **7%** of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



18% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:



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

4% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	97%	No incidents reported	97%
Verbally threatened	2%	Verbally threatened	2%
Forcibly detained	1%	Forcibly detained	1%

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



5% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

0% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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



HEALTH



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

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



24% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

78% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



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

6% of households reported not having access to soap.



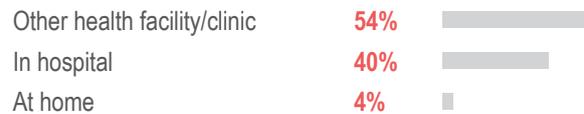
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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



14% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

6% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



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



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

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



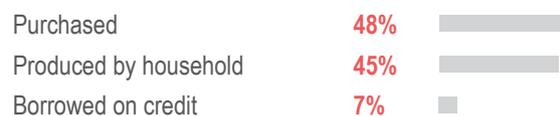
Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:**



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



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



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴



⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

* Multiple options could be selected.

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



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

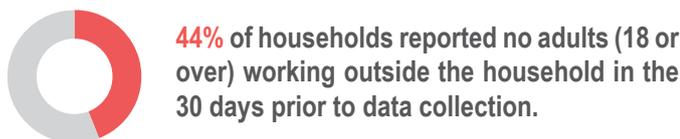
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:^{*}



0% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

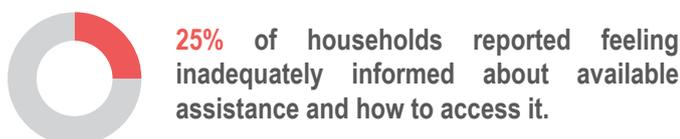


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported 0% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

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



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



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



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

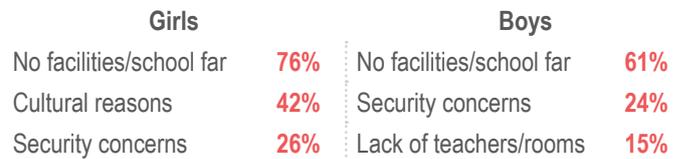
¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

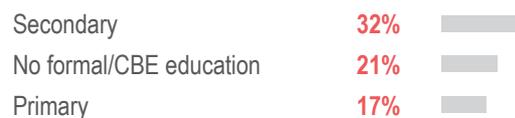
^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

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

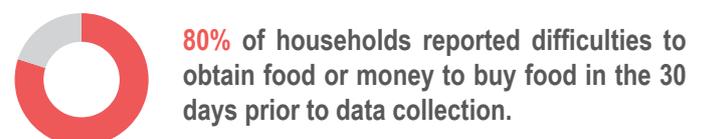
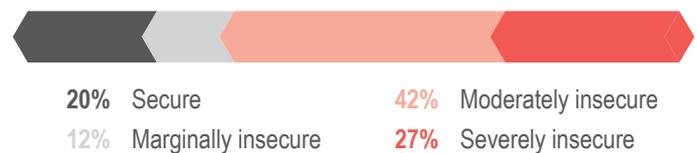
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:^{**}



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



% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:¹⁶



Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:^{17,**}



Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:¹⁸



Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:^{**}



Total number of households surveyed:	550
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	132
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	418
# of cross-border returnee households:	0
Total number of districts surveyed:	1/7



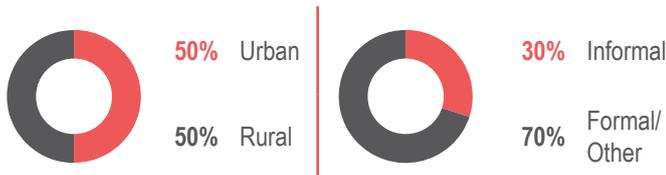
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): **6.8**

% of household members, by age and gender

Male ↑			↓ Female
1%	60+		0%
20%	19-59		20%
17%	6-18		16%
14%	0-5		12%

% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):



VULNERABILITIES



8% of households reported having a female head of household.



24% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



22% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



81% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}

Active conflict or violence	99%	
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	9%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	2%	
Drought	77%	
None of the above	0%	

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}

Livestock owned at the time:	91%	
Practiced farming at the time:	84%	

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:



Of those households intending to remain, **61%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Ability to finance return	18%	
Improved security situation	12%	
Ability to harvest	10%	

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **improved security in AoO (85%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

^{**} Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

47% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Permanent (mud & brick)	31%	
Makeshift	29%	
Transitional (mud & brick)	22%	

91% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and **12%** due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}

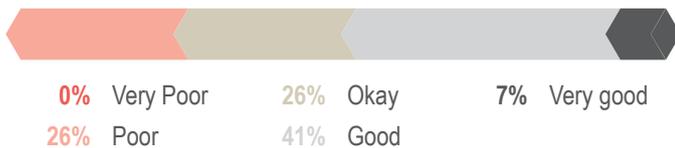


96% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:



55% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{}**

Psychological impact	76%	
Informed decision to relocate	40%	
Reduced access to services	31%	

4% and **1%** of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



85% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	52%	
Waste (paper, plastic, etc.)	20%	
Liquid petroleum gas	12%	

48% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).

97% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
Verbally threatened	67%	Verbally threatened	81%
Assaulted (no weapon)	48%	Hindered to leave district	45%
Hindered to move freely	45%	Assaulted (no weapon)	40%

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:^{*}

Small/medium injuries	55%	
Maiming/killing by violence	41%	
Psychological wellbeing	35%	

37% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

69% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

^{**} Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

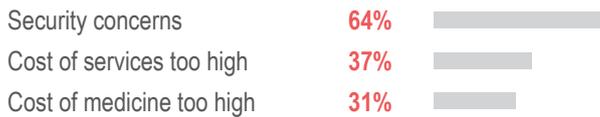


HEALTH



84% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:**

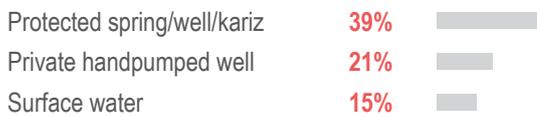


71% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

27% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



49% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

36% of households reported not having access to soap.



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):¹³



77% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

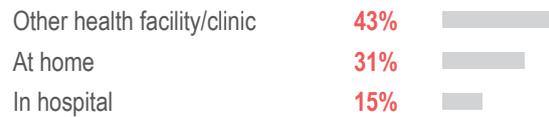
¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

* Multiple options could be selected.

** Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

42% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



18% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



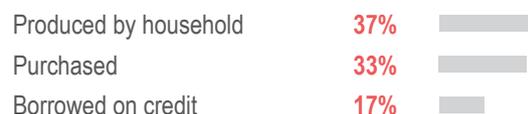
Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:**



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴





EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

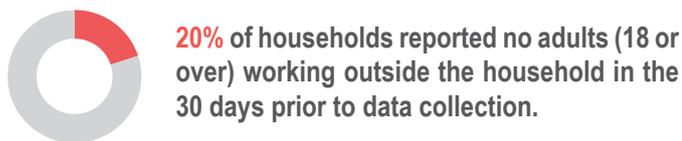
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:^{*}



0% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

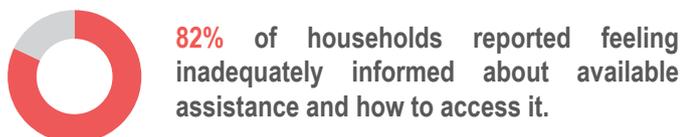


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported 2% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

83% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:^{**}



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

^{**} Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

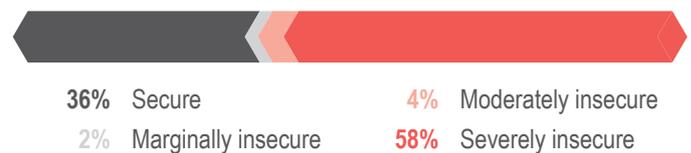
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:^{**}



Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:



% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:¹⁶



66% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:^{17,**}



Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:¹⁸



Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:^{**}



Total number of households surveyed:	560
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	176
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	113
# of cross-border returnee households:	271
Total number of districts surveyed:	3/11



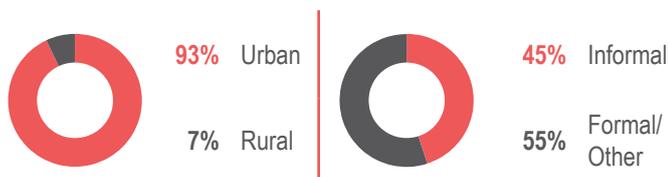
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): 7

% of household members, by age and gender



% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):



VULNERABILITIES



4% of households reported having a female head of household.



23% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



7% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



49% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}

Active conflict or violence	69%	
Earthquake	5%	
Flood	26%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	2%	
Drought	65%	
None of the above	8%	

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}

Livestock owned at the time:	85%	
Practiced farming at the time:	86%	

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:



Of those households intending to remain, **45%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Improved security situation	47%	
Livelihood opportunities	14%	
Ability to harvest	14%	

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **improved security in AoO (72%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

^{**} Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

19% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Permanent (mud & brick)	63%	
Transitional (mud & brick)	19%	
Makeshift	17%	

60% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 62% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}

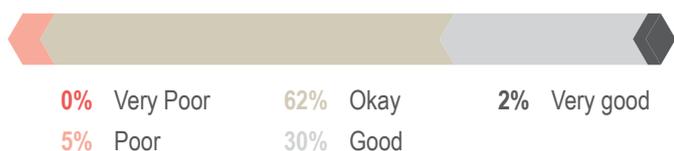


92% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:



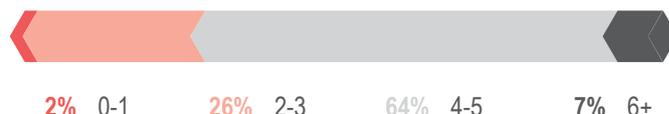
10% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{**}

Psychological impact	90%	
Reduced access to services	31%	
Informed decision to relocate	20%	

7% and 2% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



73% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	48%	
Liquid petroleum gas	21%	
Animal dung	13%	

64% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).

74% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
Hindered to leave district	48%	Hindered to leave district	44%
Hindered to move freely	38%	Hindered to leave district	37%
No incidents	32%	Verbally threatened	32%

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:^{*}

Maiming/killing by violence	34%	
No concerns reported	32%	
Psychological wellbeing	30%	

54% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

11% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

* Multiple options could be selected.

** Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

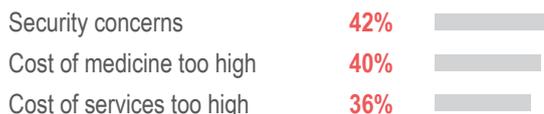


HEALTH



21% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:**



24% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**

27% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



53% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

1% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



49% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

14% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:**



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



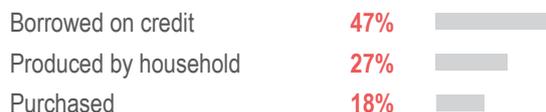
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):¹³



28% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴



⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

* Multiple options could be selected.

** Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

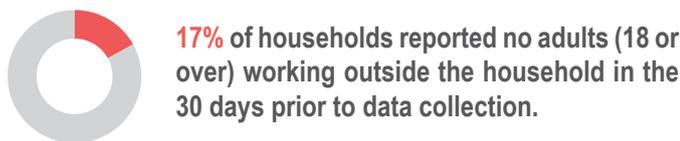
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:*



1% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

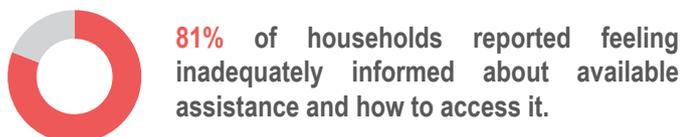


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported 4% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

72% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:**



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

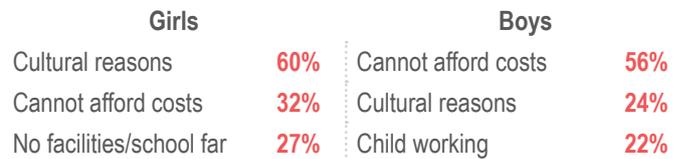
¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

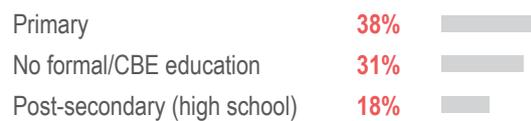
** Multiple options could be selected.

** Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

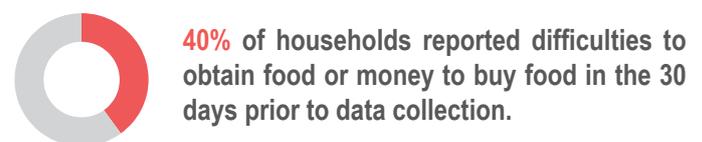
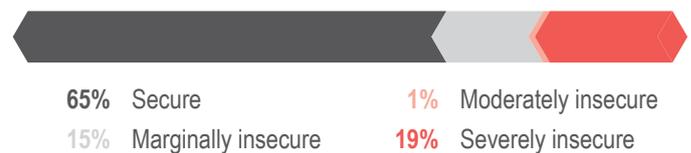
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:***



Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:



% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:¹⁶



Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:^{17,**}



Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:¹⁸



Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:**



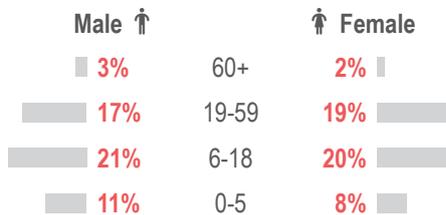
Total number of households surveyed:	712
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	587
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	69
# of cross-border returnee households:	56
Total number of districts surveyed:	3/19



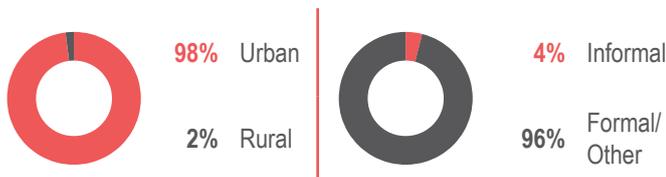
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): 7

% of household members, by age and gender



% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):



VULNERABILITIES



11% of households reported having a female head of household.



30% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



1% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



20% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.

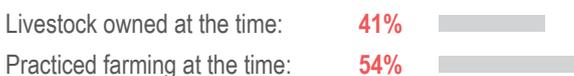


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

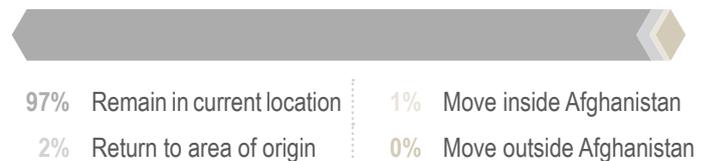
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



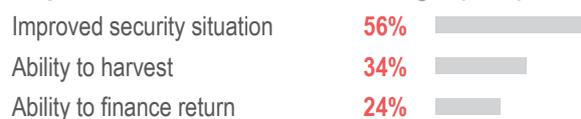
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:



Of those households intending to remain, **35%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}



Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **to secure housing/land (64%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

^{**} Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

2% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:



26% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 5% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



26% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:



11% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{**}



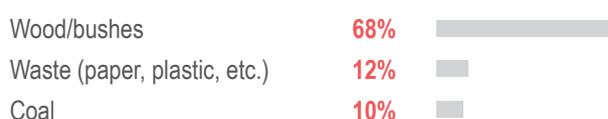
3% and 1% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



84% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

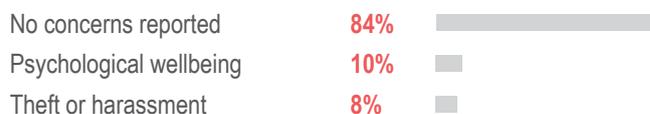


48% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).

17% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	85%	No incidents reported	84%
Verbally threatened	9%	Verbally threatened	10%
Hindered to move freely	8%	Hindered to leave district	8%

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:^{*}



21% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

2% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

* Multiple options could be selected.

** Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



HEALTH



17% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:**



43% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

1% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



22% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

15% of households reported not having access to soap.



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):¹³



20% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

* Multiple options could be selected.

** Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

3% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



97% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:**



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴





EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

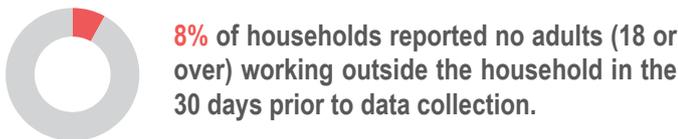
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:^{*}



3% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

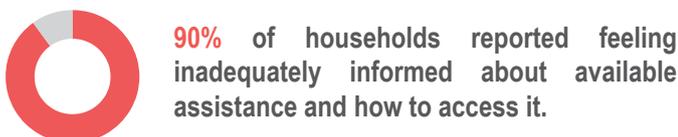


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported **26%** of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

87% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:^{**}



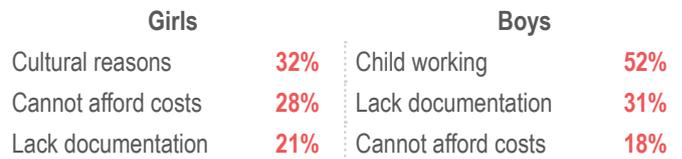
ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



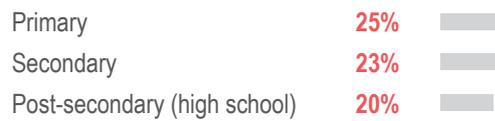
Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:^{***}



Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:



% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:¹⁶



40% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:^{17,***}



Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:¹⁸



Of the **100%** of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:^{**}



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

^{**} Multiple options could be selected.

^{***} Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Total number of households surveyed:	592
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	58
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	481
# of cross-border returnee households:	53
Total number of districts surveyed:	7/13



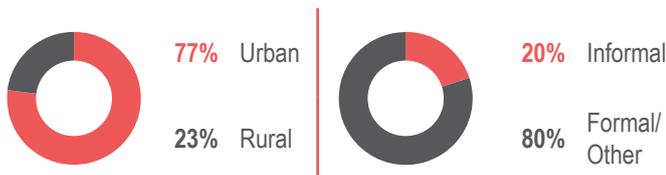
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): **6.7**

% of household members, by age and gender

	Male ↑		↓ Female
	1%	60+	0%
	15%	19-59	13%
	25%	6-18	19%
	15%	0-5	10%

% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):



VULNERABILITIES



9% of households reported having a female head of household.



6% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



23% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



48% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}

Active conflict or violence	89%	
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	34%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	1%	
Drought	64%	
None of the above	3%	

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}

Livestock owned at the time:	64%	
Practiced farming at the time:	62%	

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:



98%	Remain in current location	0%	Move inside Afghanistan
1%	Return to area of origin	0%	Move outside Afghanistan

Of those households intending to remain, **43%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Livelihood opportunities	45%	
Rehabilitation of home	35%	
Improved security situation	28%	

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **improved security in AoO (100%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

^{**} Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

34% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Permanent (mud & brick)	41%	
Transitional (mud & brick)	25%	
Makeshift	23%	

45% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and **28%** due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



93% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:



30% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{}**

Psychological impact	75%	
Negative impact on livelihoods	24%	
Restricted recreation (children)	24%	

27% and **25%** of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



86% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	56%	
Waste (paper, plastic, etc.)	21%	
Charcoal	13%	



47% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).

30% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	71%	No incidents reported	70%
Verbally threatened	25%	Verbally threatened	25%
Forced to work	13%	Forced to work	13%

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:^{*}

No concerns reported	60%	
Psychological wellbeing	25%	
Small/medium injuries	24%	



6% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

14% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

^{**} Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

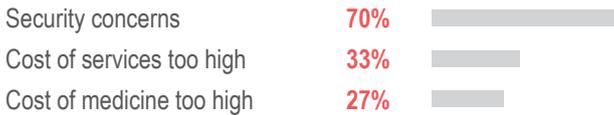


HEALTH



17% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:**

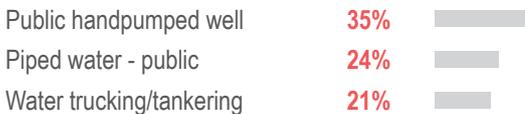


30% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

22% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



52% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

30% of households reported not having access to soap.



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):¹³



26% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

5% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



77% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**

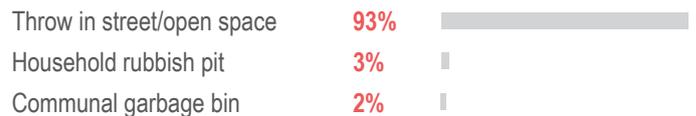
% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



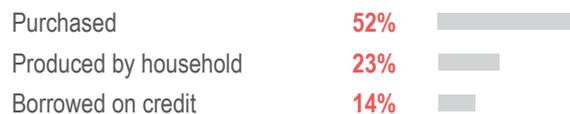
Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:**



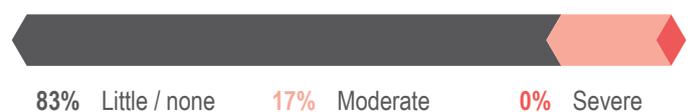
Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴



⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

* Multiple options could be selected.

** Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

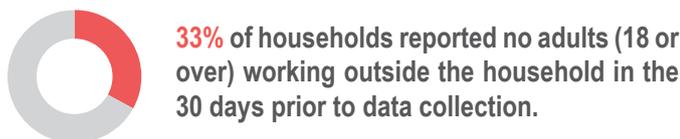
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:^{*}



1% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

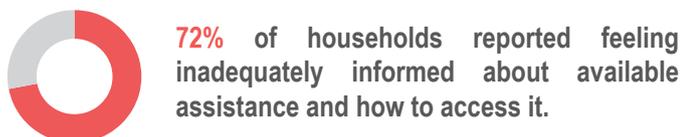


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported 5% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

85% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:^{**}



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

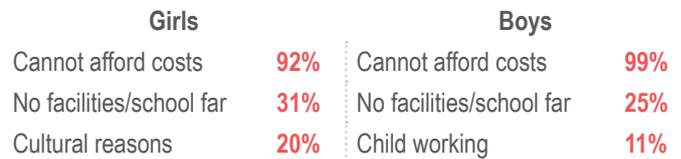
¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

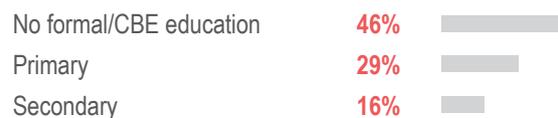
^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

^{**} Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:^{**}



Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:



% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:¹⁶

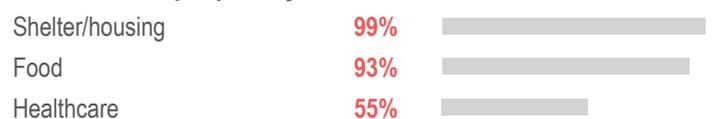


15% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

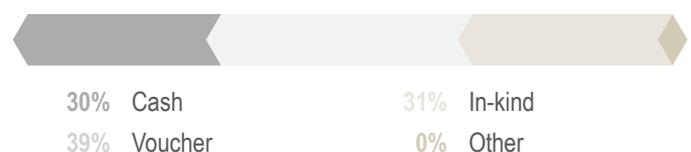
Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:^{17,**}



Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:¹⁸



Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:^{**}



Total number of households surveyed:	598
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	0
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	168
# of cross-border returnee households:	430
Total number of districts surveyed:	8/19



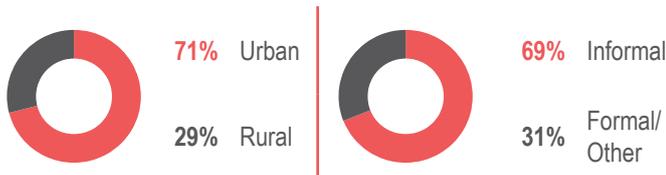
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): **6.8**

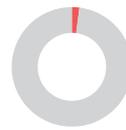
% of household members, by age and gender

Male ↑		↓ Female	
■ 3%	60+	■ 1%	
■ 18%	19-59	■ 17%	
■ 17%	6-18	■ 19%	
■ 16%	0-5	■ 10%	

% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):



VULNERABILITIES



2% of households reported having a female head of household.



50% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



3% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



40% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}

Active conflict or violence	98%	████████████████████
Earthquake	1%	
Flood	27%	██████████
Avalanche / heavy snow	1%	
Drought	47%	██████████
None of the above	0%	

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}

Livestock owned at the time:	70%	██████████
Practiced farming at the time:	72%	██████████

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:



Of those households intending to remain, **55%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Improved security situation	33%	██████████
Livelihood opportunities	28%	██████████
Better access to services	27%	██████████

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **improved security in AoO (65%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

^{**} Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

56% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Makeshift	55%	
Permanent (mud & brick)	26%	
Transitional (mud & brick)	18%	

68% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and **49%** due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



93% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:



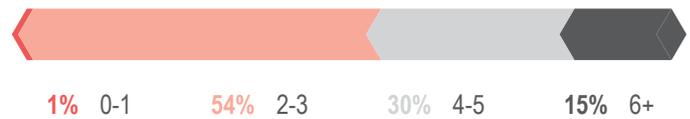
20% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{}**

Psychological impact	70%	
Negative impact on livelihoods	41%	
No impact	30%	

15% and **13%** of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



98% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	95%	
Animal dung	2%	
Liquid petroleum gas	1%	

19% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).

59% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	47%	Hindered to leave district	46%
Verbally threatened	39%	Verbally threatened	43%
Hindered to move freely	30%	No incidents reported	42%

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:^{*}

Psychological wellbeing	53%	
No concerns reported	37%	
Maiming/killing by violence	34%	

11% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

36% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

* Multiple options could be selected.

** Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



HEALTH



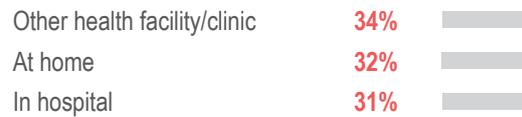
17% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:**



40% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**

36% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰

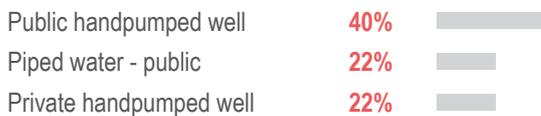


72% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

8% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



86% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

11% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:**



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):¹³



38% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴



⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

* Multiple options could be selected.

** Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

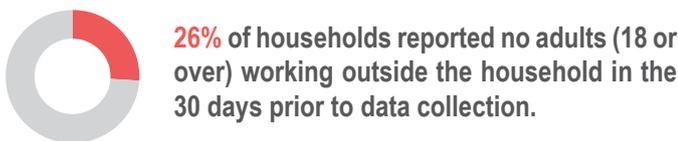
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:^{*}



1% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

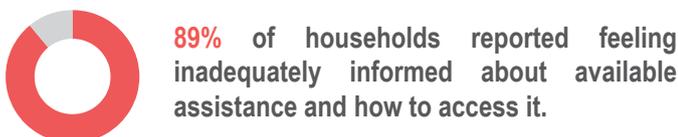


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported 1% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

80% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:^{**}



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



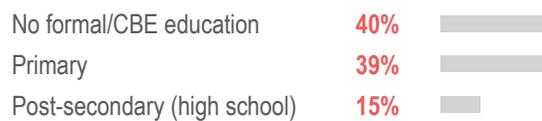
Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



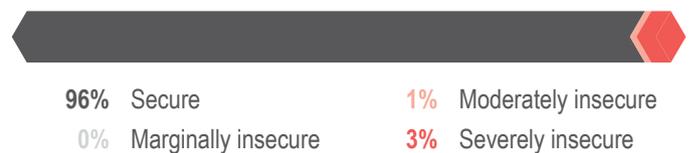
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:^{**}



Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:



% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:¹⁶

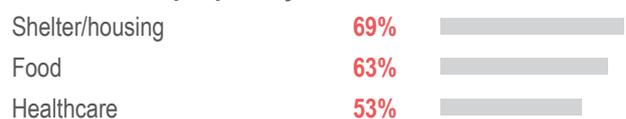


4% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:^{17,**}



Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:¹⁸



Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:^{**}



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

^{**} Multiple options could be selected.

^{**} Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Total number of households surveyed:	507
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	21
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	177
# of cross-border returnee households:	309
Total number of districts surveyed:	8/13



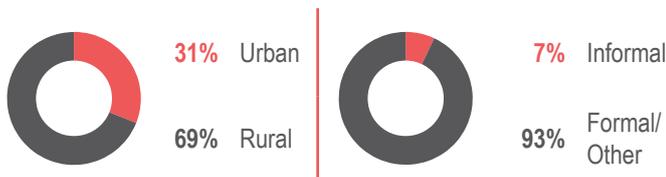
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): **8.5**

% of household members, by age and gender

Male ↑		↓ Female
2%	60+	1%
17%	19-59	18%
19%	6-18	18%
15%	0-5	10%

% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):



VULNERABILITIES



4% of households reported having a female head of household.



4% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



2% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



49% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}

Active conflict or violence	72%	
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	17%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%	
Drought	2%	
None of the above	24%	

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}

Livestock owned at the time:	77%	
Practiced farming at the time:	33%	

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:



Of those households intending to remain, **30%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Improved security situation	48%	
Functioning markets	19%	
Livelihood opportunities	19%	

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **improved security in AoO (98%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

^{**} Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

22% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:



12% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and **11%** due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



55% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:



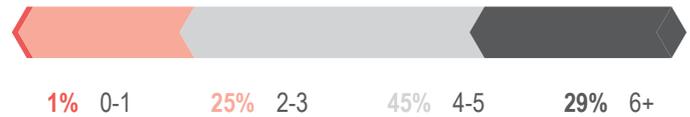
7% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{}**



1% and 2% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



87% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:



12% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).

20% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	86%	No incidents reported	82%
Hindered to leave district	9%	Hindered to leave district	10%
Hindered to move freely	7%	Verbally threatened	7%

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:^{*}



10% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

2% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

* Multiple options could be selected.

** Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



HEALTH



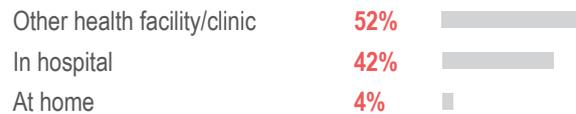
20% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:**



55% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**

5% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



52% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

16% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



58% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

4% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:**



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):¹³



21% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴



⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

* Multiple options could be selected.

** Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

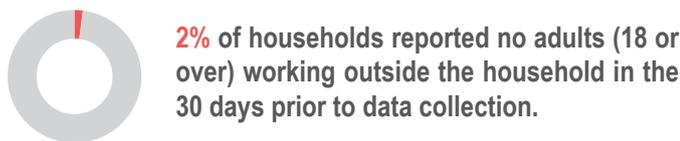
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:*



12% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

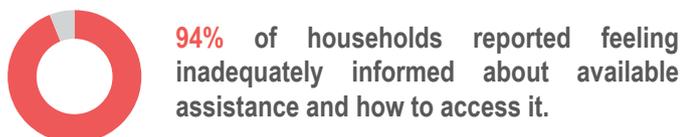


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **small business**. Households reported 13% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

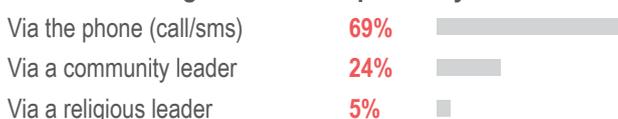
69% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:**



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

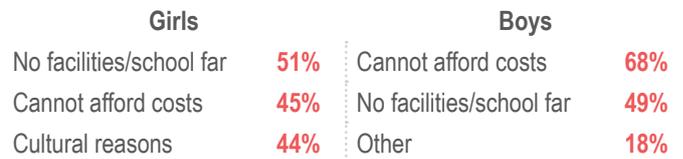
¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

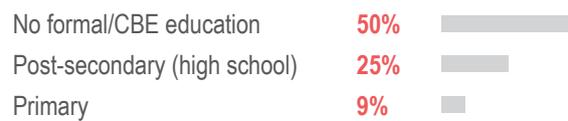
** Multiple options could be selected.

** Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:***



Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:



% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:¹⁶



37% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:^{17, **}



Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:¹⁸



Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:**



Total number of households surveyed: **627**

- # of recent IDP households (<6 months): **179**
- # of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): **373**
- # of cross-border returnee households: **75**

Total number of districts surveyed: **4/7**



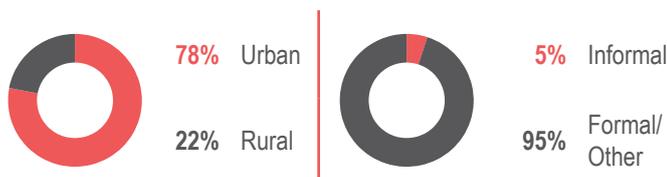
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): **6.5**

% of household members, by age and gender



% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):



VULNERABILITIES



7% of households reported having a female head of household.



23% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



1% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



37% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.

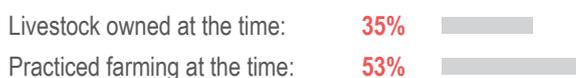


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



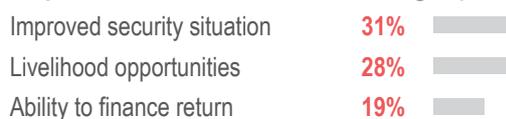
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:



Of those households intending to remain, **50%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}



Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **improved security in AoO (46%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

^{**} Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

9% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Transitional (mud & brick)	62%	
Permanent (mud & brick)	29%	
Makeshift	8%	

4% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and 40% due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



71% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:



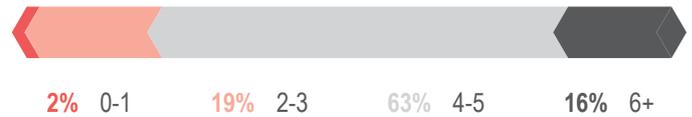
3% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{**}

Psychological impact	67%	
Negative impact on livelihoods	54%	
Restricted recreation (children)	45%	

1% and 1% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



91% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Animal dung	38%	
Wood/bushes	33%	
Waste (paper, plastic, etc.)	21%	

48% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).

21% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	85%	No incidents reported	81%
Verbally threatened	12%	Verbally threatened	12%
Hindered to leave district	3%	Hindered to leave district	9%

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:^{*}

No concerns reported	68%	
Psychological wellbeing	28%	
Small/medium injuries	6%	

16% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

1% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

* Multiple options could be selected.

** Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



HEALTH



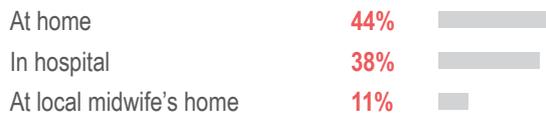
16% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:**



51% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**

55% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



66% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

50% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



36% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

55% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:**



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):¹³



27% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴



⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

** Multiple options could be selected.

** Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

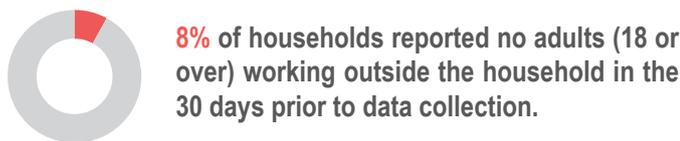
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:*



0% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

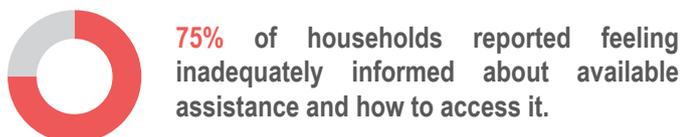


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **borrowing/loans**. Households reported 50% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

96% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:**



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

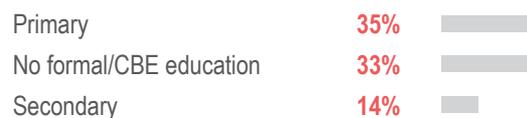
** Multiple options could be selected.

** Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:***

Reason	Girls	Boys
Cultural reasons	50%	Cannot afford costs 46%
Cannot afford costs	42%	Child working 41%
No facilities/school far	23%	Other 26%

Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:



% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:¹⁶

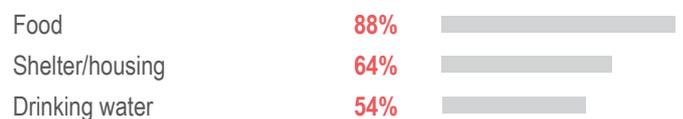


59% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:^{17,**}



Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:¹⁸



Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:**



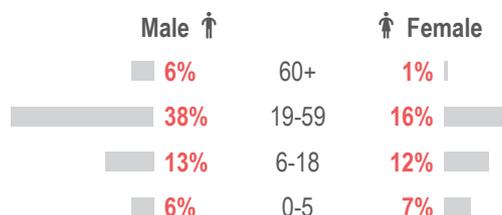
Total number of households surveyed:	548
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	193
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	215
# of cross-border returnee households:	140
Total number of districts surveyed:	5/11



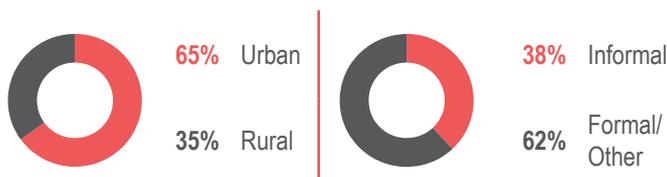
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): 6

% of household members, by age and gender



% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):



VULNERABILITIES



14% of households reported having a female head of household.



40% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



6% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



45% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.



SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

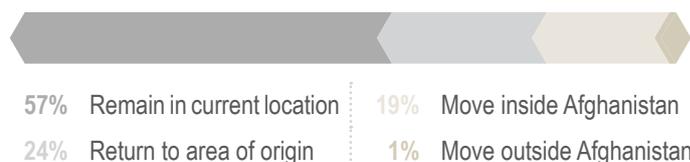
% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}

Active conflict or violence	77%	
Earthquake	1%	
Flood	34%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	1%	
Drought	32%	
None of the above	0%	

% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}

Livestock owned at the time:	56%	
Practiced farming at the time:	55%	

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:



Of those households intending to remain, **23%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}

Livelihood opportunities	37%	
Improved security situation	36%	
Rehabilitation of home	30%	

Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **AoO cleared of explosives (68%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

^{**} Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

31% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Permanent (mud & brick)	35%	
Transitional (mud & brick)	34%	
Makeshift	16%	

46% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and **46%** due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}

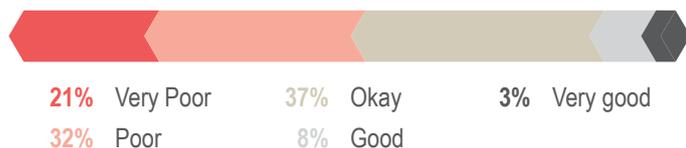


69% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:



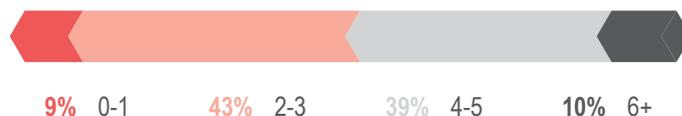
28% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{}**

Psychological impact	86%	
Informed decision to relocate	29%	
Reduced access to services	8%	

7% and 5% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



89% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Waste (paper, plastic, etc.)	32%	
Animal dung	32%	
Wood/bushes	25%	



31% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).

49% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	64%	No incidents reported	52%
Verbally threatened	22%	Verbally threatened	37%
Assaulted (no weapon)	7%	Hindered to leave district	11%

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:^{*}

No concerns reported	49%	
Psychological wellbeing	24%	
Maiming/killing by violence	17%	



44% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

12% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

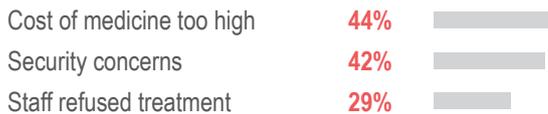
^{**} Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

HEALTH



58% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:**

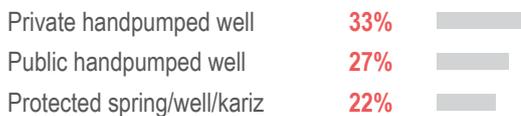


15% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

16% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



23% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

38% of households reported not having access to soap.



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):¹³



28% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

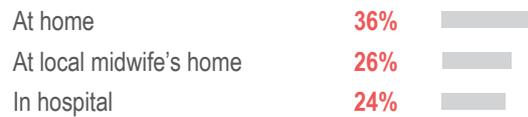
¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

* Multiple options could be selected.

** Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

63% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰

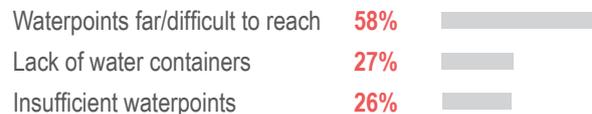


65% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:**



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴





EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:^{*}



1% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE



7% of households reported no adults (18 or over) working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **agricultural production**. Households reported 10% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

63% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:^{**}

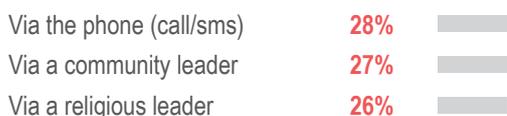


ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



81% of households reported feeling inadequately informed about available assistance and how to access it.

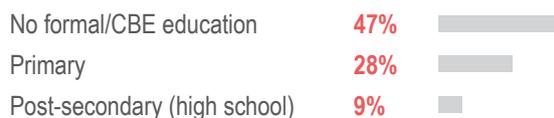
Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:^{**}



Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:



% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:¹⁶

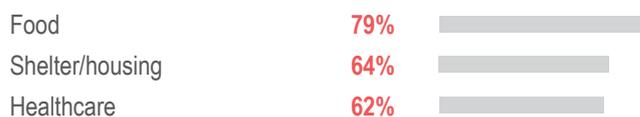


34% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:^{17,**}



Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:¹⁸



Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:^{**}



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

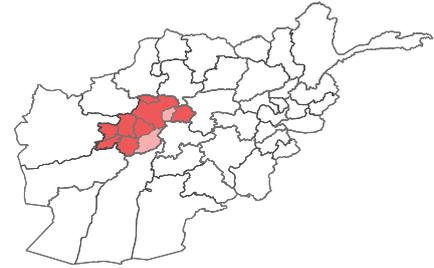
^{**} Multiple options could be selected.

^{**} Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Total number of households surveyed: **559**

- # of recent IDP households (<6 months): **8**
- # of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months): **263**
- # of cross-border returnee households: **288**

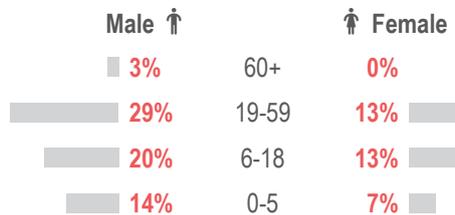
Total number of districts surveyed: **8/10**



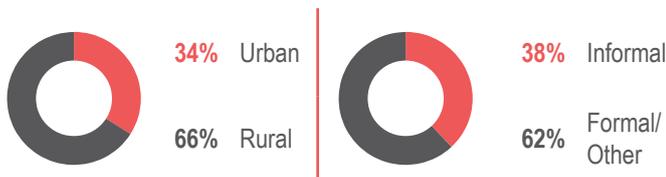
DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): **5.3**

% of household members, by age and gender



% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):



VULNERABILITIES



5% of households reported having a female head of household.



42% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



5% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²



8% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.

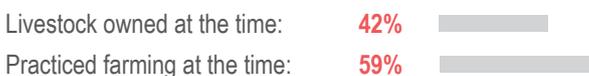


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



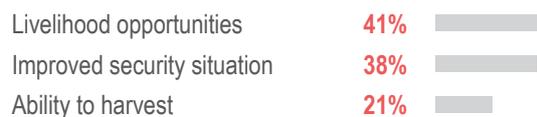
% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:



Of those households intending to remain, **22%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}



Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **improved security in AoO (63%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

^{**} Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

33% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Transitional (mud & brick)	54%	
Makeshift	24%	
Permanent (mud & brick)	13%	

19% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and **38%** due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}

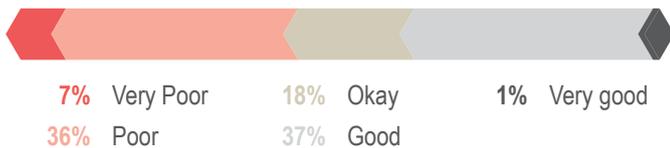


78% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:



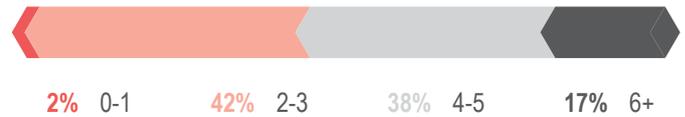
11% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{}**

Psychological impact	37%	
Other	29%	
Reduced access to services	27%	

25% and **21%** of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



93% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Wood/bushes	82%	
Waste (paper, plastic, etc.)	7%	
Animal dung	4%	

11% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).

46% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	69%	No incidents reported	64%
Hindered to leave district	13%	Assaulted (no weapon)	13%
Hindered to move freely	10%	Hindered to leave district	10%

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:^{*}

No concerns reported	38%	
Other	38%	
Small/medium injuries	26%	

51% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

23% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

^{**} Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

HEALTH



71% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:**



42% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**

74% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



46% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

46% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



82% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

44% of households reported not having access to soap.

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:**



Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



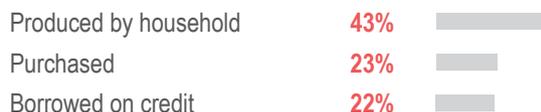
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):¹³



64% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴



⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

* Multiple options could be selected.

** Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

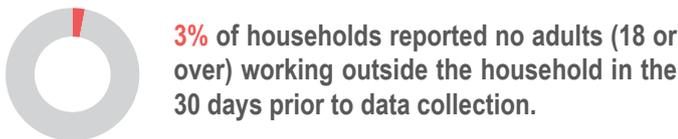
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:*



1% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).



LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

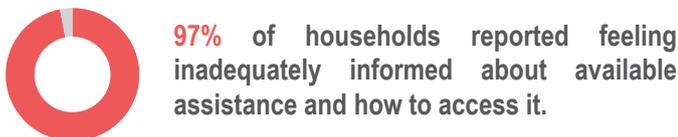


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported 8% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

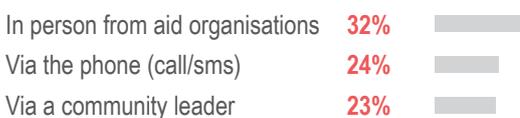
65% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:**



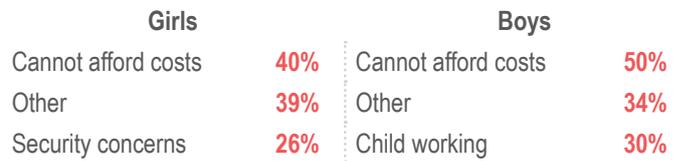
ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:***



Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:



% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:¹⁶



25% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

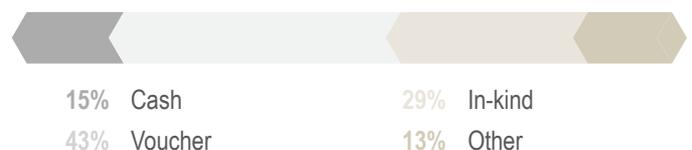
Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:^{17,***}



Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:¹⁸



Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:**



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

** Multiple options could be selected.

** Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

Total number of households surveyed:	654
# of recent IDP households (<6 months):	198
# of non-recent IDP households (≥6 months):	412
# of cross-border returnee households:	44
Total number of districts surveyed:	6/20



DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size (# of members): **5.1**

% of household members, by age and gender

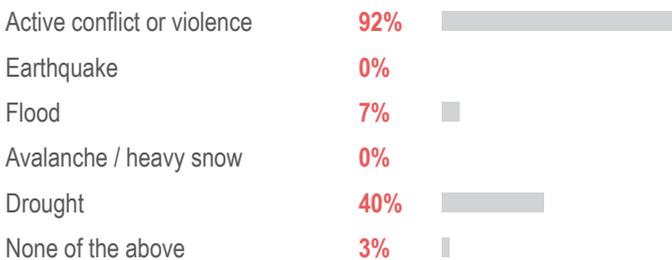


% of households per type of settlement (self-reported):

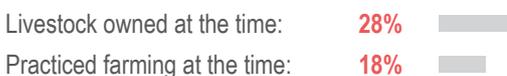


SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

% of households reportedly impacted by the following events in the year prior to data collection:^{*}



% of households reporting these major conflict and/or natural disaster events having had a negative impact on:^{**}



VULNERABILITIES



13% of households reported having a female head of household.



7% of households reported being headed by a person with a physical disability.¹



34% of households reported no household members owning legal identification.²

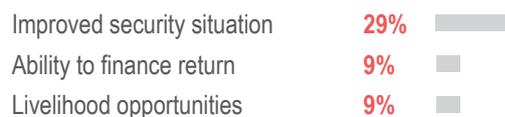


68% of households reported having no literate members over the age of 10.

% of households per reported movement intention in the six months following data collection:



Of those households intending to remain, **66%** reported intending to remain despite any support, whilst the others most commonly reported that the following support would help them return to their area of origin (AoO):^{3,**}



Of those households intending to return to their AoO, the main reason was **return of family/community (57%)**.^{3,**}

¹ Signs of physical disability include: difficulties walking, climbing steps, and self-care (washing or dressing).

² Households were asked how many members (child and adult) own a tazkira (an Afghan legal identification document).

³ Up to 3 options could be selected.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

^{**} Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



EMERGENCY SHELTER / NFI

65% of households were found to be living in inadequate shelter types at the time of data collection.⁴

Most common types of shelter households reported living in at the time of data collection:

Tent (emergency)	45%	
Transitional (mud & brick)	28%	
Makeshift	19%	

21% of households reported shelter damage due to conflict and **6%** due to natural disaster in the 6 months prior to data collection. These households reported the following extent of shelter damage:^{5,**}



99% of those households with damage to their shelter reported being unable to make repairs.**



PROTECTION

% of households by self-reported level of safety and security in their location at the time of data collection:



0% of households reported being aware of the presence of explosive hazards in or around their current location in the year prior to data collection.

Most common impacts of awareness of the presence of explosive hazards reported by these households:^{}**

Psychological impact	78%	
Informed decision to relocate	77%	
Restricted recreation (children)	69%	

1% and 0% of households with children under the age of 16 reported at least one girl or one boy (under 16), respectively, to be engaged in child marriage.

% of households per number of priority NFIs they reported owning or having daily access to:⁶



92% of households reported having used inadequate sources of energy for heating in the winter prior to data collection.⁷

Most common types of energy sources reportedly used by households in the winter prior to data collection:

Waste (paper, plastic, etc.)	51%	
Wood/bushes	39%	
electricity	4%	

90% of households were found to be lacking sufficient blankets for the forthcoming winter season (less than one per member).

20% of households reported at least one member (adult or child) experiencing a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported protection incidents, by age, were:^{*}

Child member(s)		Adult member(s)	
No incidents	81%	No incidents reported	81%
Hindered to leave district	16%	Hindered to leave district	16%
Forcibly detained	1%	Forcibly detained	2%

Most common protection concerns reported by households in the 30 days prior to data collection:^{*}

No concerns reported	69%	
Psychological wellbeing	28%	
Theft or harassment	2%	

7% of households with children aged 11-17 reported at least one child of this age group working outside the household in the 30 days prior to data collection.

1% of households voluntarily mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) either as a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection or as a protection concern in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁸

⁴ Inadequate shelter types include: tent (emergency shelter), makeshift shelter, collective centre, and open space.

⁵ See annex I for a list of definitions.

⁶ Priority NFIs include: sleeping mats or mattress, plastic tarpaulin, cooking pots (5L or more), stainless steel cups, water storage containers, hygiene / sanitation items.

⁷ Inadequate sources of energy for heating include: wood and bushes, animal dung, and waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

⁸ This proportion only includes households that voluntarily reported GBV as a protection issue. As a result, prevalence is highly likely to be an under-estimation.

^{*} Multiple options could be selected.

^{**} Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



HEALTH



45% of households reported not having had access to a comprehensive health centre (public or private) close to or in their village in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare reported by those households with no access to a health centre:**

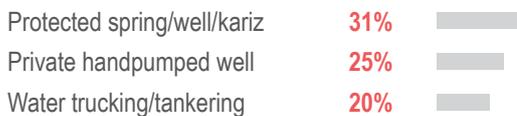


21% of households with children (under 5) reported at least one child of this age group experiencing acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.**



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

23% of households reported having primarily used an unimproved water source for drinking water in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹¹ The most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water were:



37% of households reported to have primarily used an unimproved sanitation facility in the 7 days prior to data collection.¹²

62% of households reported not having access to soap.



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS):¹³



30% of households reported not having had access to a marketplace in or close to their village in the 7 days prior to data collection.

49% of households reported female members have given or would give birth without professional assistance.⁹ The most commonly reported place to give birth were:



% of households reporting member(s) experiencing negative behavioural change in the year prior to data collection:¹⁰



83% of these households reported that behavioural change was a result of experiencing conflict activities.**

% of households self-reporting sufficient access to water to meet basic needs in the 7 days prior to data collection:



Of those households reporting 'insufficient' or 'just enough' water, the most commonly reported reasons were:**



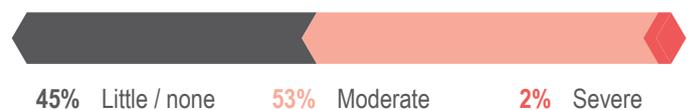
Main method of waste disposal reported by households:



Most commonly reported primary source of food provision by households in the 7 days prior to data collection:



% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score:¹⁴



⁹ Without professional assistance includes: at home, at the local midwife's home, outside in the open, and other.

¹⁰ Behavioural change refers to signs of mental health concerns including: headaches or upset stomach, repeated nightmares, changes in eating habits, social isolation, and drug abuse.

¹¹ Unimproved water sources include: unprotected spring, well or kariz, surface water (stream, river, irrigation), water trucking / tankering, and other.

¹² Unimproved sanitation facilities include: family pit latrine without slab / open, no facility (open field, dearan, bush), and other.

¹³ Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the frequency and variety of food consumed by households.

¹⁴ Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a measure of household behaviours adopted as a result of chronic food insecurity.

* Multiple options could be selected.

** Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

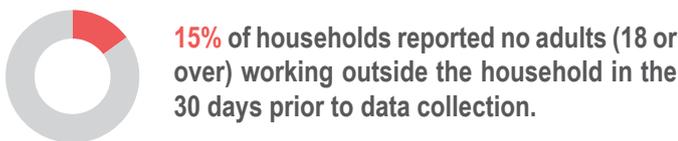
% of school-aged children (6-18 years) attending formal schooling or community-based education at least 3 days per week in the school year prior to data collection, by gender:*



6% of households reported one or more school-aged child (6-18 years) removed from school during the year prior to data collection due to shock (conflict or natural disaster).

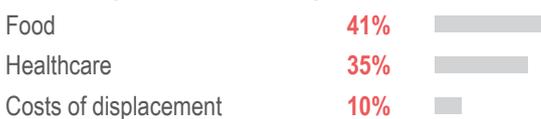


LIVELIHOOD & RESILIENCE

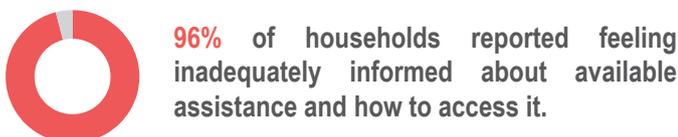


The main source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was most commonly: **unskilled labour**. Households reported 36% of their total income to come from unsustainable sources, on average.¹⁵

78% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly reported primary reasons for debt were:**



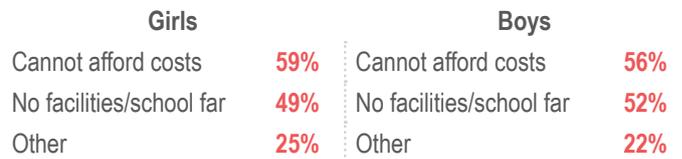
ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)



Most commonly preferred means of receiving information about accessing assistance reported by households:



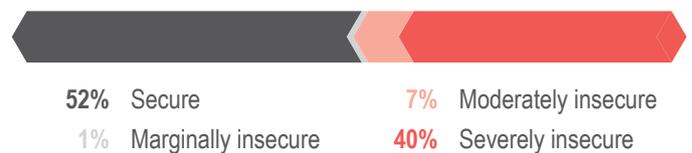
Most common reasons for non-attendance of school-aged children reported by households with unattending children, aside from removal due to shock, by gender:***



Most common highest level of education completed by a current household member, as reported by households:



% of households by reported Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) score:¹⁶



57% of households reported difficulties to obtain food or money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly used livelihood coping strategies, as reported by these households:^{17,**}



Most common priority needs reported by households as one of their top 3 priority needs:¹⁸



Of the 100% of households that reported having a need, the reported preferred method of receiving assistance was:**



¹⁵ Unsustainable income sources include: government benefits, humanitarian assistance, gifts / remittances, borrowing / loans, selling household assets.

¹⁶ Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) measures coping strategies adopted by households struggling to access or pay for food.

¹⁷ This includes households that were either using or had exhausted the coping strategy in the 12 months prior to data collection.

¹⁸ Up to three options could be selected.

** Multiple options could be selected.

** Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

The following key definitions are used throughout this factsheet booklet:¹

Cross-border returnee household – An Afghan household in which the majority of the household members previously felt forced to leave their home to live in another country, typically but not always Pakistan or Iran, and have since returned to Afghanistan, regardless of whether the household has returned to their AoO.

Fully destroyed shelter – Following a shock, the situation in which a household's shelter is no longer liveable and is so damaged that recovery and repair is impossible.

Host community – Community that hosts large populations of refugees or internally displaced persons, typically in camps or integrated into households directly.

Household – A housing unit in which there is one clearly defined head, with all other individuals living within the boundaries of the housing unit. Members of the household typically share meals. The household can consist of multiple families and can include directly related and unrelated members provided they are permanent residents at the time of the interview.

Household head – The decision maker in the household; the primary decider regarding financial allocation, wellbeing of household members and movement decisions. They need not be the sole decision maker, provided they have the final say. While they need not be the primary breadwinner, in Afghanistan this is often the case.

IDP returnee household – An Afghan household in which the majority of the household members previously felt forced to flee or leave their home due to persecution, war, violence and/or natural or human-made disasters, and have since returned to their AoO. This population group was only sampled in Badghis province.

Minor damage to shelter – Following a shock, the situation in which a household's shelter is damaged but remains liveable and the household can afford the repairs.

Non-displaced conflict affected household – An Afghan household which remained in its AoO despite having directly experienced conflict in the last six months. This population group was only sampled in districts which were reported to have had the highest number of conflict casualties in the six months prior to data collection.²

Non-Recent IDP household – An Afghan household in which the majority of the household members were forced to flee or leave their home due to persecution, war, violence and/or natural or human-made disasters more than six months prior to data collection.

Non-displaced natural disaster-affected household – An Afghan household which remained in its AoO despite having directly experienced a natural disaster event in the last six months. This population group was only sampled in districts worst affected by flooding in the six months prior to data collection.²

Partial damage to shelter – Following a shock, the situation in which a household's shelter is damaged but can remain liveable, and the household has the ability to repair the shelter given the means.

Refugee household – A non-Afghan household, forced to flee its country of origin due to persecution, war, violence or natural or human-made disasters, now residing within Afghanistan. This population group was only sampled in Khost and Paktya provinces.

Recent IDP household – An Afghan household in which the majority of the household members were forced to flee or leave their home due to persecution, war, violence and/or natural or human-made disasters, in the six months prior to data collection.

Significant damage to shelter – Following a shock, the situation in which a household's shelter is no longer liveable but repair and recovery is still possible given the means.

¹ These definitions are included in the WoAA 2019 Terms of Reference (ToR) and were agreed on by the ICCT.

² See annex II: sampling framework for details on where non-displaced households were sampled.

ANNEX II: SAMPLING FRAMEWORK

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Province	Non-recent IDP	Recent IDP	Returnee	Host Community	IDP returnee	Refugee	Non-displaced ¹	Total
Central	1,906	784	1,903	38	N/A	N/A	1,077	5,708
Bamyan	340	31	399	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	774
Daykundi	211	N/A	328	18	N/A	N/A	N/A	557
Kabul	52	526	36	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	626
Kapisa	320	8	217	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	549
Logar	218	31	322	N/A	N/A	N/A	529	1100
Maidan Wardak	308	N/A	267	N/A	N/A	N/A	548	1123
Panjsher	229	186	30	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	445
Parwan	228	2	304	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	534
Eastern	1,053	585	560	135	N/A	N/A	1,044	3,377
Kunar	72	422	82	66	N/A	N/A	1,044	1,686
Laghman	298	N/A	243	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	541
Nangarhar	164	163	235	69	N/A	N/A	N/A	631
Nuristan	519	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	519
North Eastern	524	790	759	106	N/A	N/A	534	2,713
Badakhshan	174	108	230	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	520
Baghlan	158	176	177	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	514
Kunduz	128	230	168	22	N/A	N/A	534	1,082
Takhar	64	276	184	73	N/A	N/A	N/A	597
Northern	1,284	938	690	88	N/A	N/A	2,311	5,311
Balkh	196	243	75	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	524
Faryab	197	141	215	12	N/A	N/A	682	1,247
Jawzjan	323	289	145	N/A	N/A	N/A	1139	1,896
Samangan	340	63	123	48	N/A	N/A	490	1,064
Sar-e-Pul	228	202	132	18	N/A	N/A	N/A	580
South Eastern	895	666	848	8	N/A	588	1,736	4,741
Ghazni	69	587	56	N/A	N/A	N/A	673	1,385
Khost	481	58	53	4	N/A	555	N/A	1,151
Paktika	168	N/A	430	4	N/A	33	528	1,163
Paktya	177	21	309	N/A	N/A	N/A	535	1,042
Southern	1,045	1,085	615	4	N/A	N/A	2,138	4,887
Helmand	221	242	84	N/A	N/A	N/A	528	1,075
Kandahar	113	419	48	N/A	N/A	N/A	585	1,165
Nimroz	180	116	212	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	512
Uruzgan	418	132	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	509	1,059
Zabul	113	176	271	N/A	N/A	N/A	516	1,076
Western	1,263	578	547	22	590	N/A	1,606	4,606
Badghis	373	179	75	N/A	590	N/A	528	1,745
Farah	215	193	140	N/A	N/A	N/A	561	1,109
Ghor	263	8	288	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	564
Herat	412	198	44	17	N/A	N/A	517	1,188
Total	7,970	5,426	5,922	401	590	588	10,446	31,343

¹ Non-displaced conflict-affected, non-displaced natural disaster-affected, and non-displaced both have been combined within this sampling framework in accordance with how this population group is presented in the 2020 HNO.