

AFGHANISTAN

# Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Districts

District-level Factsheet Booklet  
Round 5

April 2021



# ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED IN THE FRAMEWORK OF:

HTR - R5 | 2021  
AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan Inter-Cluster Coordination Team



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



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

### About REACH COVID-19 response:

As an initiative deployed in many vulnerable and crisis affected countries, REACH is deeply concerned by the devastating impact the COVID-19 pandemic may have on the millions of affected people we seek to serve. REACH has worked with sectors and partners to scale up its programming in response to this pandemic. Updates regarding REACH's response to COVID-19 can be found in a devoted thread on the REACH website.

Contact [geneva@impactinitiatives.org](mailto:geneva@impactinitiatives.org) for further information.



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### CONTEXT

Afghanistan has endured conflict and war for decades. Yet, while peace talks have been initiated early 2020, violence has thus far remained a defining feature of the lives of many afghans. Indeed a 38% increase in civilian casualties was documented in the six months after the start of the peace talks in September 2020 in comparison to the same period a year earlier<sup>1</sup>. Apart from this direct impact on the lives of average civilians, conflict also often obstructs the humanitarian response, as organisations face a range of challenges when moving staff and assets throughout the country. Outside of key transit routes, a challenging geographic environment - cumulating in the Hindu Kush - has resulted in a limited infrastructure network and physical obstacles to reaching many rural parts of Afghanistan. Inaccessibility has only been further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic which started in March 2020.<sup>2</sup> Whilst movements were initially limited because of government lockdowns, humanitarian organisations have since self-restricted their own movements in line with the 'do no harm' principle, in order to limit the spread of the virus to remote, vulnerable communities.

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

From a humanitarian perspective, an organisation's aim or decision to provide assistance should be based on an impartial and neutral assessment of the corresponding needs of the people, rather than on a district's hard-to-reach status. This is not always possible, however, as security concerns often influence the ability of humanitarian actors to deliver aid. Unfortunately, conventional data collection techniques (face-to-face / telephone interviews), which facilitate an evidence-based humanitarian response, are equally limited and undermined by the access restrictions that implementing partners face. As a result, the humanitarian community in Afghanistan lacks reliable data and monitoring tools to assess and track needs and vulnerabilities of people in HTR areas.

### ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

To address the limited insight into the needs of the population living in HTR areas, and in order to ensure an evidence-based humanitarian response in all areas of Afghanistan irrespective of access, REACH, in collaboration with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICCT), and the HAG, conducted the fifth round of the HTR needs assessment in April 2021, covering 133 districts classified as hard-to-reach.<sup>3</sup>

### OBJECTIVES

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

While most humanitarian organisations in Afghanistan have their own access profiles which often differ, the value of defining and assessing the proposed list of HTR districts included in this assessment is threefold. First, while individual organisations may have full or partial access in some of the included districts, the districts' general inaccessibility means they are among the least well understood areas of Afghanistan and require more thorough assessment. Second, as the districts are defined according to the three dimensions of inaccessibility outlined above, the research can outline whether and how vectors of inaccessibility may relate to humanitarian needs. A better understanding of the impact of particular inaccessibility factors will strengthen the humanitarian response strategy across the entire country, not just in the included districts. Third, this project aims to monitor the humanitarian needs in HTR districts every four months. This means there is some continuity in data collection over time, which makes it easier to spot trends, analyse the impact of shocks, and respond with humanitarian assistance accordingly.

<sup>1</sup> Quarterly Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Afghanistan 2021, UNAMA (April 2021)

<sup>2</sup> C-19 Access Impediment Report, OCHA (August 2020)

<sup>3</sup> This assessment is the fifth round of the HTR Monitoring assessment. Findings from the first round conducted in August 2019 can be found [here](#), from the second round (February 2020) [here](#), from the third round (July 2020) [here](#) and from the fourth round (January 2021) [here](#).

### SCOPE AND COVERAGE

Since July 2019, the HAG has been measuring and ranking all Afghan districts on a biannual basis according to the inaccessibility dimensions mentioned above. Based on these discussions, a new list of the 100 districts with the highest inaccessibility/HTR scores is released every six months.

In August 2019, February 2020 and April 2021, REACH updated and extended its existing portfolio of HTR districts,<sup>1</sup> including respectively 30, 20 and 15 new districts, based on the HTR lists released by the HAG. Overall, the current REACH portfolio of HTR districts includes 75 districts that were also included among the 100 districts of the February 2021 HAG HTR list. The 58 REACH portfolio districts that were not part of the HAG list were still included in the current assessment to allow for more comprehensive monitoring and trend analysis.

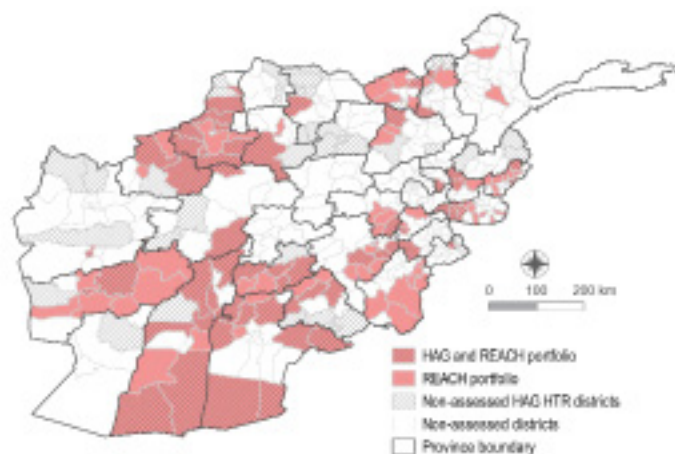
Table 1 below shows the percentage of HAG HTR districts assessed by REACH, per round of REACH HTR assessment.

**Table 1: coverage of HAG HTR districts by REACH portfolio:**

REACH HTR assessment rounds	# of districts assessed	% of HAG HTR districts assessed
August 2019	100	69 %
February 2020	120	88 %
July 2020	120	71 %
January 2021	120	59 %
April 2021	133 <sup>2</sup>	75%

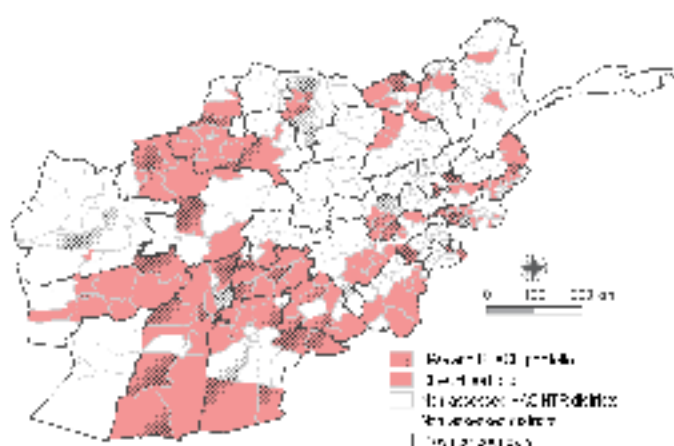
**Coverage of REACH portfolio and HAG HTR districts**

(January 2021)



**Coverage of REACH portfolio and HAG HTR districts**

(April 2021)



<sup>1</sup> REACH conducted a first assessment of HTR areas in Afghanistan in 2018 covering 70 districts. The HTR assessment report can be found [here](#).

<sup>2</sup> Originally 135 districts were assessed during the fifth round of the assessment. However the data for 2 districts was removed due to inconsistencies during the data cleaning process.



### SAMPLING

The sampling frame was designed to strengthen the insights users can draw from the HTR data. First, in order to ensure all areas and populations of a HTR district were adequately taken into account, a mapping exercise was conducted with community representatives to identify Basic Service Units (BSUs). BSUs were identified and mapped as geographic areas that have common demographic/socio-economic features and in which communities rely on the same basic services and facilities, such as health facilities, markets, and schools. BSU mapping was done to ensure that settlements assessed are representative of the diverse social and economic situation of communities across each district. Following the mapping, key informants (KIs) were identified through snowballing from existing networks and purposefully sampled, based on their knowledge of the community. KIs commonly included community elders, teachers, nurses, or maliks (village chiefs).<sup>1</sup> Once BSUs were identified, KI interviews (KIs) were conducted in all areas that relied on the same set of basic services - allowing for an efficient, yet comprehensive, data collection coverage. Each KI was conducted in a separate settlement and at least 18% of each district's settlements were covered.

As part of a COVID-19 mitigation strategy, phone interviews were conducted in areas where a reliable network was accessible. In all but 36 districts, the assessment was conducted within the district by local enumerators. In 36 districts, data collection was not possible via the phone or in person due to the lack of a reliable phone network and to security restrictions. For those districts, the assessment relied on an Area of Knowledge (AoK) approach which involves interviewing Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) that had recently left from their district of origin and were currently residing in neighbouring accessible areas.<sup>2</sup> The assumption in the AoK approach is that these IDPs have the most up-to-date, accessible knowledge of the HTR district.

### DATA COLLECTION

Using Open Data Kit (Kobo Toolbox), 133 REACH enumerators conducted 3,915 KIs across 3,818 settlements between 21 and 29 April 2021. Of these, 1,999 were conducted face-to-face, while 1,916 were conducted over the phone.

Senior Field Officers (SFOs) monitored the collection of data and followed up with enumerators on issues, challenges and delays on a regular basis. Additionally, settlement data was cleaned on a daily basis, with recommendations for improvements regularly fed back to enumerators and data changes logged for transparency purposes.

In order to ensure the safety of enumerators doing face-to-face data collection during the COVID-19 pandemic, a number of measures were taken:

- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) was provided for all enumerators and transport to assessed settlement was allowed only in personal vehicles.
- Guidelines on COVID-19 preventive measures were provided to all enumerators and all enumerators were provided with daily follow-up, reminders, and tracking of face-to-face data collection.

### ANALYSIS

The unit of analysis that each KI was asked to report upon was their settlement of residence. Findings and data hence reflect the needs of settlements as a whole, and cannot be used to infer information about specific population groups or at the household level. Findings can be aggregated to the district or national level and can be compared across districts with different inaccessibility scores for the three dimensions of hard to reach: (1) Physical Constraints, (2) Conflict Intensity and Spread, (3) Complexity of Actors.

Analysis of the HTR data was conducted using R's statistical packages. As there was no reliable information on the exact population within individual settlements, the analysis weighted the data by the number of settlements within a district, rather than the population within a district.

### LIMITATIONS

- Findings rely on the knowledge of KIs with respect to their settlements. The findings are therefore indicative and may not always reflect fully the situation on the ground.
- Weighting of data by the number of settlements within a district, rather than by population, may result in an under- or over-representation of any particular settlement population.
- While the settlement functions well as a 'unit of analysis' for issues related to access to services, it is difficult to adequately assess aspects such as nutrition and food consumption for a settlement as a whole. Therefore, for certain indicators, high proportions of settlements with needs may not automatically translate to high proportions of the population with needs and vice versa.
- Originally 135 HTR districts were assessed. However the data collected for 2 districts was found unreliable during the cleaning process and removed. These districts are Andkhoy in Faryab province and Sozmaqala in Sar-e Pul province. Thus the current portfolio presents the findings for 133 districts.

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

<sup>2</sup> The AoK approach was used in districts in Farah (Gulistan, Pur Chaman), Ghor (Charsadra), Hilmand (Baghran, Garmser, Musa Qala, Nawzad, Reg-e Khan Nishin, Sangin, Washer), Kandahar (Arghestan, Ghorak, Khakrez, Maiwand, Maruf, Nesh, Reg, Shah Wali Kot, Shorabak, Sheray), Nangarhar (Hesarak, Sherzad), Paktika (Wazakhwah, Wormamay), Uruzgan (Chinarito, Chora, Dehraoud, Gizab, Khas Uruzgan, Shahid-e Hassas) and Zabul (Arghandab, Atghar, Kakar, Mizan, Shamul Zay, Shinkay) provinces.



# NATION-WIDE OVERVIEW

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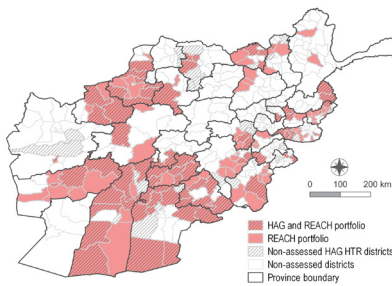




# Nation-wide Overview

## 135 Hard-to-Reach districts

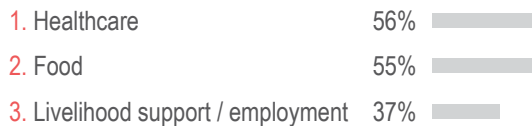
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# of assessed settlements:  
**3,818 out of 20,402**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

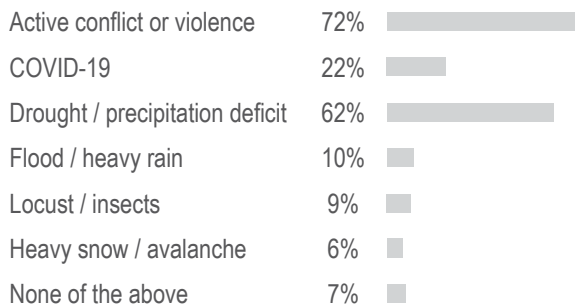
Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>



### ➡ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



#### Displacement

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>3</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
 2) Multiple options could be selected.  
 3) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
 4) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	27%	3%	4%
Assaulted without a weapon	46%	16%	27%
Hindered to move freely	34%	39%	28%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	62%	33%	46%
None of the above	23%	42%	38%

In **37%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

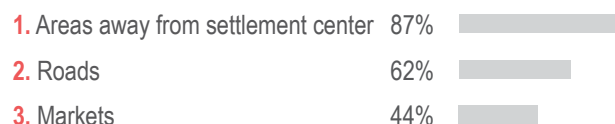


In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **57%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>4</sup>



#### Explosive hazards

In **39%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

# Nation-wide Overview

## 135 Hard-to-Reach districts

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### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

Top 3 reported main sources of income in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>

1. Farming	51%	<div></div>
2. Livestock	27%	<div></div>
3. Remittances	11%	<div></div>

#### Impact on farming

In 48% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6,7</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>8</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit	64%	<div></div>
2. Active conflict or violence	16%	<div></div>
3. Normal changes due to season	12%	<div></div>

#### Impact on livestock

In 30% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6,7</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>8</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit	58%	<div></div>
2. Active conflict or violence	34%	<div></div>
3. Heavy snow / avalanche	5%	<div></div>

#### Impact on employment

In 19% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>6,7</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>8</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	82%	<div></div>
2. Drought / precipitation deficit	6%	<div></div>
3. COVID - 19	6%	<div></div>

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In 40% of assessed settlements, KIs reported most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:<sup>5</sup>

1. Too far/No transport services	58%	<div></div>
2. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs)	21%	<div></div>
3. Roads are physically dangerous	12%	<div></div>

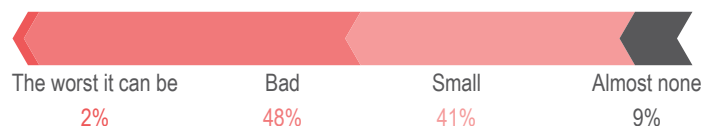
In 96% of assessed settlements, KIs reported an increase in the price of staple food in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

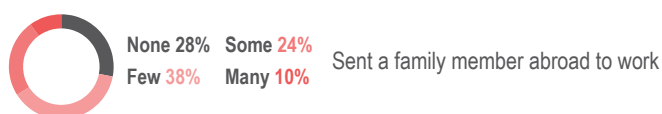
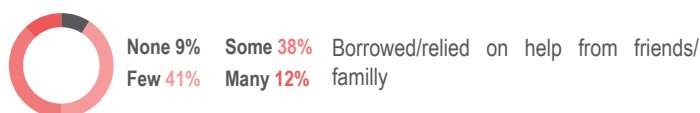
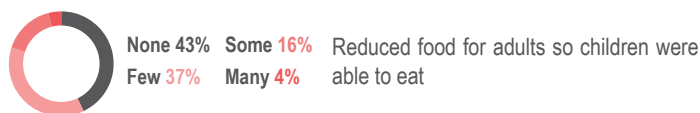
In 60% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>10</sup>



- 5) Only one option could be selected.  
 6) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 7) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 8) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 9) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 10) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

# Nation-wide Overview

## 135 Hard-to-Reach districts

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### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **41%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:<sup>5,11</sup>

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 76%
2. Public hospital 12%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,12</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 68%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 52%
3. Insufficient female medical staff 47%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **38%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **26%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,12</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 40%
2. Services are not working 31%

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **53%** and **46%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **35%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>

1. No school in the area 41%
2. Closed due to seasonal vacation 32%

11) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

12) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

13) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

14) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

15) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

16) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5,13</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 58%
2. Transitional shelter 32%
3. Open space or makeshift shelter 4%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,14</sup>

1. Overcrowding 52%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 50%
3. No private space for women / girls 44%

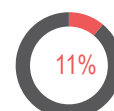
In **10%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>15</sup> In **67%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

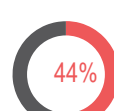
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 23%
2. Handpump (pumped well) - private 21%
3. Surface water 20%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2,16</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 89%
2. Cash / Vouchers 24%
3. Health (In-kind) 19%

In **34%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# DISTRICT LEVEL

HTR - R5 | 2021  
AFGHANISTAN







# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 91**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	79%	-21%
2. Livelihood support / employment	75%	-13%
3. Seed or other agricultural input	67%	+34%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

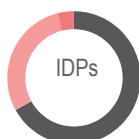
Active conflict or violence	33%
COVID-19	8%
Flood / heavy rain	50%
Heavy snow / avalanche	29%
Drought / precipitation deficit	12%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	25%

#### Displacement

In **65%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 67%  
Few 29%  
Some 4%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

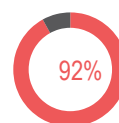
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	4%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	21%	8%	13%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	33%	17%	13%
None of the above	46%	58%	58%

In **5%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

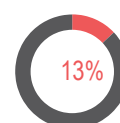
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Markets	75%
2. Areas away from settlement center	75%
3. Health facilities	75%

#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

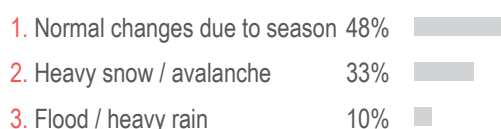
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **38%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

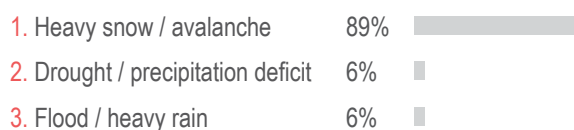
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **61%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

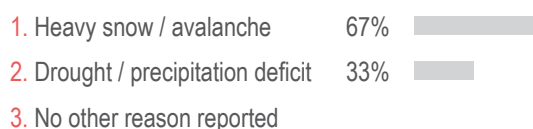
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

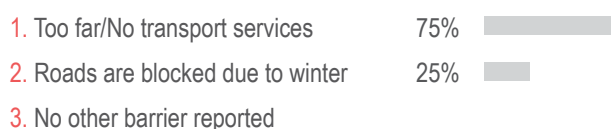
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



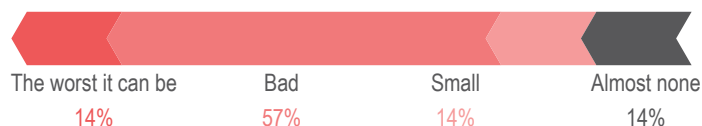
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

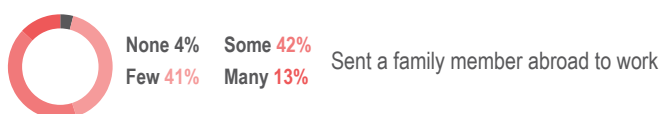
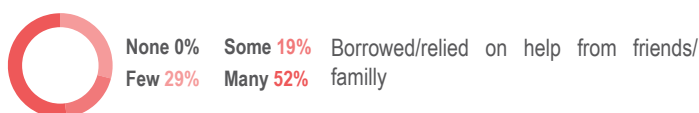
In **54%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

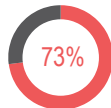
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 95%
2. Private clinic 5%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Medical staff refuse treatment 46%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 42%
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 38%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **9%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Services are not working 50%
2. No health worker available 50%

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **4%** and **63%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **4%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Services are not functioning well 100%
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 96%
2. Open space or makeshift shelter 4%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 83%
2. Substandard accommodation 67%
3. Unable to afford construction / labour 67%

In **4%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **84%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Piped water (public) 79%
2. Surface water 12%
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 4%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Cash / Vouchers 67%
2. Food (In-kind) 50%
3. Do not know / want to answer 4%

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**32 out of 154**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Drinking water	78%	+5%
2. Livelihood support / employment	66%	+13%
3. Seed or other agricultural input	66%	+66%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

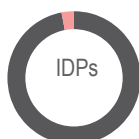
Active conflict or violence	31%
COVID-19	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	94%
Flood / heavy rain	91%
Earthquake	6%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **38%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 97%  
Few 3%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 97%  
Few 3%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	3%	0%	3%
Assaulted without a weapon	6%	3%	6%
Hindered to move freely	9%	9%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	31%	6%	9%
None of the above	63%	84%	88%

In **20%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **78%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **16%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Roads	100%
2. Areas away from settlement center	40%
3. No other areas reported	

#### Explosive hazards

In **16%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

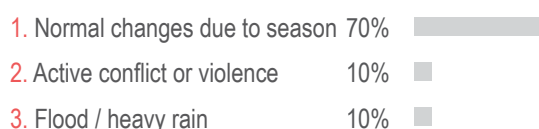
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **30%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **16%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

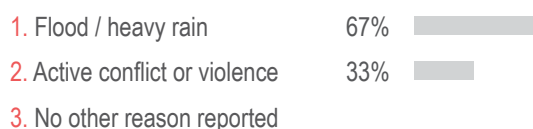
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

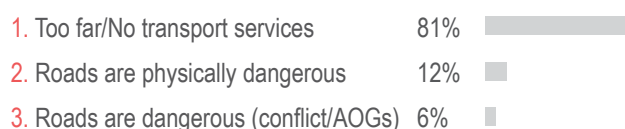
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

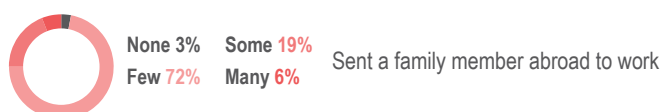
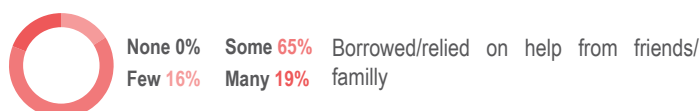
In **69%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 93% 
2. Private clinic 7% 

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 97% 
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 91% 
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 28% 



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **34%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **27%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Services are not working 67% 
2. Too far or difficult to access 33% 

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **28%** and **28%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **22%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. School is too far 56% 
2. Closed due to seasonal vacation 22% 

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC)..

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).


15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 88% 
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 81% 
3. Unable to afford construction / labour 75% 

In **13%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Surface water 66% 
2. Piped water (public) 22% 
3. Handpump (pumped well) - private 6% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:




% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**40 out of 212**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Livelihood support / employment	82%	+46%
2. Food	80%	+44%
3. Drinking water	35%	-6%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

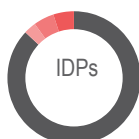
Active conflict or violence	98%
COVID-19	100%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Heavy snow / avalanche	90%
Locust / insects	75%
Flood / heavy rain	22%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **40%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 87%  
Few 3%  
Some 5%  
Many 5%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	33%	3%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	75%	5%	15%
Hindered to move freely	63%	15%	8%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	73%	3%	15%
None of the above	3%	73%	30%

In **53%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **88%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Roads	89%
2. Markets	77%
3. Areas away from settlement center	71%

#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Remittances	58%	<div></div>
2. Farming	25%	<div></div>
3. Livestock	15%	<div></div>

#### Impact on farming

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit	64%	<div></div>
2. Normal changes due to season	36%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

#### Impact on livestock

In **98%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit	98%	<div></div>
2. Active conflict or violence	2%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **40%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Too far/No transport services	62%	<div></div>
2. Roads are physically dangerous	31%	<div></div>
3. Roads are blocked due to winter	6%	<div></div>

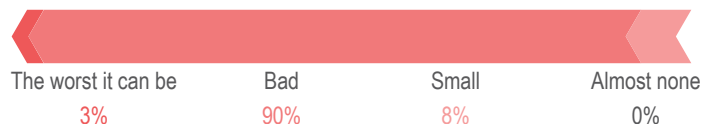
In **90%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

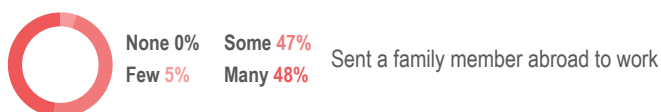
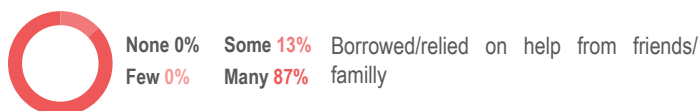
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

- |                             |     |             |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) | 80% | <div></div> |
| 2. Public hospital          | 13% | <div></div> |

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

- |   |     |             |
|---|-----|-------------|
| 1. Cost of services / medicine too high | 98% | <div></div> |
| 2. Insufficient female medical staff    | 72% | <div></div> |
| 3. Unable to reach (transport issues)   | 30% | <div></div> |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **42%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **85%** and **93%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. **In 80% of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school.**

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

- |                                    |     |             |
|------------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. No school in the area           | 35% | <div></div> |
| 2. Closed due to seasonal vacation | 32% | <div></div> |

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

- |                                    |     |             |
|------------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Transitional shelter            | 82% | <div></div> |
| 2. Open space or makeshift shelter | 12% | <div></div> |
| 3. Emergency shelter               | 5%  | <div></div> |

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

- |                                       |     |             |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Substandard accommodation          | 90% | <div></div> |
| 2. Overcrowding                       | 68% | <div></div> |
| 3. No private space for women / girls | 60% | <div></div> |

In **8%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **50%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired.**

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

- |  |     |             |
|--|-----|-------------|
| 1. Surface water                       | 62% | <div></div> |
| 2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) | 32% | <div></div> |
| 3. Spring, well or kariz (protected)   | 2%  | <div></div> |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **40%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 133**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Healthcare	96%	+9%
2. Drinking water	84%	-6%
3. Food	76%	+59%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	80%
COVID-19	100%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Earthquake	0%
Locust / insects	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 92%  
Few 8%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	72%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	100%	92%	60%
Hindered to move freely	0%	4%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	84%	76%	76%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In % of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

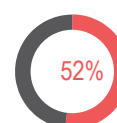
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Markets	73%
3. Roads	60%

#### Explosive hazards

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) Three options maximum could be selected.

2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.

3) Multiple options could be selected.

4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.

5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

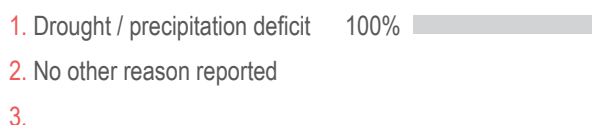
Top 3 reported main sources of income in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

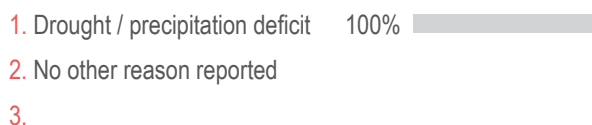
Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

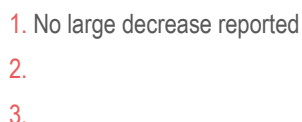
Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

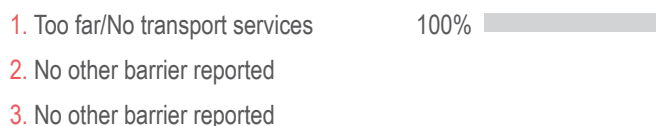
Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In 64% of assessed settlements, KIs reported most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:



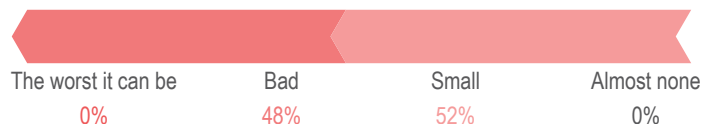
In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported an increase in the price of staple food in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

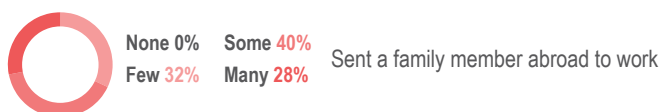
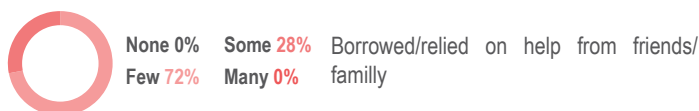
In 24% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

- |                             |     |             |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Private clinic           | 80% | <div></div> |
| 2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) | 20% | <div></div> |

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

- |   |     |             |
|---|-----|-------------|
| 1. Cost of services / medicine too high | 96% | <div></div> |
| 2. Unable to reach (transport issues)   | 80% | <div></div> |
| 3. Insufficient female medical staff    | 52% | <div></div> |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **12%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **33%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

- |                                   |      |             |
|-----------------------------------|------|-------------|
| 1. Too far or difficult to access | 100% | <div></div> |
| 2. No other barrier reported      |      |             |

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **68%** and **4%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **4%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

- |                                    |     |             |
|------------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. No school in the area           | 47% | <div></div> |
| 2. Closed due to seasonal vacation | 47% | <div></div> |

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

- |                                       |     |             |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) | 60% | <div></div> |
| 2. Transitional shelter               | 40% | <div></div> |
| 3. No other shelter type reported     |     |             |

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

- |                                       |     |             |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. No insulation / heating            | 96% | <div></div> |
| 2. No private space for women / girls | 80% | <div></div> |
| 3. Leaks during light or heavy rain   | 68% | <div></div> |

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

- |  |     |             |
|--|-----|-------------|
| 1. Surface water                       | 52% | <div></div> |
| 2. Handpump (pumped well) - private    | 32% | <div></div> |
| 3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) | 16% | <div></div> |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



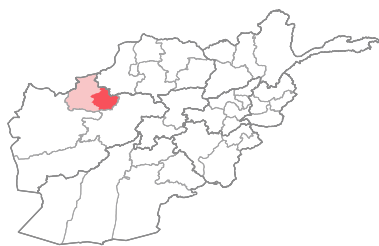
### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

- |                                 |      |             |
|---------------------------------|------|-------------|
| 1. Education (In-kind)          | 100% | <div></div> |
| 2. No other assistance reported |      |             |
| 3.                              |      |             |

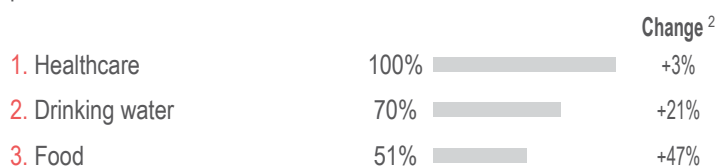
In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**70 out of 477**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

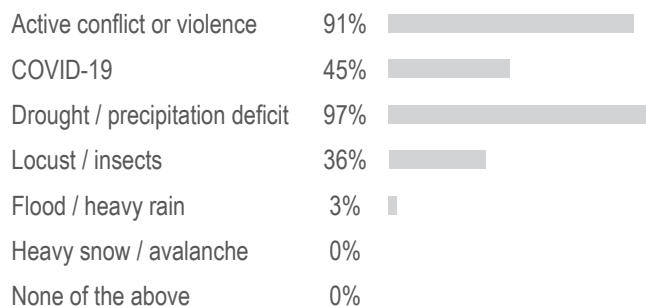
Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>



### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

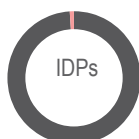


#### Displacement

In **79%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 99%  
Few 1%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	73%	8%	7%
Assaulted without a weapon	96%	17%	30%
Hindered to move freely	79%	51%	54%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	96%	46%	75%
None of the above	1%	34%	12%

In **60%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls

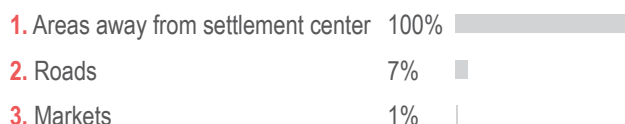


In **82%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>



#### Explosive hazards

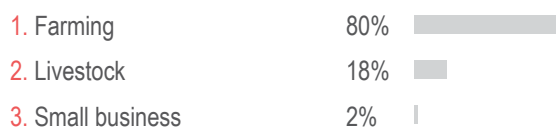
In **18%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

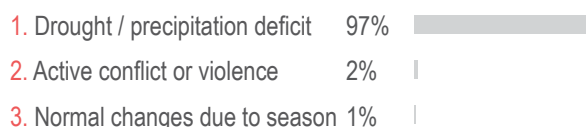
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **43%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

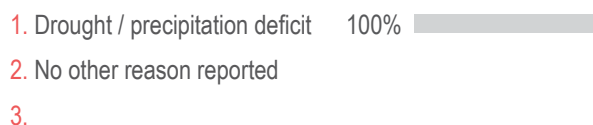
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **12%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

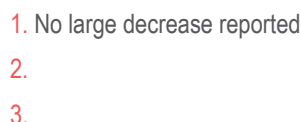
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

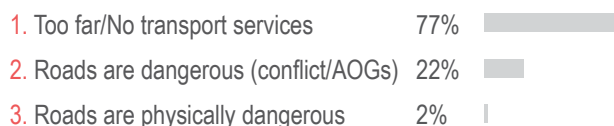
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **73%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



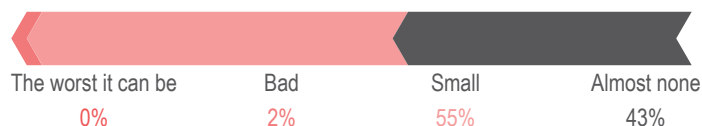
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

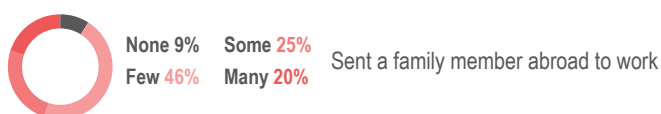
In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Private clinic 80%
2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 20%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Unable to reach (transport issues) 74%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 72%
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 66%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

91%

#### Nutrition

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area; in **67%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Services are not working 50%
2. Too far or difficult to access 50%

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **79%** and **70%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **64%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 57%
2. Services are not functioning well 31%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 53%
2. Open space or makeshift shelter 47%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Overcrowding 97%
2. No private space for women / girls 73%
3. No insulation / heating 44%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Surface water 60%
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 39%
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 1%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

17%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

87%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **2%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **73%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**16 out of 73**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Drinking water	100%	+13%
2. Protection	56%	+44%
3. Food	50%	-19%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

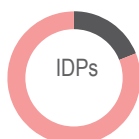
Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	38%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Locust / insects	100%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **88%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 19%  
Few 81%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 0%  
Few 81%  
Some 19%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	56%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	88%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	88%	19%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	19%	0%
None of the above	0%	81%	100%

In **44%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Roads	100%
3. Markets	69%



#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods


**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming 62% 
2. Livestock 38% 
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

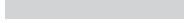
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 94% 
2. Active conflict or violence 6% 
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on livestock

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

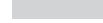

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **81%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Prices are too high 54% 
2. Too far/No transport services 46% 
3. No other barrier reported

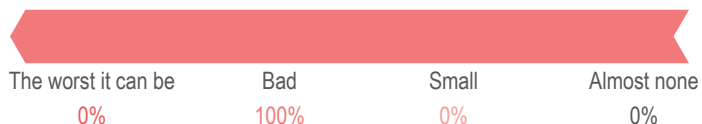
In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

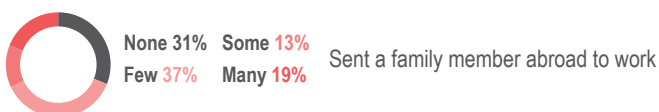
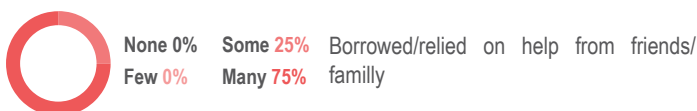
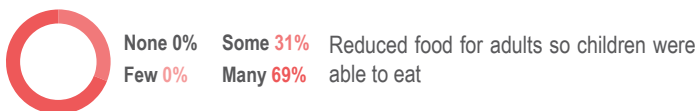
In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 75%
2. Public hospital 25%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 88%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 62%
3. Access physically blocked 56%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 94%
2. Transitional shelter 6%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 75%
2. Substandard accommodation 75%
3. Overcrowding 50%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 56%
2. Surface water 44%
3. No other source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

4%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. Health (In-kind) 75%
3. Protection (In-kind) 50%

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

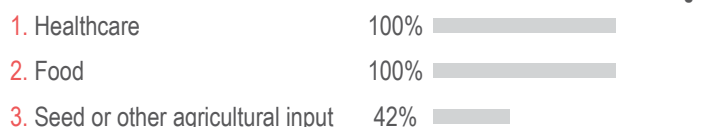




# of assessed settlements:  
**40 out of 197**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

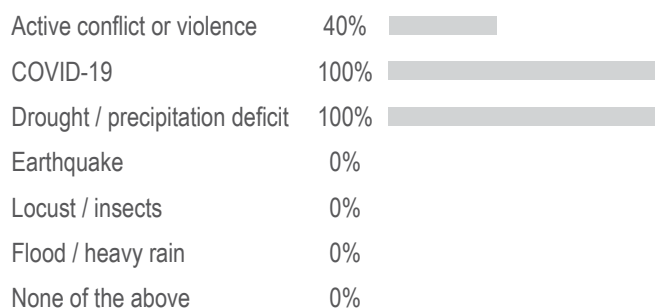
Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>



### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

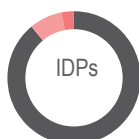


#### Displacement

In **45%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 89%  
Few 8%  
Some 3%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) This district had not been assessed during the previous round.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	30%	8%	8%
Assaulted without a weapon	88%	88%	78%
Hindered to move freely	93%	93%	53%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	98%	93%	90%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **95%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **40%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>




#### Explosive hazards

In **35%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods


**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
- 3.

### Impact on farming

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### Impact on livestock

In **98%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. No barrier reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

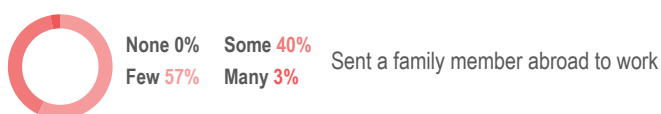
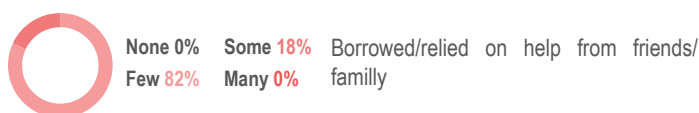
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 90%
2. Public hospital 10%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 100%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 98%
3. Fear of COVID at facilities/of stigma 82%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **45%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **100%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Closed due to seasonal vacation 100%
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 100%
2. Overcrowding 95%
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 90%

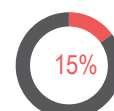
In **10%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Surface water 45%
2. Handpump (public) 35%
3. Piped water (public) 12%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **73%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. Health (In-kind) 97%
3. Protection (In-kind) 14%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**48 out of 284**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	67%	-12%
2. Shelter / Housing	56%	+15%
3. Seed or other agricultural input	44%	+8%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

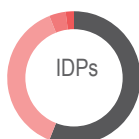
Active conflict or violence	38%
COVID-19	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Locust / insects	0%
Earthquake	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%
None of the above	63%

#### Displacement

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 56%  
Few 38%  
Some 4%  
Many 2%



None 87%  
Few 13%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	2%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	2%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	4%	0%	0%
None of the above	81%	100%	100%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

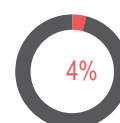
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. No areas reported
- 2.
- 3.

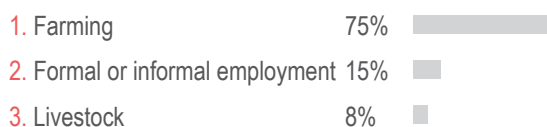
#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100%
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In **38%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100%
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Too far/No transport services 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

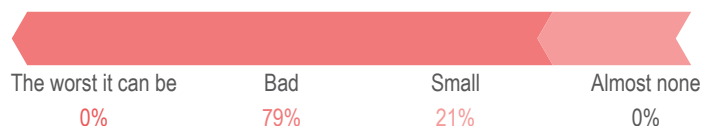
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

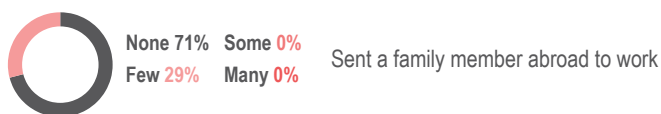
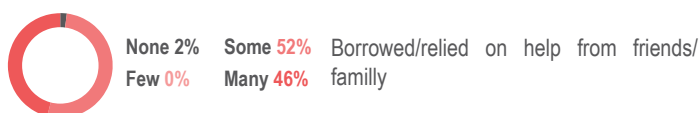
In **98%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



- 6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **52%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public hospital 52%
2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 44%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Unable to reach (transport issues) 69%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 69%
3. No health barrier 29%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **19%** and **19%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **19% of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 100%
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).  
 13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
 14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
 15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
 16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
 17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 96%
2. Open space or makeshift shelter 4%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Substandard accommodation 96%
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 75%
3. No private space for women / girls 65%

In **4%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **88%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (public) 50%
2. Surface water 29%
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 17%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **90%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





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

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Healthcare	78%	-9%
2. Food	64%	+32%
3. Drinking water	53%	+7%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

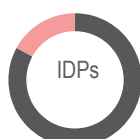
Active conflict or violence	17%
COVID-19	0%
Earthquake	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Locust / insects	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
None of the above	83%

#### Displacement

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 83%  
Few 17%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	3%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	6%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	22%	0%	0%
None of the above	75%	94%	100%

In % of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	97%
2. Markets	89%
3. Health facilities	69%

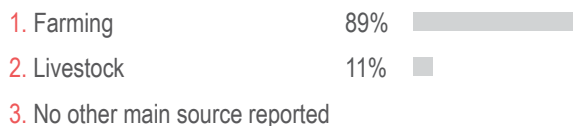
#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Too far/No transport services 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

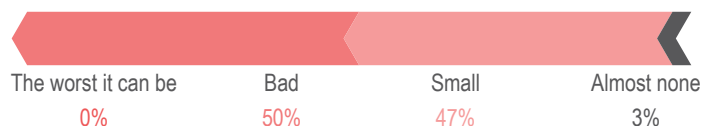
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

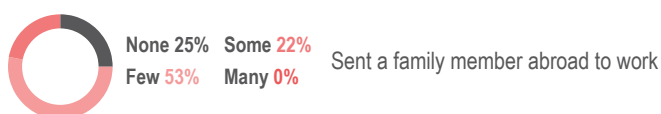
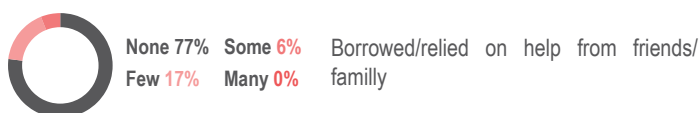
In **47%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



- 6) Only one option could be selected.
- 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.
- 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **31%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 67% 
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 61% 
3. Insufficient female medical staff 44% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **6%** and **6%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **6%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. School is too far 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).




15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 81% 
2. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 11% 
3. Transitional shelter 6% 




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100% 
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 94% 
3. No insulation / heating 61% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

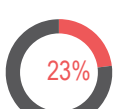
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 39% 
2. Water trucking / tankering 28% 
3. Piped water (public) 17% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:




% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **11%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**56 out of 325**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	80%	+29%
2. Livelihood support / employment	77%	+77%
3. Healthcare	75%	+22%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

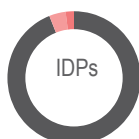
Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%
Locust / insects	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **93%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None **94%**  
Few **4%**  
Some **2%**  
Many **0%**



None **100%**  
Few **0%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	57%	2%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	30%	5%	0%
Hindered to move freely	32%	9%	5%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	57%	9%	5%
None of the above	41%	91%	95%

In **57%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

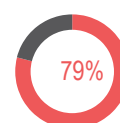
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **30%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **18%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Markets	100%
2. Areas away from settlement center	100%
3. Roads	100%

#### Explosive hazards

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

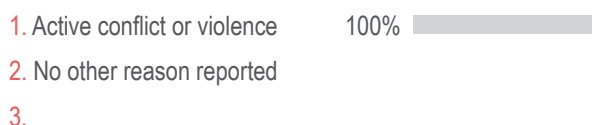
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

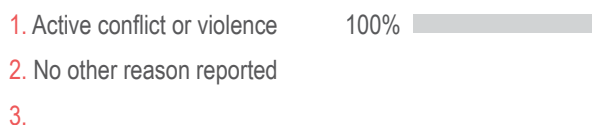
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

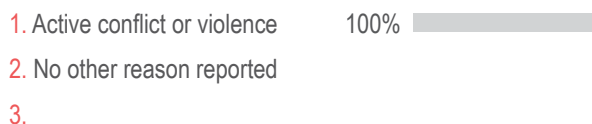
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

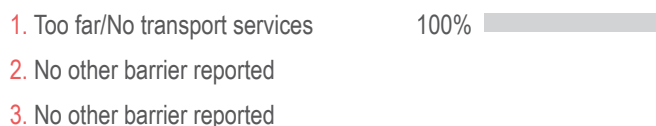
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



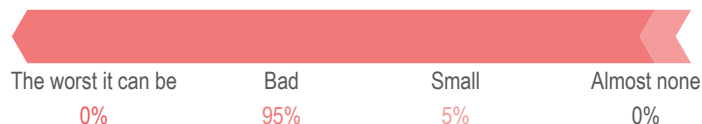
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

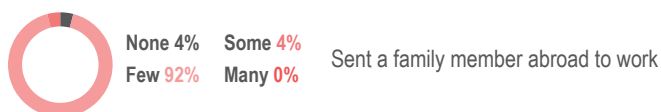
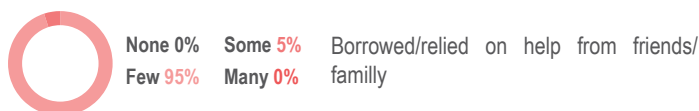
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>





6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **63%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 71% 
2. Public hospital 29% 

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100% 
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 86% 
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 77% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **9%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.


**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **2%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Unsafe to travel or be at school 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).




15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 88% 
2. Unfinished shelter (house) 7% 
3. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 5% 




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Overcrowding 95% 
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 95% 
3. No insulation / heating 68% 

In **9%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Surface water 39% 
2. Handpump (public) 32% 
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 21% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:






% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 74% 
2. Cash / Vouchers 34% 
3. Shelter or NFI (In-kind) 30% 

In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**57 out of 157**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Education for children under 18	100%	<div></div>
2. Healthcare	91%	<div></div>
3. Livelihood support / employment	84%	<div></div>

Change <sup>2</sup>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>3</sup>

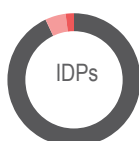
Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
COVID-19	0%	<div></div>
Flood / heavy rain	0%	<div></div>
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	<div></div>
Locust / insects	0%	<div></div>
Earthquake	0%	<div></div>
None of the above	0%	<div></div>

#### Displacement

In **98%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None **93%**  
Few **5%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **2%**



None **100%**  
Few **0%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) This district had not been assessed during the previous round.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	<b>79%</b>	<b>32%</b>	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	2%	0%	0%
None of the above	4%	<b>68%</b>	<b>100%</b>

In **%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **93%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Roads	100%	<div></div>
2. Markets	100%	<div></div>
3. Areas away from settlement center	87%	<div></div>


#### Explosive hazards

In **16%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
- 3.

### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Normal changes due to season 96% 
2. Active conflict or violence 4% 
3. No other reason reported

### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### Impact on employment

In **10%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:**

1. No barrier reported
- 2.
- 3.

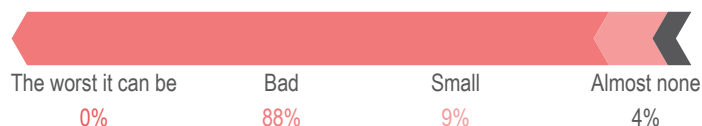
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

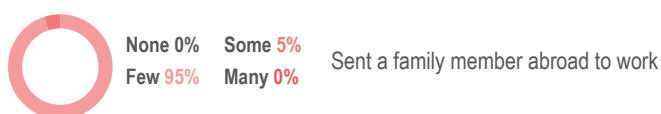
In **91%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

**% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

## ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

### Health

In **75%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

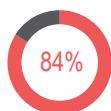
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 86%
2. Private clinic 7%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100%
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 90%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 90%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### Nutrition

In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **33%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Services are not working 100%
2. No other barrier reported

### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).  
13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

## SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 93%
2. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 7%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 93%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 93%
3. Overcrowding 65%

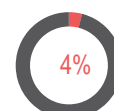
In **4%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

## WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

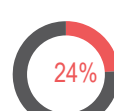
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Surface water 100%
2. No other source reported
- 3.

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



## ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Cash / Vouchers 100%
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **91%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

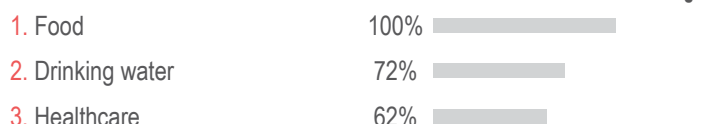




# of assessed settlements:  
**33 out of 113**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

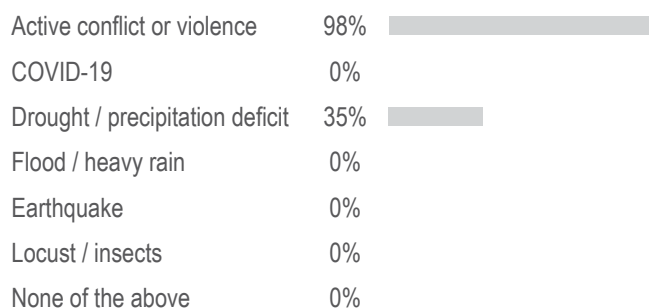
Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>



### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



#### Displacement

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) This district had not been assessed during the previous round.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	18%	3%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	8%	3%
Hindered to move freely	15%	15%	5%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	10%	8%	3%
None of the above	65%	73%	90%

In **15%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

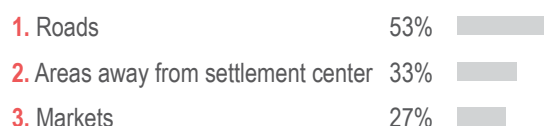


In **38%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **38%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>



#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

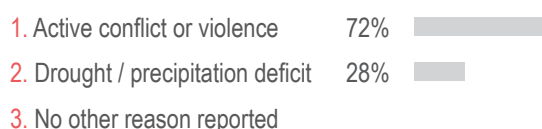
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **42%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

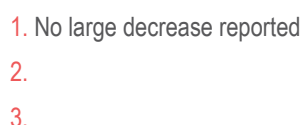
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

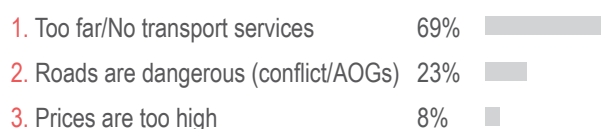
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



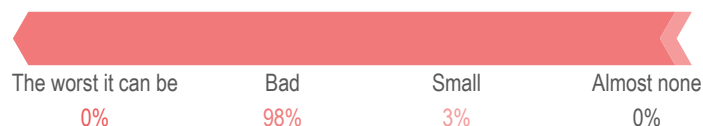
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

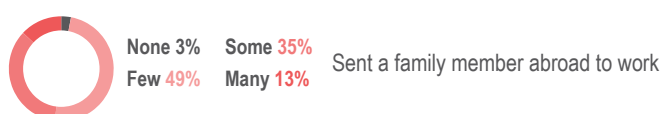
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **15%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100% 
2. Access physically blocked 82% 
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 28% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **3%** and **5%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).


15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Overcrowding 100% 
2. No private space for women / girls 90% 
3. Unable to afford construction / labour 62% 

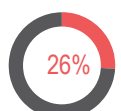
In **25%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **60%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

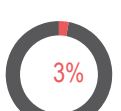
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (public) 50% 
2. Surface water 30% 
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 12% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:




% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **15%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**36 out of 174**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Healthcare	78%	-9%
2. Livelihood support / employment	67%	+9%
3. Seed or other agricultural input	53%	+43%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	100%
Earthquake	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **31%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	6%	17%	3%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	100%	100%	100%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	3%	11%	3%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Roads	100%
2. Markets	100%
3. Areas away from settlement center	94%

#### Explosive hazards

In **81%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) Three options maximum could be selected.

2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.

3) Multiple options could be selected.

4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.

5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

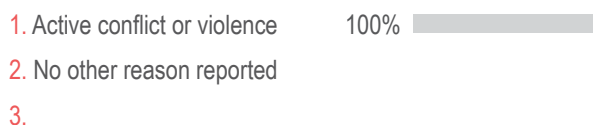
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

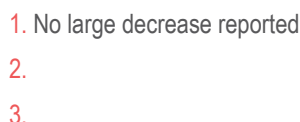
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

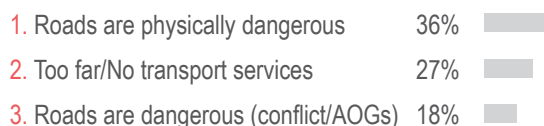
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **31%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



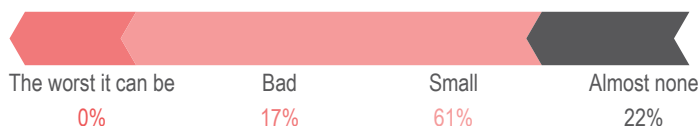
In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

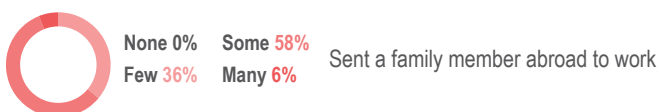
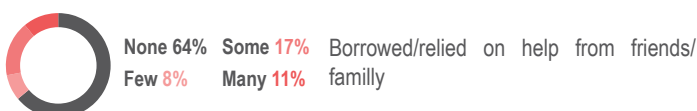
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

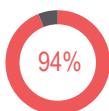
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 97% 
2. Facilities have been forcibly closed 61% 
3. Insufficient female medical staff 50% 



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **67%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Services are not working 75% 
2. Too far or difficult to access 25% 

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **83%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Closed due to seasonal vacation 50% 
2. Services are not functioning well 47% 

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).



15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Emergency shelter 53% 
2. Collective center 25% 
3. Open space or makeshift shelter 19% 



**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Substandard accommodation 92% 
2. No insulation / heating 83% 
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 69% 

In **50%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **97%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

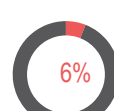
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (public) 56% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 44% 
3. No other source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **phone communications as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

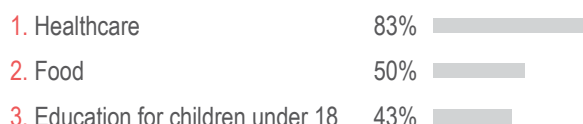




# of assessed settlements:  
**30 out of 81**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

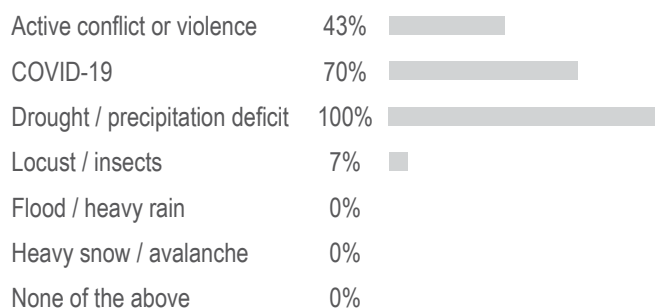


Change<sup>2</sup>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

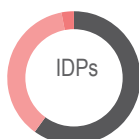


#### Displacement

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 60%  
Few 37%  
Some 3%  
Many 0%



None 63%  
Few 30%  
Some 7%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) This district had not been assessed during the previous round.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

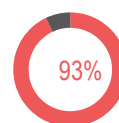
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	20%	3%	7%
Assaulted without a weapon	50%	17%	23%
Hindered to move freely	40%	40%	33%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	67%	17%	40%
None of the above	20%	57%	57%

In **35%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls

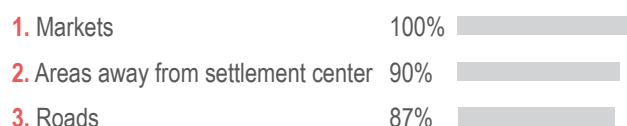


In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Explosive hazards

In **63%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Livestock	37%	<div></div>
2. Remittances	30%	<div></div>
3. Small business	27%	<div></div>

#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In **56%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit	96%	<div></div>
2. Active conflict or violence	4%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

#### Impact on employment

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	50%	<div></div>
2. Drought / precipitation deficit	50%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Too far/No transport services 67%
2. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs) 33%
3. No other barrier reported

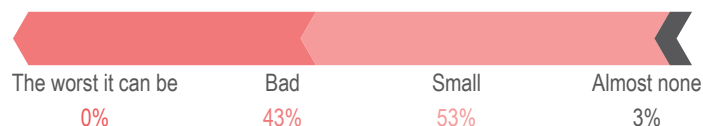
In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

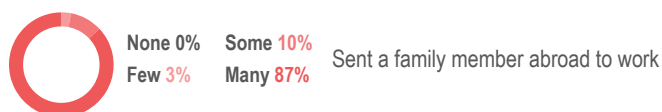
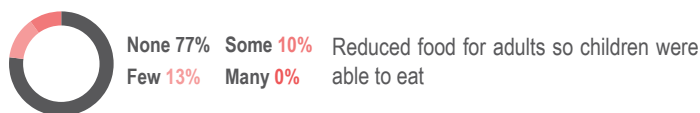
In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 80%
2. Private hospital 20%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 67%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 67%
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 60%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **19%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Treatment is too expensive 33%
2. Too far or difficult to access 33%

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **100%** and **33%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **33%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Closed due to seasonal vacation 87%
2. No school in the area 13%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 90%
2. Emergency shelter 7%
3. Unfinished shelter (house) 3%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 100%
2. Overcrowding 73%
3. No private space for women / girls 57%

In **13%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **55%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

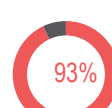
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 57%
2. Piped water (public) 27%
3. Surface water 17%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **87%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Cash / Vouchers 96%
2. Food (In-kind) 62%
3. Health (In-kind) 8%

In **47%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **phone communications as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 122**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

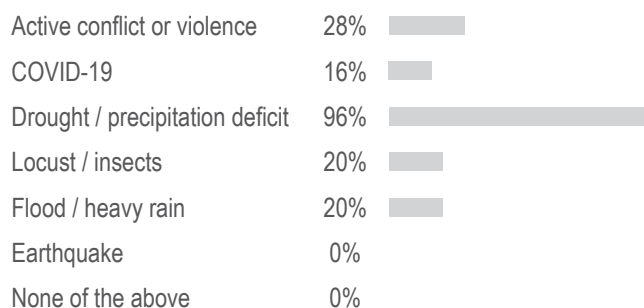


Change<sup>2</sup>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

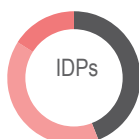


#### Displacement

In **64%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 44%  
Few 40%  
Some 16%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) This district had not been assessed during the previous round.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	28%	12%	8%
Assaulted without a weapon	36%	24%	16%
Hindered to move freely	0%	4%	4%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	44%	24%	24%
None of the above	56%	72%	76%

In **14%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **56%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center 100%
2. No other areas reported
- 3.


#### Explosive hazards

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods



**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Remittances 96% 
2. Livestock 4% 
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Normal changes due to season 71% 
2. Drought / precipitation deficit 29% 
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on livestock

In **88%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 96% 
2. Flood / heavy rain 4% 
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>




**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **64%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>10</sup>

1. Too far/No transport services 56% 
2. Roads are physically dangerous 25% 
3. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs) 19% 

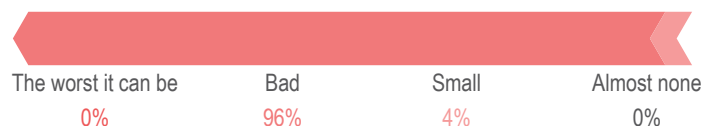
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

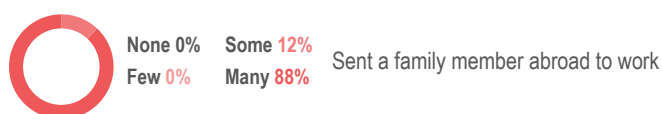
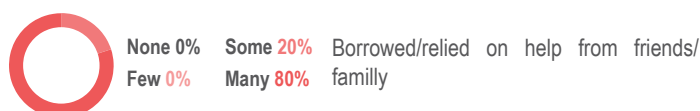
In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **72%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

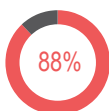
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 86%
2. Private clinic 14%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 76%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 68%
3. Access physically blocked 52%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **24%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **17%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No health worker available 100%
2. No other barrier reported

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **100%** and **88%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. **In 88% of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school.**

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 64%
2. Closed due to seasonal vacation 36%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 96%
2. Transitional shelter 4%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100%
2. No insulation / heating 96%
3. Substandard accommodation 64%

In **8%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **42%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired.**

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Surface water 52%
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 40%
3. Piped water (public) 4%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

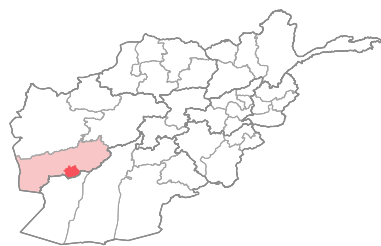
In **36%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. Shelter or NFI (In-kind) 67%
3. No other assistance reported

In **52%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**25 out of 127**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Seed or other agricultural input	100%	+12%
2. Healthcare	84%	-8%
3. Education for children under 18	72%	-20%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	0%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Locust / insects	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In 8% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	84%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	100%	76%	48%
Hindered to move freely	24%	32%	4%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	100%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In % of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In 96% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Roads	100%
2. Markets	100%
3. Areas away from settlement center	100%


#### Explosive hazards

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods


**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
- 3.

### Impact on farming

In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **84%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Too far/No transport services 100% 
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

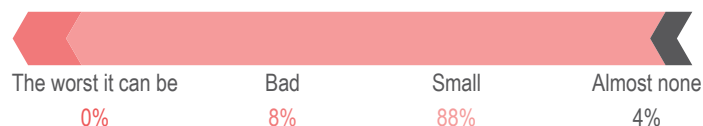
In **28%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

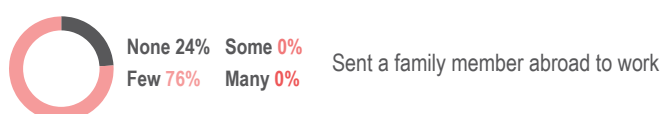
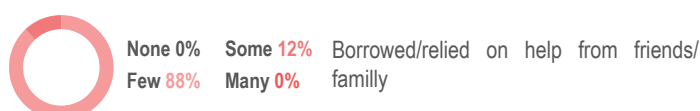
In **28%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **28%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 67%
2. Private clinic 33%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 96%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 92%
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 84%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **12%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **80%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. School is too far 65%
2. No school in the area 25%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Overcrowding 92%
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 84%
3. No private space for women / girls 80%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

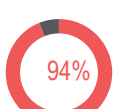
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 100%
2. No other source reported
- 3.

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

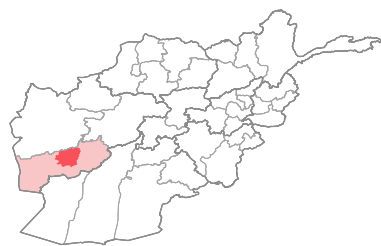
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication** as the most preferred means of obtaining information in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**35 out of 184**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Drinking water	89%	+89%
2. Education for children under 18	83%	-17%
3. Healthcare	49%	-42%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

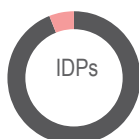
Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	23%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Earthquake	0%
Locust / insects	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **54%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None **94%**  
Few **6%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



None **100%**  
Few **0%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	3%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	100%	97%	97%
Hindered to move freely	100%	100%	14%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	100%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **15%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

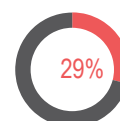
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **43%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Roads	100%
3. Markets	80%

#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

Top 3 reported main sources of income in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming	63%	<div></div>
2. Livestock	37%	<div></div>
3. No other main source reported		

#### Impact on farming

In 77% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit	100%	<div></div>
2. No other reason reported		
3.		

#### Impact on livestock

In 57% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit	100%	<div></div>
2. No other reason reported		
3.		

#### Impact on employment

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported	
2.	
3.	

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In 46% of assessed settlements, KIs reported most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:

1. Too far/No transport services	88%	<div></div>
2. Prices are too high	12%	<div></div>
3. No other barrier reported		

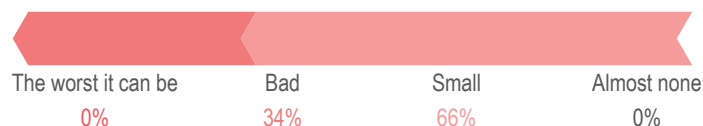
In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported an increase in the price of staple food in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

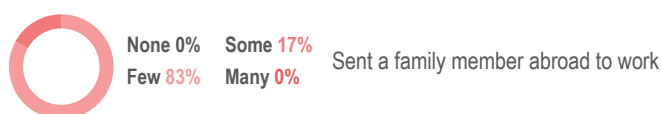
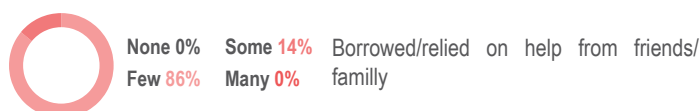
In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **26%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

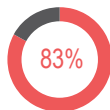
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 92%
2. Private clinic 8%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 100%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 97%
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 43%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **80%** and **57%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **43%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 79%
2. School is too far 21%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 91%
2. Unfinished shelter (house) 9%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Overcrowding 97%
2. No private space for women / girls 74%
3. Unable to afford construction / labour 69%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 37%
2. Surface water 31%
3. Handpump (pumped well) - private 23%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **43%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Cash / Vouchers 100%
2. Food (In-kind) 93%
3. Health (In-kind) 40%

In **54%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**40 out of 256**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	95%	+25%
2. Shelter / Housing	95%	+83%
3. Livelihood support / employment	72%	-2%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

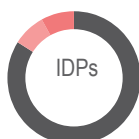
Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Earthquake	0%
Locust / insects	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **93%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 84%  
Few 8%  
Some 8%  
Many 0%



None 97%  
Few 3%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

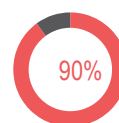
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	30%	3%	18%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	100%	90%	98%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	93%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

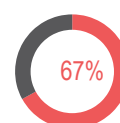
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **30%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Roads	85%
3. Markets	2%

#### Explosive hazards

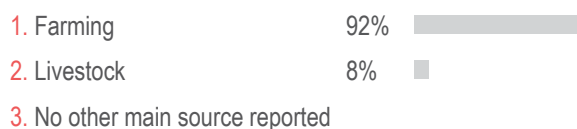
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

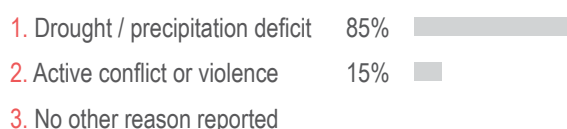
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



### Impact on farming

In **10%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

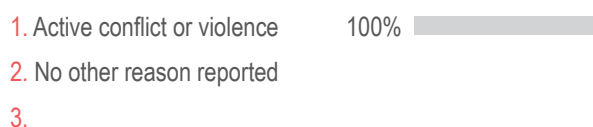
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

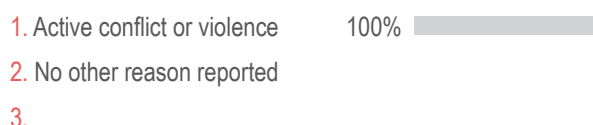
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### Impact on employment

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

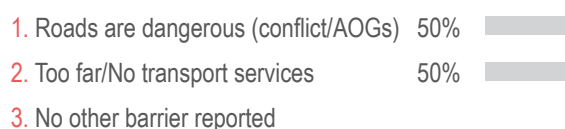
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



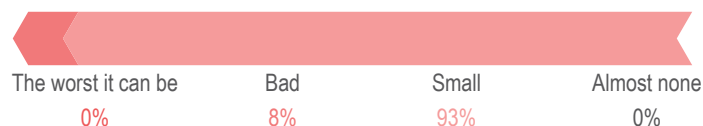
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

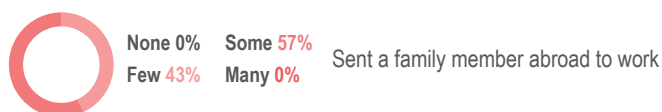
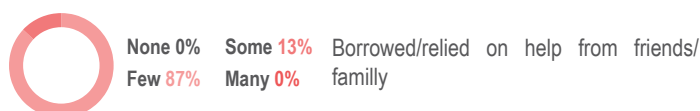
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **10%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 64%
2. Public hospital 33%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Unable to reach (transport issues) 95%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 70%
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 58%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **3%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 100%
2. No other barrier reported

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 62%
2. Transitional shelter 28%
3. Unfinished shelter (house) 8%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No private space for women / girls 82%
2. No insulation / heating 65%
3. Overcrowding 58%

In **18%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

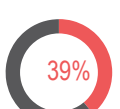
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (public) 82%
2. Water trucking / tankering 18%
3. No other source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. Shelter or NFI (In-kind) 98%
3. Health (In-kind) 75%

In **55%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**15 out of 218**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	100%	+60%
2. Healthcare	93%	-7%
3. Shelter / Housing	40%	+40%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	60%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Locust / insects	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	67%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	80%	27%	20%
Hindered to move freely	40%	60%	73%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	100%	93%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **73%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	82%
2. Roads	27%
3. No other areas reported	

#### Explosive hazards

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

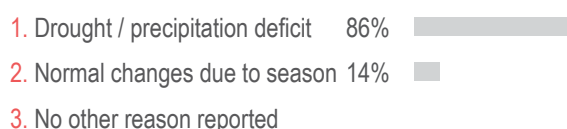
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



### Impact on farming

In **14%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

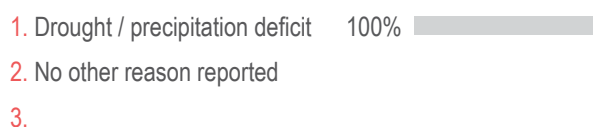
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

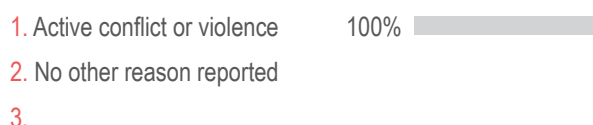
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

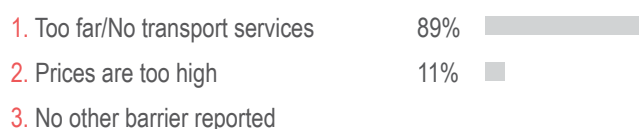
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



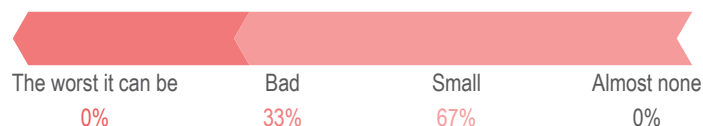
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

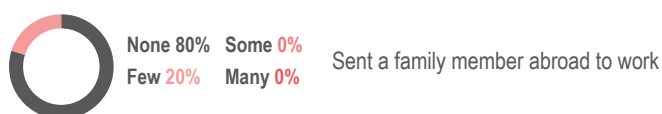
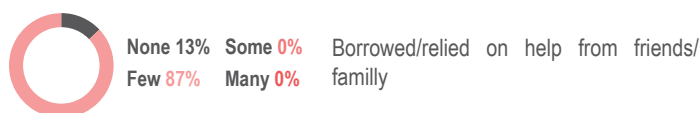
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

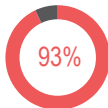
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 80%
2. Private clinic 20%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 87%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 60%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 53%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **33%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 100%
2. No other barrier reported

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **80%** and **73%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **67%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 75%
2. Services are not functioning well 17%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Open space or makeshift shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No private space for women / girls 80%
2. Overcrowding 60%
3. No insulation / heating 53%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **58%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 73%
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 13%
3. Surface water 13%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**16 out of 82**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Healthcare	94%	+7%
2. Education for children under 18	81%	+25%
3. Food	44%	-19%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

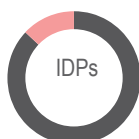
Active conflict or violence	0%
COVID-19	13%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None **87%**  
Few **13%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



None **100%**  
Few **0%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	6%	6%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	38%	6%	6%
Hindered to move freely	6%	25%	6%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	44%	19%	25%
None of the above	50%	63%	75%

In **25%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

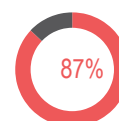
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **38%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **56%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	89%
2. Roads	44%
3. No other areas reported	

#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

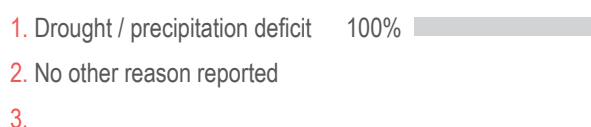
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **19%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

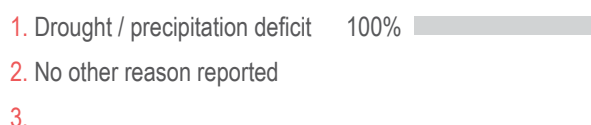
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **19%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

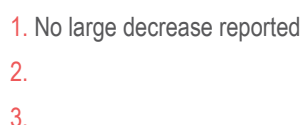
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

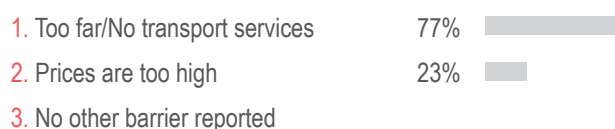
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **81%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



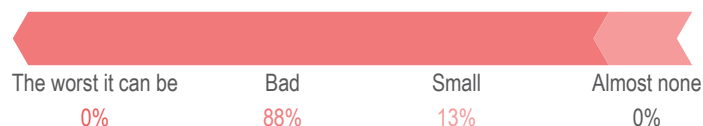
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

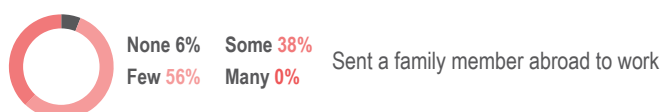
In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 88%
2. Private clinic 12%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 88%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 50%
3. Access physically blocked 25%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **69%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **25%** and **50%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **13%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. School is too far 75%
2. No school in the area 25%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 50%
2. Unfinished shelter (house) 31%
3. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 12%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No shelter priority concern 100%
- 2.
- 3.

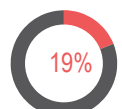
In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

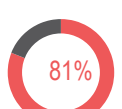
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 81%
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 19%
3. No other source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **38%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**21 out of 367**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	95%	+38%
2. Livelihood support / employment	95%	+24%
3. Seed or other agricultural input	43%	+34%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	10%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Locust / insects	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **14%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	33%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	76%	29%	19%
Hindered to move freely	14%	29%	19%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	95%	86%	86%
None of the above	5%	14%	14%

In **%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **52%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **71%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Roads	33%
3. No other areas reported	



#### Explosive hazards

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

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods




**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Livestock 57% 
2. Farming 43% 
3. No other main source reported

### Impact on farming

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 90% 
2. Flood / heavy rain 5% 
3. Normal changes due to season 5% 

### Impact on livestock

In **35%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>



**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Too far/No transport services 86% 
2. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs) 14% 
3. No other barrier reported

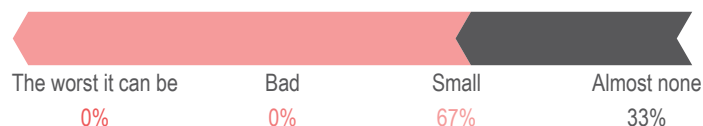
In **76%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

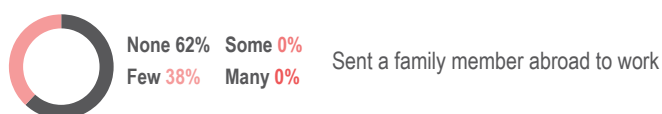
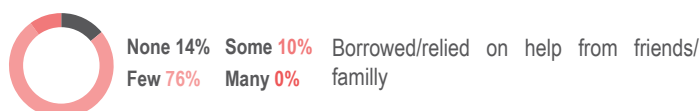
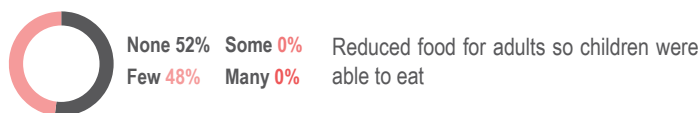
In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **62%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

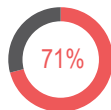
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 71% 
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 71% 
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 62% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **9%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **86%** and **67%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **62% of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school**.


**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Services are not functioning well 56% 
2. No school in the area 44% 




12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).  
13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Substandard accommodation 95% 
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 57% 
3. Overcrowding 52% 

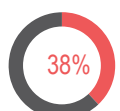
In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been **reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

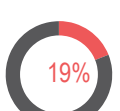
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Surface water 76% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 14% 
3. Handpump (pumped well) - private 10% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:




% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **81%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **52%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**12 out of 61**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Seed or other agricultural input	100%	+8%
2. Food	100%	+8%
3. Drinking water	29%	+21%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

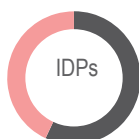
Active conflict or violence	0%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Locust / insects	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **14%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 57%  
Few 43%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 14%  
Few 86%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	0%	0%	0%
None of the above	100%	100%	100%

In **14%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **71%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center 100%
2. No other areas reported
- 3.

#### Explosive hazards


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



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods


Top 3 reported main sources of income in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
- 3.

#### Impact on farming

In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:

1. No barrier reported
- 2.
- 3.

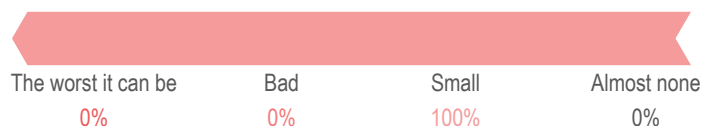
In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported an increase in the price of staple food in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

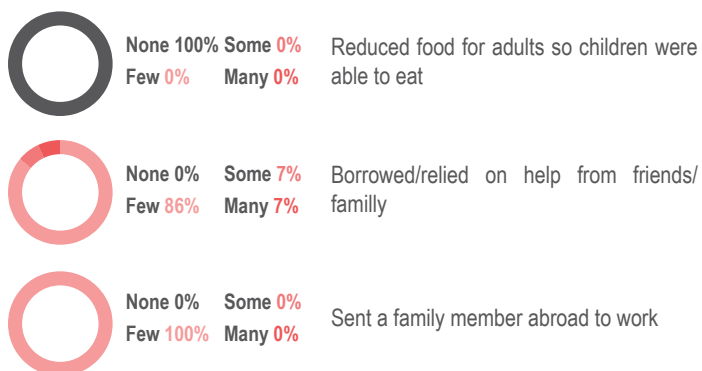
In 7% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 100% 
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 100% 
3. Medical staff refuse treatment 43% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

#### Nutrition

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **29%** and **57%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **14%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. School is too far 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).


15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 93% 
2. Transitional shelter 7% 
3. No other shelter type reported


**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No private space for women / girls 100% 
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 100% 
3. Overcrowding 100% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 100% 
2. No other source reported
- 3.

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

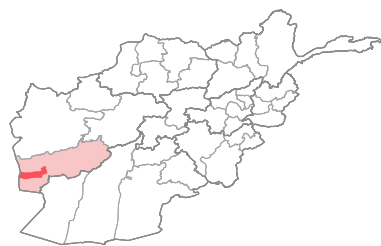
### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **93%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**12 out of 59**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Seed or other agricultural input	100%	+17%
2. Livelihood support / employment	92%	+50%
3. Healthcare	58%	-9%

### → EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

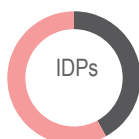
Active conflict or violence	17%
COVID-19	8%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Locust / insects	75%
Earthquake	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 42%  
Few 58%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 67%  
Few 33%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	17%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	67%	0%	50%
Hindered to move freely	25%	67%	42%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	83%	8%	92%
None of the above	0%	33%	8%

In **38%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

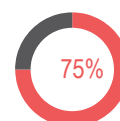
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Roads	57%
3. No other areas reported	



#### Explosive hazards

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods


**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming 58% 
2. Livestock 42% 
3. No other main source reported

### Impact on farming

In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### Impact on livestock

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Too far/No transport services 100% 
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

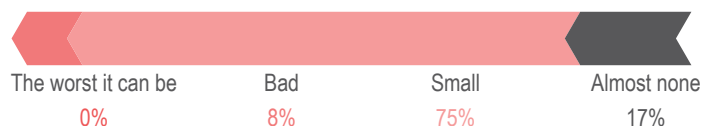
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

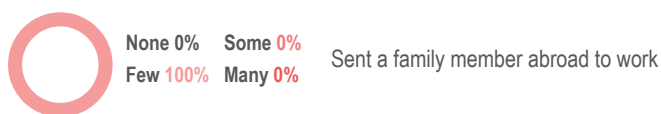
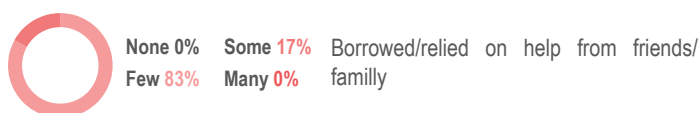
In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 92% 
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 67% 
3. Insufficient female medical staff 33% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **42%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.


**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **8%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Services are not functioning well 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).




15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 75% 
2. Open space or makeshift shelter 17% 
3. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 8% 




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Overcrowding 67% 
2. No private space for women / girls 58% 
3. Unable to afford construction / labour 42% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 67% 
2. Handpump (public) 25% 
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 8% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Health (In-kind) 86% 
2. Education (In-kind) 29% 
3. WASH (In-kind) 14% 

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**33 out of 131**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Drinking water	75%	+48%
2. Healthcare	67%	-24%
3. Food	61%	-36%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	0%
Earthquake	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	44%	31%	31%
Assaulted without a weapon	86%	75%	50%
Hindered to move freely	78%	78%	75%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	11%	6%	17%
None of the above	3%	3%	3%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **36%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>

1. Roads	100%
2. Markets	77%
3. Areas away from settlement center	23%

#### Explosive hazards

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Livestock 86% 
2. Remittances 14% 
3. No other main source reported

### Impact on farming

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 75% 
2. Normal changes due to season 25% 
3. No other reason reported

### Impact on livestock

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>




**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **64%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs) 70% 
2. Roads are physically dangerous 17% 
3. Too far/No transport services 4% 

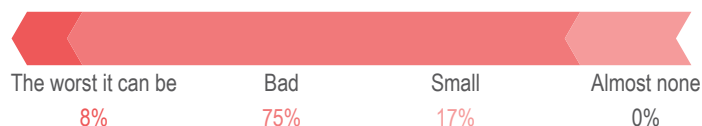
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

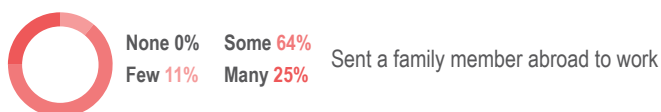
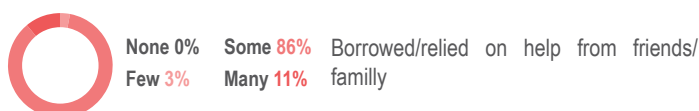
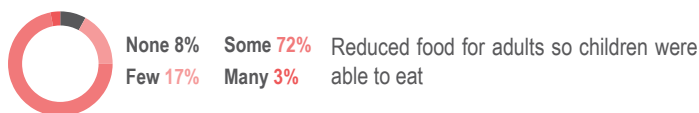
In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

## ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




### Health

In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Unable to reach (transport issues) 92% 
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 72% 
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 33% 



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### Nutrition

In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **65%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 85% 
2. Services are not working 15% 

### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **100%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Closed due to seasonal vacation 97% 
2. Services are not functioning well 3% 

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).




15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

## SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 75% 
2. Transitional shelter 11% 
3. Open space or makeshift shelter 8% 




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Overcrowding 94% 
2. No private space for women / girls 92% 
3. Substandard accommodation 53% 

In **83%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **89%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

## WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 56% 
2. Handpump (public) 25% 
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 8% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



## ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Cash / Vouchers 100% 
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **phone communications as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**15 out of 50**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	100%	0%
2. Livelihood support / employment	80%	+5%
3. Healthcare	60%	+4%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	0%
Earthquake	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	100%	40%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	27%	80%	33%
None of the above	13%	0%	53%

In **9%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **93%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Markets	93%
3. Roads	27%

#### Explosive hazards

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

1) Three options maximum could be selected.

2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.

3) Multiple options could be selected.

4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.

5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Small business	33%	<div></div>
2. Livestock	33%	<div></div>
3. Remittances	33%	<div></div>

#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Too far/No transport services 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

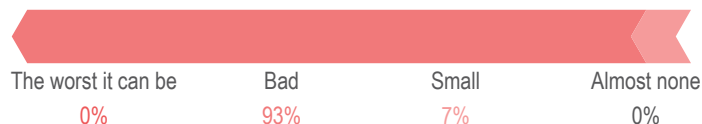
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

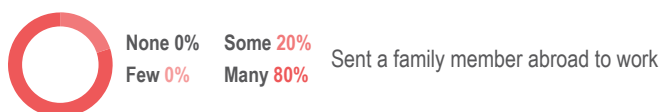
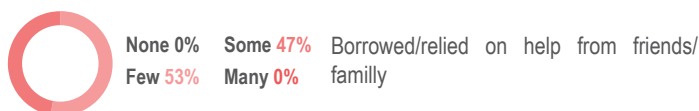
In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **27%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100% 
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 87% 
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 60% 



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **40%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area; in **50%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.


**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 67% 
2. Services are not working 33% 

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **100%** and **80%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **80% of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Closed due to seasonal vacation 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).


15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Substandard accommodation 93% 
2. No insulation / heating 80% 
3. Unable to afford construction / labour 73% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

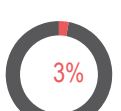
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 40% 
2. Surface water 27% 
3. Handpump (public) 20% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



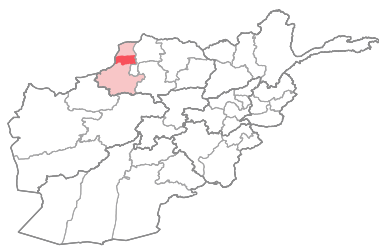
### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **7%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **loud speaker as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**16 out of 79**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	100%	0%
2. Shelter / Housing	75%	+69%
3. Drinking water	50%	-38%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

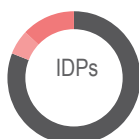
Active conflict or violence	88%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Locust / insects	6%
Earthquake	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **75%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 81%  
Few 6%  
Some 13%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	13%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	44%	13%	25%
Hindered to move freely	6%	19%	6%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	75%	44%	63%
None of the above	13%	50%	38%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

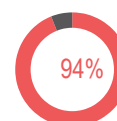
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Roads	25%
3. No other areas reported	

#### Explosive hazards

In **69%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Remittances	56%	<div></div>
2. Small business	19%	<div></div>
3. Livestock	19%	<div></div>

#### Impact on farming

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit	100%	<div></div>
2. No other reason reported		
3.		

#### Impact on livestock

In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit	92%	<div></div>
2. Active conflict or violence	8%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

#### Impact on employment

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
2. No other reason reported		
3.		

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. No barrier reported
- 2.
- 3.

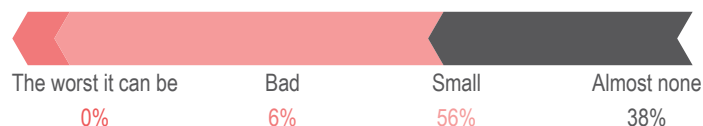
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

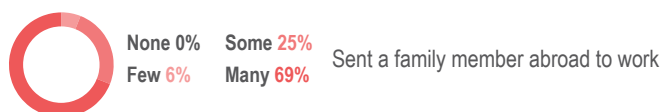
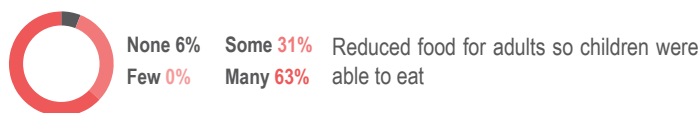
In **38%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **81%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

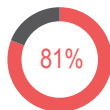
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public hospital 67%
2. Private clinic 33%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 69%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 69%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 62%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **56%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Closed due to seasonal vacation 78%
2. School is too far 22%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).  
 13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
 14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
 15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
 16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
 17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 94%
2. Unfinished shelter (house) 6%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 75%
2. No private space for women / girls 75%
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 69%

In **19%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **58%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 44%
2. Water trucking / tankering 38%
3. Handpump (public) 12%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. Education (In-kind) 19%
3. Health (In-kind) 6%

In **62%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions** as the most preferred means of obtaining information in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**21 out of 56**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	100%	+14%
2. Livelihood support / employment	86%	0%
3. Healthcare	38%	+14%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

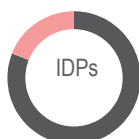
Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	0%
Locust / insects	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%
Earthquake	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **38%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 81%  
Few 19%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 86%  
Few 14%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	19%	10%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	10%	91%	0%
None of the above	91%	10%	86%

In % of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

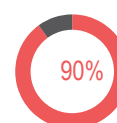
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Markets	90%
2. Roads	67%
3. Health facilities	67%

#### Explosive hazards

In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

Top 3 reported main sources of income in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Remittances	62%	<div></div>
2. Livestock	19%	<div></div>
3. Small business	14%	<div></div>

### Impact on farming

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### Impact on livestock

In 5% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100%
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### Impact on employment

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100%
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In 57% of assessed settlements, KIs reported most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:

1. Too far/No transport services 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

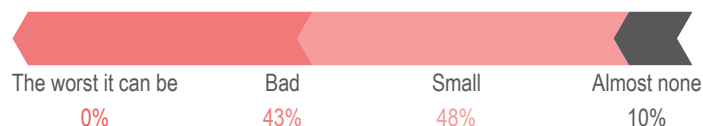
In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported an increase in the price of staple food in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

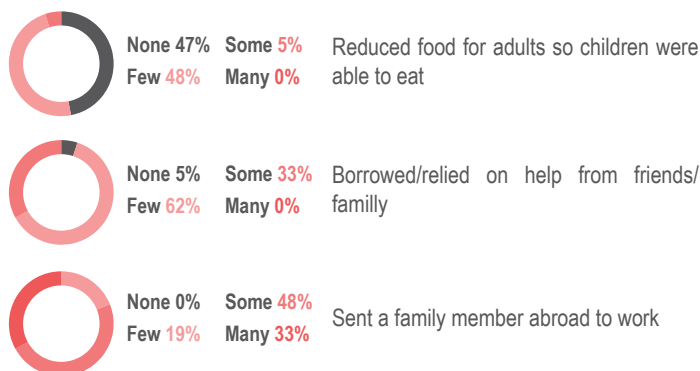
In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **48%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

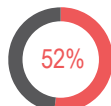
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Unable to reach (transport issues) 71% 
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 62% 
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 29% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **43%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **100%** and **38%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. **In 38% of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school.**

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).


15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.



**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 100% 
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100% 
3. Substandard accommodation 76% 

In **14%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **55%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired.**

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Surface water 86% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 14% 
3. No other source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **76%** of assessed settlements, **KIs reported face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**18 out of 98**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	100%	+38%
2. Livelihood support / employment	94%	+90%
3. Education for children under 18	78%	+36%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Earthquake	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	11%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	89%	89%	94%
Hindered to move freely	0%	94%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	100%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Markets	100%
2. No other areas reported	
3.	

#### Explosive hazards

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) Three options maximum could be selected.

2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.

3) Multiple options could be selected.


4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.

5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Remittances 100% 
2. No other main source reported
- 3.

#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In **22%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>10</sup>

1. Too far/No transport services 100% 
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

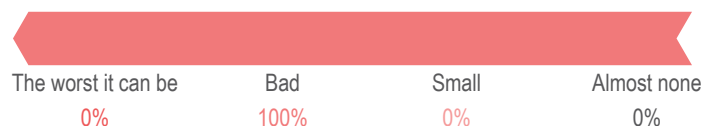
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

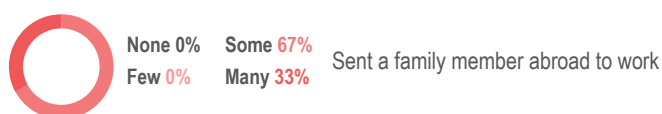
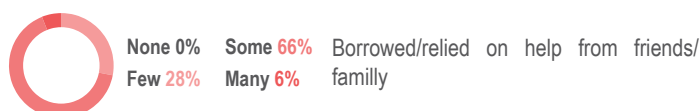
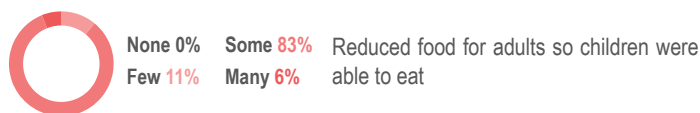
In **89%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

**% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 100% 
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 89% 
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 83% 



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **11%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 50% 
2. Transportation is too expensive 50% 

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **50%** and **22%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **22%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Unsafe to travel or be at school 56% 
2. No school in the area 22% 

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 67% 
2. Transitional shelter 33% 
3. No other shelter type reported




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Overcrowding 100% 
2. Substandard accommodation 83% 
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 72% 

In **83%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (public) 50% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 39% 
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 6% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**36 out of 179**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	100%	0%
2. Healthcare	83%	-11%
3. Drinking water	64%	+11%

### → EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Locust / insects	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	69%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	97%	3%	28%
Hindered to move freely	6%	100%	17%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	92%	31%	92%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

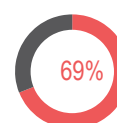
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. No areas reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Explosive hazards


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

1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

Top 3 reported main sources of income in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Livestock 100% 
2. No other main source reported
- 3.

#### Impact on farming

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:

1. No barrier reported
- 2.
- 3.

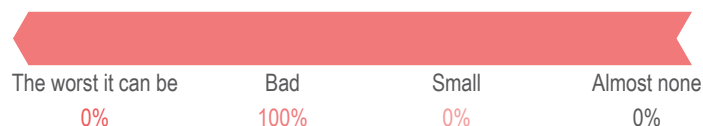
In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported an increase in the price of staple food in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

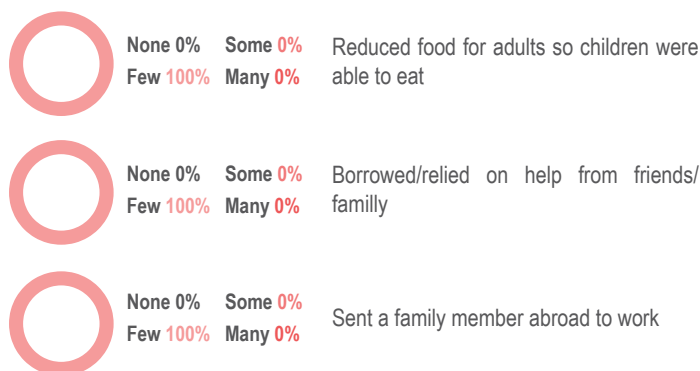
In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **22%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100% 
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 100% 
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 100% 


% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100% 

#### Nutrition

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area; in **33%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Treatment is too expensive 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **100%** and **67%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **67% of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Closed due to seasonal vacation 72% 
2. No school in the area 28% 

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).


15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.


**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 100% 
2. Substandard accommodation 100% 
3. Overcrowding 64% 

In **3%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **97%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Surface water 100% 
2. No other source reported
- 3.

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

48% 

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**69 out of 311**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	86%	-5%
2. Healthcare	46%	+27%
3. Education for children under 18	44%	+28%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

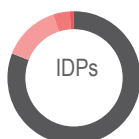
Active conflict or violence	67%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	42%
Earthquake	6%
Flood / heavy rain	1%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
None of the above	4%

#### Displacement

In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 81%  
Few 14%  
Some 4%  
Many 1%



None 94%  
Few 6%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	16%	9%	15%
Assaulted without a weapon	71%	36%	39%
Hindered to move freely	7%	23%	1%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	78%	52%	64%
None of the above	22%	32%	36%

In **70%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **80%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Roads	14%
3. Markets	6%

#### Explosive hazards

In **15%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

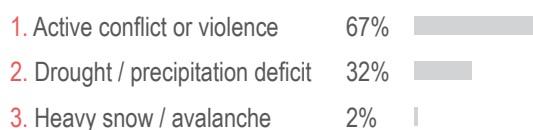
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In **65%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

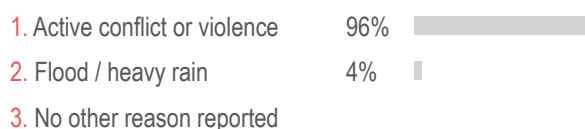
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **56%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

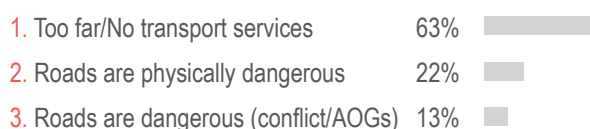
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **78%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



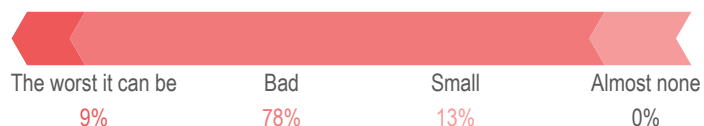
In **93%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

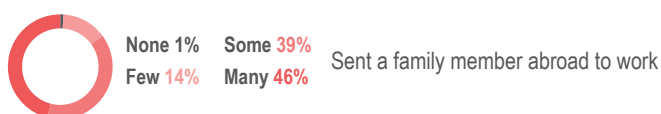
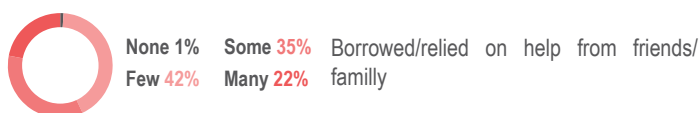
In **78%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **52%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

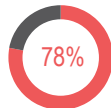
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 97%
2. Private clinic 3%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 70%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 61%
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 58%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **93%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **78%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Transportation is too expensive 41%
2. No health worker available 20%

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **42%** and **23%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **20%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Closed due to seasonal vacation 62%
2. No school in the area 28%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 94%
2. Overcrowding 77%
3. Substandard accommodation 46%

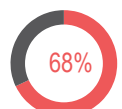
In **30%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **94%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 59%
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 20%
3. Surface water 17%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **26%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 83%
2. Cash / Vouchers 28%
3. Health (In-kind) 6%

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **phone communications as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**45 out of 237**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	89%	-11%
2. Healthcare	67%	+52%
3. Livelihood support / employment	56%	+28%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

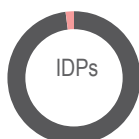
Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%
Earthquake	0%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None **98%**  
Few **2%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



None **98%**  
Few **2%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	2%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	87%	0%	7%
Hindered to move freely	100%	100%	100%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	64%	78%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Markets	100%
3. Roads	50%



#### Explosive hazards

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

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

Top 3 reported main sources of income in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Livestock 98% 
2. Remittances 2% 
3. No other main source reported

### Impact on farming

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### Impact on livestock

In 9% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### Impact on employment

In 3% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:

1. No barrier reported
- 2.
- 3.

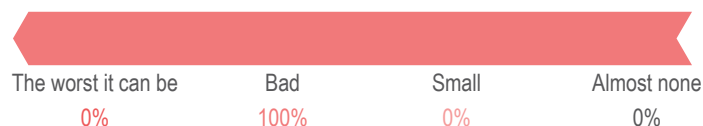
In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported an increase in the price of staple food in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

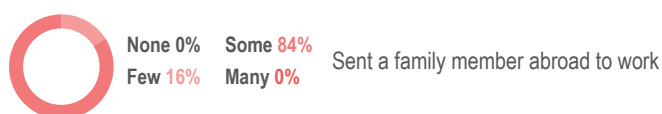
In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



## ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100% 
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 89% 
3. Medical staff refuse treatment 69% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

### Nutrition

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).



15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

## SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 91% 
2. Transitional shelter 9% 
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 96% 
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 89% 
3. Substandard accommodation 53% 

In **11%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

## WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (public) 58% 
2. Surface water 36% 
3. Piped water (public) 7% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

8%

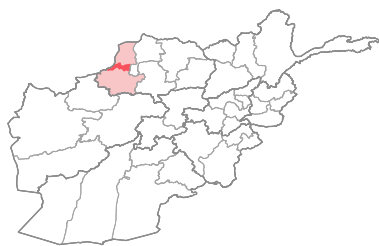
## ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 92% 
2. Cash / Vouchers 67% 
3. Health (In-kind) 8% 

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication** as the most preferred means of obtaining information in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 127**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Drinking water	100%	+33%
2. Healthcare	79%	+42%
3. Food	62%	-38%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

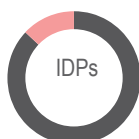
Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	0%
Locust / insects	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 87%  
Few 13%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 62%  
Few 38%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	4%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	13%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	96%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	0%	42%
None of the above	0%	0%	58%

In **52%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

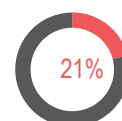
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **88%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Markets	17%
3. No other areas reported	

#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Livestock	71%	<div></div>
2. Small business	25%	<div></div>
3. Remittances	4%	<div></div>

#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. No barrier reported
- 2.
- 3.

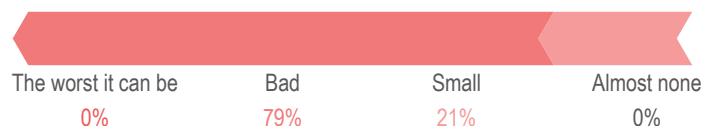
In **79%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

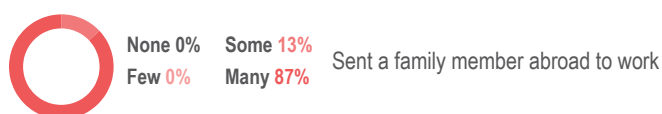
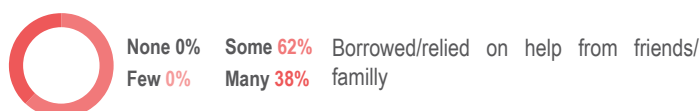
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



- 6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

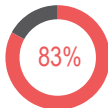
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 91%
2. Public hospital 9%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 100%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 100%
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 50%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **20%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Transportation is too expensive 75%
2. Treatments are too expensive 25%

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **58%** and **71%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **46%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 79%
2. School is too far 21%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 75%
2. Transitional shelter 21%
3. Unfinished shelter (house) 4%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 100%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100%
3. Substandard accommodation 88%

In **4%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

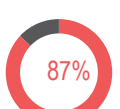
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Surface water 58%
2. Handpump (public) 21%
3. Water trucking / tankering 12%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Cash / Vouchers 100%
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





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

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Healthcare	100%	+100%
2. Education for children under 18	100%	0%
3. Information regarding risks	81%	+81%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	31%
COVID-19	100%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Earthquake	0%
Locust / insects	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	100%	69%	100%
Hindered to move freely	13%	100%	19%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	69%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **7%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

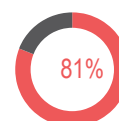
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **38%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Roads	100%
2. Areas away from settlement center	100%
3. No other areas reported	


#### Explosive hazards

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods



**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Livestock 100% 
2. No other main source reported
- 3.

#### Impact on farming

In **30%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Normal changes due to season 70% 
2. Drought / precipitation deficit 30% 
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on livestock

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 94% 
2. COVID - 19 6% 
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. No barrier reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **88%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

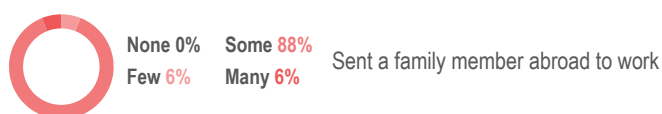
In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 100% 
2. Insufficient female medical staff 100% 
3. Fear of COVID at facilities/of stigma 88% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **94%** and **94%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **94% of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 94% 
2. Transitional shelter 6% 
3. No other shelter type reported




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Overcrowding 100% 
2. No private space for women / girls 100% 
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 88% 
2. Handpump (pumped well) - private 6% 
3. Handpump (public) 6% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**48 out of 257**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Protection	80%	+12%
2. Education for children under 18	78%	-6%
3. Healthcare	78%	+32%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

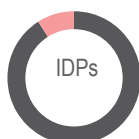
Active conflict or violence	94%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	91%
Earthquake	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **41%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 91%  
Few 9%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 91%  
Few 9%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

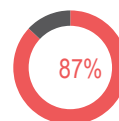
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	4%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	44%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	7%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	78%	7%	9%
None of the above	0%	41%	39%

In **93%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **87%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. No areas reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Explosive hazards

In **87%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.



## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Livestock	87%	<div></div>
2. Small business	11%	<div></div>
3. Remittances	2%	<div></div>

### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### Impact on livestock

In **98%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit	86%	<div></div>
2. Active conflict or violence	14%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

### Impact on employment

In **85%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	85%	<div></div>
2. Drought / precipitation deficit	15%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **2%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:**

1. Prices are too high 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

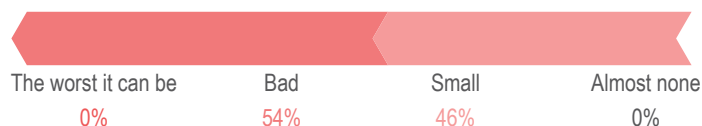
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

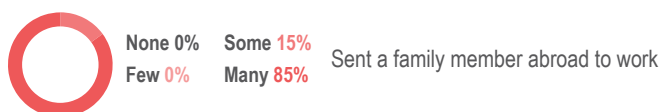
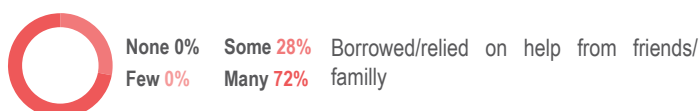
In **41%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **9%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

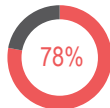
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 69%
2. Private clinic 31%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 80%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 70%
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 26%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **37%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **20%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Services are not working 67%
2. Treatments are too expensive 33%

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **37%** and **2%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **2%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 65%
2. School is too far 24%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 98%
2. Unfinished shelter (house) 2%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 94%
2. Overcrowding 70%
3. No private space for women / girls 59%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **94%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 67%
2. Handpump (public) 17%
3. Surface water 11%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **7%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **98%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**15 out of 73**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Livelihood support / employment	93%	+43%
2. Protection	80%	-20%
3. Healthcare	67%	+11%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	93%
Earthquake	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	80%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	100%	53%	100%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	20%	100%
None of the above	0%	47%	0%

In % of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Markets	93%
3. Health facilities	87%

#### Explosive hazards


In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods


**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Livestock 100% 
2. No other main source reported
- 3.

#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Normal changes due to season 67% 
2. Active conflict or violence 33% 
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:**

1. No barrier reported
- 2.
- 3.

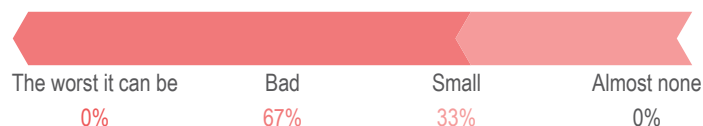
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

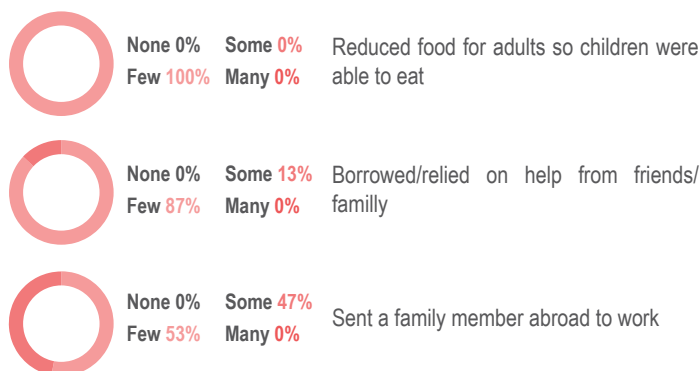
In **93%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

**% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **7%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

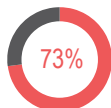
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 100% 
2. Insufficient female medical staff 93% 
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 87% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **40%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.


**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **20%** and **7%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **7%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Closed due to seasonal vacation 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).



15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 93% 
2. Transitional shelter 7% 
3. No other shelter type reported



**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 87% 
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 87% 
3. Overcrowding 40% 

In **7%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 93% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 7% 
3. No other source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **47%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. Protection (In-kind) 43% 
3. No other assistance reported

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**21 out of 98**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Healthcare	95%	+91%
2. Education for children under 18	95%	-1%
3. Livelihood support / employment	60%	-5%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	25%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	95%
Flood / heavy rain	5%
Earthquake	0%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	0%	0%	0%
None of the above	100%	100%	100%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **70%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. No areas reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Explosive hazards

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

1) Three options maximum could be selected.

2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.

3) Multiple options could be selected.

4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.

5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

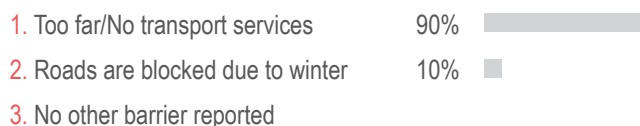
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



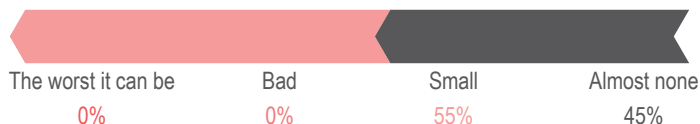
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

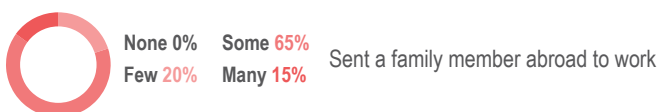
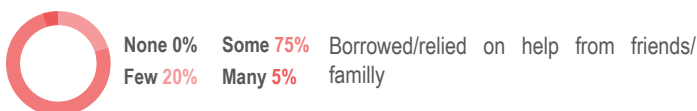
In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>




6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES



#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 100% 
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 90% 
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0% of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school**.


**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.



12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).  
 13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
 14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
 15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
 16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
 17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No private space for women / girls 100% 
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 30% 
3. No other shelter concern

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 75% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 15% 
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 10% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**27 out of 143**

### PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	78%	+14%
2. Healthcare	59%	+30%
3. Healthcare	52%	-9%

### EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

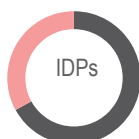
Active conflict or violence	67%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	4%
Earthquake	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
None of the above	33%

#### Displacement

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 67%  
Few 33%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

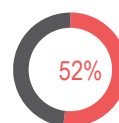
Assaulted with a weapon	4%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	89%	0%	63%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	26%	0%	4%
None of the above	0%	74%	19%

In % of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **70%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Roads	47%
3. Markets	5%



#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Small business 56% 
2. Livestock 44% 
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In **27%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. No barrier reported
- 2.
- 3.

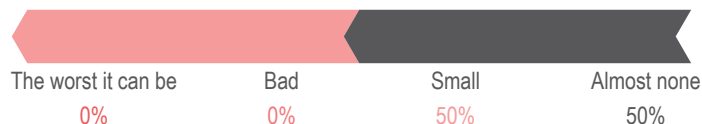
In **41%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

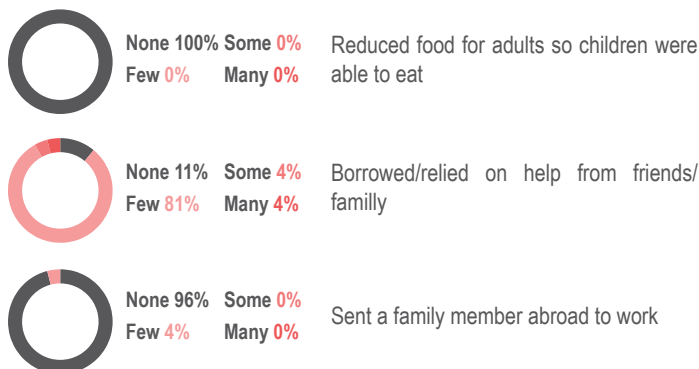
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>




6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 93% 
2. Private clinic 7% 

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Unable to reach (transport issues) 96% 
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 89% 
3. Insufficient female medical staff 18% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **15%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **100%** and **85%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. **In 85% of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school.**

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Closed due to seasonal vacation 96% 
2. Education is too expensive 4% 

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).


15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.



**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 78% 
2. No insulation / heating 78% 
3. Overcrowding 70% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **90%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired.**

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 82% 
2. Handpump (pumped well) - private 18% 
3. No other source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **89%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**70 out of 520**

### PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Livelihood support / employment	96%	+19%
2. Seed or other agricultural input	60%	+7%
3. Protection	33%	-9%

### EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

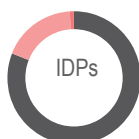
Active conflict or violence	58%
COVID-19	1%
Drought / precipitation deficit	38%
Earthquake	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	42%

#### Displacement

In **19%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 81%  
Few 18%  
Some 1%  
Many 0%



None 96%  
Few 4%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

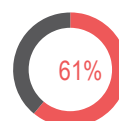
Assaulted with a weapon	10%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	21%	0%	11%
Hindered to move freely	54%	11%	39%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	35%	6%	21%
None of the above	31%	68%	46%

In **41%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

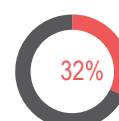
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **21%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **74%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	68%
2. Markets	55%
3. Roads	42%

#### Explosive hazards

In **57%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

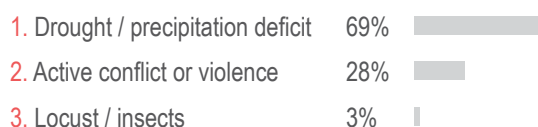
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In **19%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **10%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100%
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **1%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs) 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

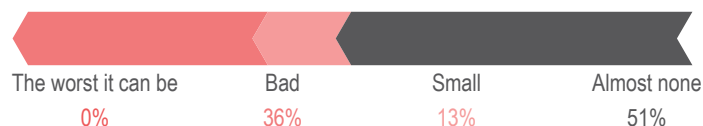
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

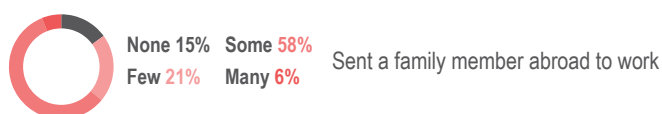
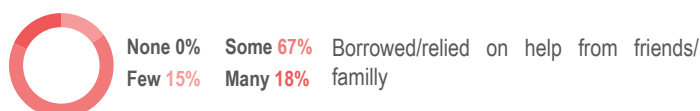
In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

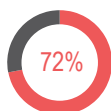
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 72%
2. Public hospital 10%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 60%
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 51%
3. Insufficient female medical staff 42%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **31%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **6%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Transportation is too expensive 100%
2. No other barrier reported

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **100%** and **85%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. **In 85% of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school.**

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Closed due to seasonal vacation 96%
2. School is too far 3%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 99%
2. Transitional shelter 1%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No private space for women / girls 65%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 46%
3. Overcrowding 46%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **50%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired.**

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (public) 43%
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 31%
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 18%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **18%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. Health (In-kind) 46%
3. Protection (In-kind) 8%

In **78%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 129**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Livelihood support / employment	100%	+17%
2. Protection	75%	+58%
3. Education for children under 18	67%	+17%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	71%
Earthquake	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	8%	0%	0%
None of the above	92%	100%	100%

In **5%** of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **21%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Markets	100%
2. Areas away from settlement center	60%
3. No other areas reported	

#### Explosive hazards

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

1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

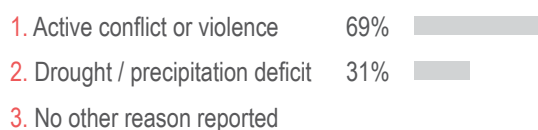
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In **36%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

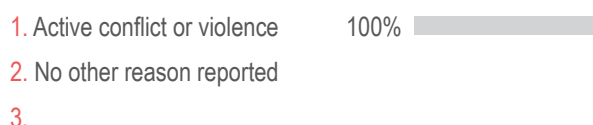
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

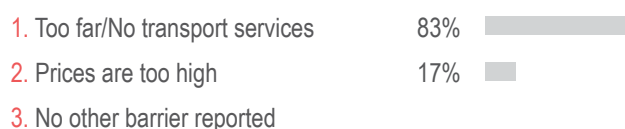
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



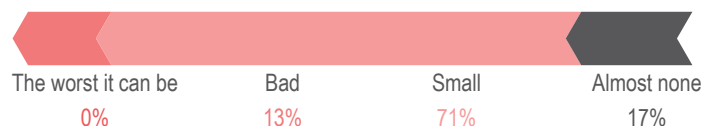
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

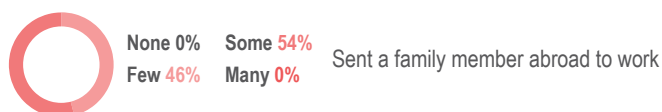
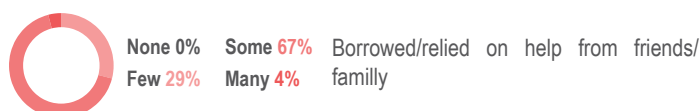
In **79%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **21%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 92% 
2. Insufficient female medical staff 83% 
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 79% 


% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100% 

#### Nutrition

In **21%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **80%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.


**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Services are not working 50% 
2. Treatments are too expensive 50% 

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **100%** and **88%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **88%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Closed due to seasonal vacation 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).




15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.


17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 88% 
2. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 8% 
3. Transitional shelter 4% 




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No shelter priority concern 75% 
2. No private space for women / girls 21% 
3. Overcrowding 12% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 71% 
2. Handpump (pumped well) - private 21% 
3. Handpump (public) 8% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

88% 

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **79%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**18 out of 72**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Livelihood support / employment	61%	Change <sup>2</sup> +8%
2. Education for children under 18	56%	+46%
3. Seed or other agricultural input	50%	+3%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	44%
Earthquake	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In 6% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	6%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	33%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	72%	78%	17%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	78%	17%	0%
None of the above	22%	22%	83%

In % of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In 56% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In 67% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Roads	100%
2. Markets	92%
3. Areas away from settlement center	83%

#### Explosive hazards




In 11% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

Top 3 reported main sources of income in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Formal or informal employment 61% 
2. Remittances 28% 
3. Livestock 11% 

#### Impact on farming

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:

1. No barrier reported
- 2.
- 3.

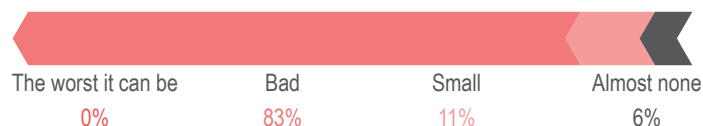
In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported an increase in the price of staple food in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

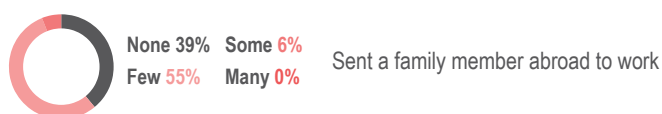
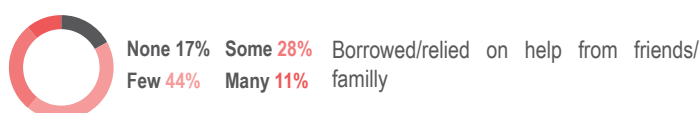
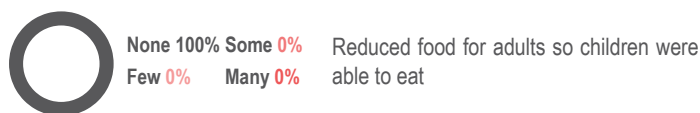
In 72% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



- 6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

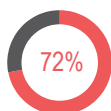
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 89%
2. Public hospital 11%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 100%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 100%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 78%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **100%** and **100%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **100%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Closed due to seasonal vacation 100%
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).  
 13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
 14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
 15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
 16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
 17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 89%
2. Transitional shelter 11%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Overcrowding 100%
2. No private space for women / girls 94%
3. No insulation / heating 72%

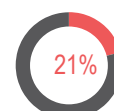
In **0%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

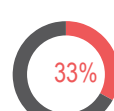
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 72%
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 17%
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 11%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**9 out of 69**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Information regarding risks	67%	-25%
2. Hygiene and sanitation	67%	+67%
3. Education for children under 18	56%	+56%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	100%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	33%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	67%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	33%	100%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Markets	11%
3. No other areas reported	

#### Explosive hazards

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Remittances	56%	<div></div>
2. Livestock	33%	<div></div>
3. Farming	11%	<div></div>

### Impact on farming

In **88%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit	88%	<div></div>
2. Active conflict or violence	12%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

### Impact on livestock

In **89%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	56%	<div></div>
2. Drought / precipitation deficit	44%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Roads are blocked due to winter 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

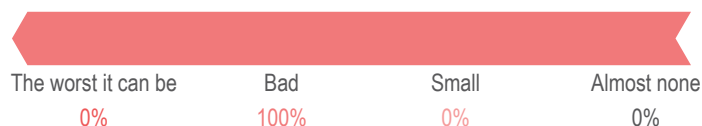
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

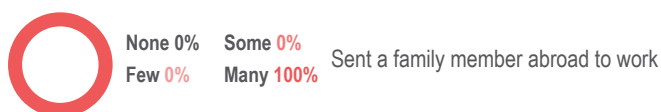
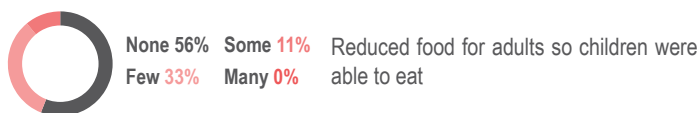
In **11%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Private clinic 56%
2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 33%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100%
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 56%
3. Insufficient female medical staff 44%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **67%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Closed due to seasonal vacation 100%
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Open space or makeshift shelter 89%
2. Collective center 11%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Substandard accommodation 100%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 78%
3. Unable to afford construction / labour 44%

In **11%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

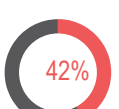
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Surface water 100%
2. No other source reported
- 3.

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



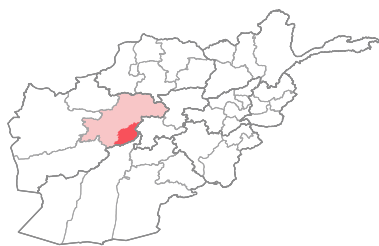
### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **56%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **loud speaker as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**84 out of 417**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Healthcare	75%	-1%
2. Seed or other agricultural input	49%	+16%
3. Protection	48%	+3%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

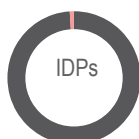
Active conflict or violence	99%
COVID-19	50%
Drought / precipitation deficit	82%
Flood / heavy rain	1%
Locust / insects	0%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 99%  
Few 1%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	19%	5%	4%
Assaulted without a weapon	55%	13%	44%
Hindered to move freely	77%	61%	68%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	77%	50%	93%
None of the above	0%	4%	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

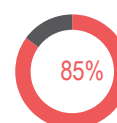
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **87%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **45%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Markets	87%
3. Roads	82%

#### Explosive hazards

In **73%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.



## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods



**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming 84% 
2. Livestock 16% 
3. No other main source reported

### Impact on farming

In **65%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>



**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 70% 
2. Active conflict or violence 30% 
3. No other reason reported

### Impact on livestock

In **41%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 53% 
2. Active conflict or violence 47% 
3. No other reason reported

### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>



**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **23%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs) 63% 
2. Roads are blocked due to winter 37% 
3. No other barrier reported

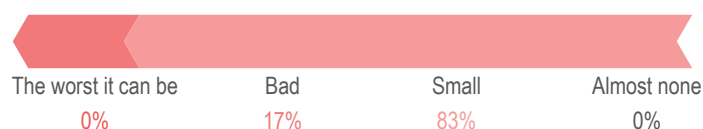
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

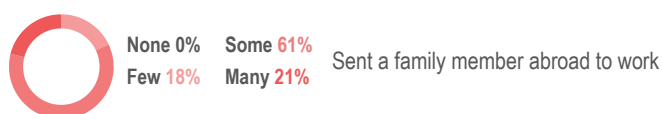
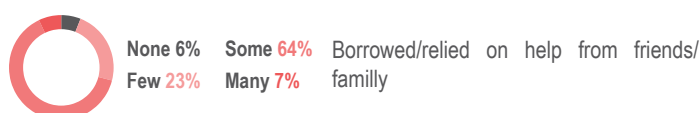
In **37%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>





6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **39%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 55% 
2. Public hospital 45% 

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 94% 
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 60% 
3. Access physically blocked 42% 



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **46%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **23%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.


**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Treatment is too expensive 56% 
2. Services are not working 22% 

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **91%** and **50%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **48%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Closed due to seasonal vacation 90% 
2. School is too far 5% 

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).




15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Open space or makeshift shelter 50% 
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 37% 
3. Transitional shelter 12% 




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Overcrowding 75% 
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 64% 
3. No private space for women / girls 58% 

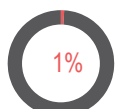
In **62%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **14%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Surface water 62% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 37% 
3. Handpump (pumped well) - private 1% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:




% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



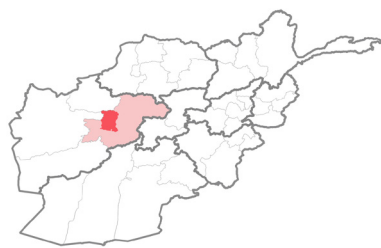
### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **12%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Cash / Vouchers 100% 
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **45%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**45 out of 220**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Healthcare	87%	
2. Education for children under 18	58%	
3. Seed or other agricultural input	53%	

Change <sup>2</sup>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>3</sup>

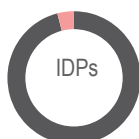
Active conflict or violence	47%	
COVID-19	71%	
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%	
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	
Locust / insects	0%	
Earthquake	0%	
None of the above	0%	

#### Displacement

In **29%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None **96%**  
Few **4%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



None **100%**  
Few **0%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) This district had not been assessed during the previous round.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

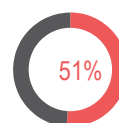
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	24%	2%	2%
Assaulted without a weapon	44%	0%	2%
Hindered to move freely	4%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	60%	4%	11%
None of the above	33%	93%	87%

In **3%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

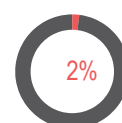
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **9%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%	
2. Roads	56%	
3. Health facilities	56%	

#### Explosive hazards

In **31%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming	38%	<div></div>
2. Livestock	36%	<div></div>
3. Small business	18%	<div></div>

#### Impact on farming

In **46%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Normal changes due to season	75%	<div></div>
2. Drought / precipitation deficit	25%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	75%	<div></div>
2. Drought / precipitation deficit	25%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. COVID - 19	100%	<div></div>
2. No other reason reported		
3.		

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **16%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:**

1. Prices are too high	57%	<div></div>
2. Too far/No transport services	43%	<div></div>
3. No other barrier reported		

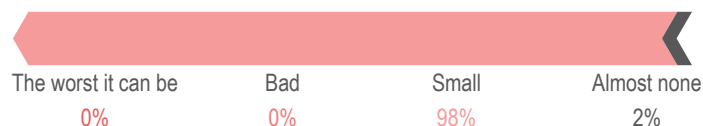
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

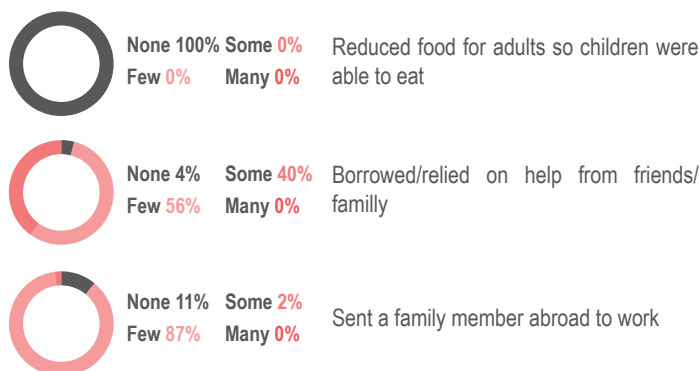
In **2%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 89%
2. Public hospital 11%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 82%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 78%
3. Insufficient female medical staff 53%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **87%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **8%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 67%
2. Transportation is too expensive 33%

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **69%** and **76%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **67%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 87%
2. Unsafe to travel or be at school 10%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 96%
2. Transitional shelter 4%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No private space for women / girls 67%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 58%
3. Overcrowding 49%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Piped water (public) 51%
2. Surface water 40%
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 7%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **84%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. WASH (In-kind) 10%
3. Cash / Vouchers 5%

In **56%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 249**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	92%	+61%
2. Healthcare	92%	-6%
3. Drinking water	75%	+48%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

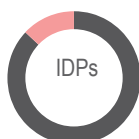
Active conflict or violence	46%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	96%
Locust / insects	75%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **46%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 87%  
Few 13%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	4%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	42%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	21%	96%	29%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	100%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Roads	86%
3. No other areas reported	



#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods


**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming 67% 
2. Livestock 33% 
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>



**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 96% 
2. Locust / insects 4% 
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on livestock

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 96% 
2. Locust / insects 4% 
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>



**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **42%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:**

1. Prices are too high 70% 
2. Roads are physically dangerous 30% 
3. No other barrier reported

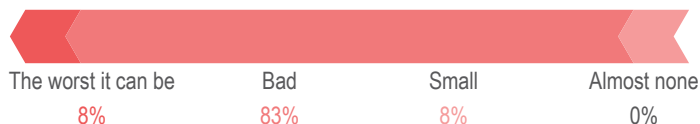
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

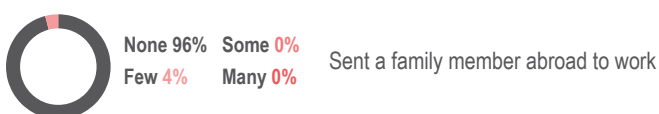
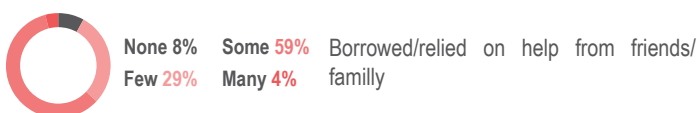
In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **79%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

- |                    |     |             |
|--------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Public hospital | 60% | <div></div> |
| 2. Private clinic  | 40% | <div></div> |

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

- |   |     |             |
|---|-----|-------------|
| 1. Insufficient female medical staff    | 92% | <div></div> |
| 2. Cost of services / medicine too high | 92% | <div></div> |
| 3. Unable to reach (transport issues)   | 58% | <div></div> |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **100%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

- |                                      |     |             |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Services are not functioning well | 92% | <div></div> |
| 2. No school in the area             | 8%  | <div></div> |

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

- |                                   |      |             |
|-----------------------------------|------|-------------|
| 1. Transitional shelter           | 100% | <div></div> |
| 2. No other shelter type reported |      |             |
| 3.                                |      |             |

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

- |                                       |      |             |
|---------------------------------------|------|-------------|
| 1. No private space for women / girls | 100% | <div></div> |
| 2. Substandard accommodation          | 96%  | <div></div> |
| 3. No insulation / heating            | 54%  | <div></div> |

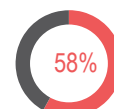
In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **44%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

- |  |     |             |
|--|-----|-------------|
| 1. Surface water                       | 46% | <div></div> |
| 2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) | 29% | <div></div> |
| 3. Spring, well or kariz (protected)   | 25% | <div></div> |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

- |                                 |      |             |
|---------------------------------|------|-------------|
| 1. Health (In-kind)             | 100% | <div></div> |
| 2. No other assistance reported |      |             |
| 3.                              |      |             |

In **42%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**36 out of 118**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Healthcare	92%	-5%
2. Education for children under 18	92%	+17%
3. Hygiene and sanitation	53%	+25%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

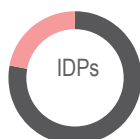
Active conflict or violence	53%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	86%
Locust / insects	42%
Earthquake	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 78%  
Few 22%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	6%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	39%	6%	11%
Hindered to move freely	0%	64%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	8%	0%	3%
None of the above	31%	31%	75%

In % of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	71%
2. Health facilities	48%
3. Roads	42%

#### Explosive hazards

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

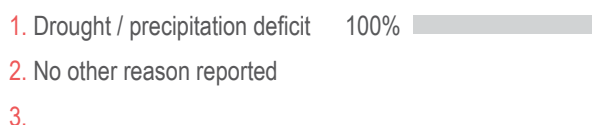
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **45%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

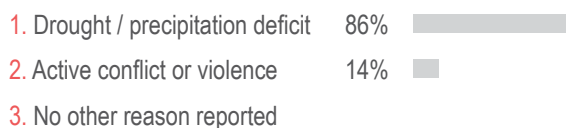
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

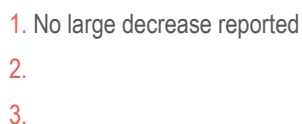
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

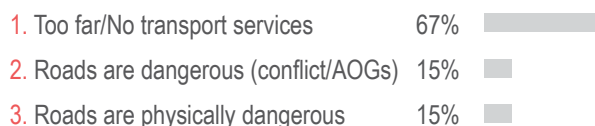
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

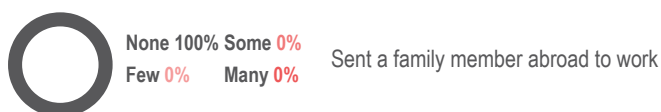
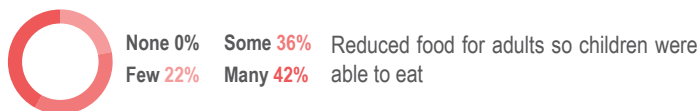
In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 86% 
2. Insufficient female medical staff 53% 
3. Medical staff refuse treatment 39% 



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **67%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No health worker available 75% 
2. Too far or difficult to access 25% 

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **100%** and **61%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **61% of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 58% 
2. School is too far 42% 

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).




15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 78% 
2. Open space or makeshift shelter 17% 
3. Unfinished shelter (house) 6% 



**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No private space for women / girls 94% 
2. No insulation / heating 64% 
3. Unable to afford construction / labour 44% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Surface water 58% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 42% 
3. No other source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



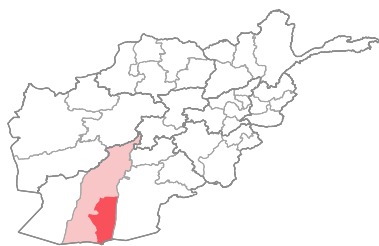
### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**21 out of 200**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Livelihood support / employment	100%	0%
2. Food	95%	+5%
3. Protection	95%	+95%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	100%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Locust / insects	0%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	91%	0%	86%
Hindered to move freely	29%	100%	48%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	100%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **91%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Health facilities	100%
2. Areas away from settlement center	90%
3. Roads	86%

#### Explosive hazards


In **14%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods


**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
- 3.

#### Impact on farming

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Too far/No transport services 100% 
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

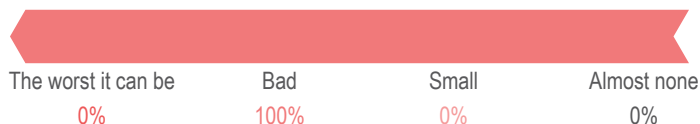
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

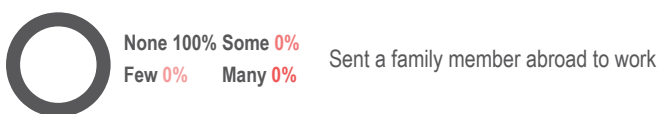
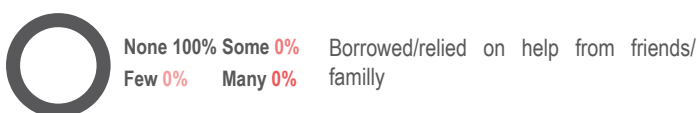
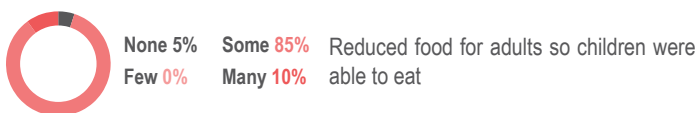
In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Private clinic 52%
2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 33%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 90%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 86%
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 81%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **9%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **100%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Services are not working 50%
2. Can't access without tazkira 50%

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 95%
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 5%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 100%
2. No insulation / heating 95%
3. No private space for women / girls 57%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 100%
2. No other source reported
- 3.

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

9%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

18%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**36 out of 154**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Healthcare	75%	+14%
2. Education for children under 18	69%	-14%
3. Livelihood support / employment	50%	+22%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

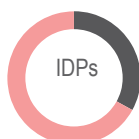
Active conflict or violence	33%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	67%

#### Displacement

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 33%  
Few **67%**  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	100%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	100%	0%	100%
Hindered to move freely	94%	97%	100%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	0%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **97%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Roads	100%
2. Markets	100%
3. Areas away from settlement center	100%

#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming	56%	<div></div>
2. Formal or informal employment	28%	<div></div>
3. Small business	17%	<div></div>

#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Normal changes due to season	74%	<div></div>
2. Active conflict or violence	26%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
2. No other reason reported		
3.		

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. COVID - 19	100%	<div></div>
2. No other reason reported		
3.		

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. No barrier reported
- 2.
- 3.

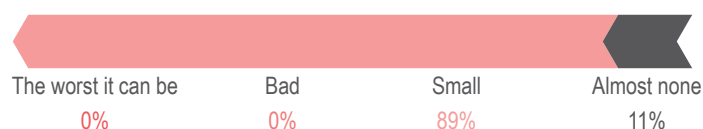
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

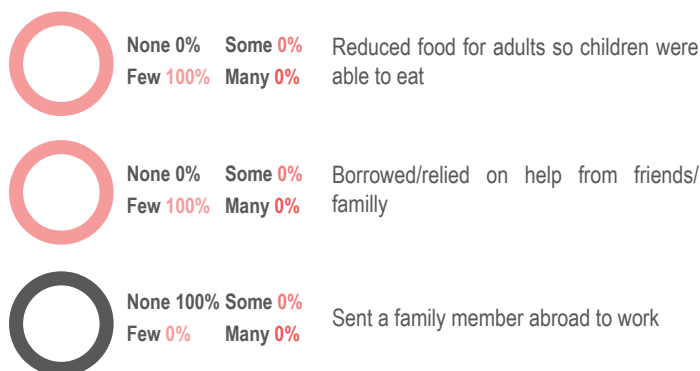
In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 78%
2. Public hospital 22%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Disruption of services (COVID) 94%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 81%
3. Fear of COVID at facilities/of stigma 67%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 83%
2. Transitional shelter 14%
3. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 3%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 94%
2. Unable to afford rent 89%
3. Overcrowding 81%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 89%
2. Handpump (public) 11%
3. No other source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

12%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

76%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **39%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **social media as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**30 out of 136**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Education for children under 18	100%	0%
2. Seed or other agricultural input	77%	+38%
3. Information regarding risks	47%	+24%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

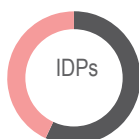
Active conflict or violence	7%	
COVID-19	7%	
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%	
Flood / heavy rain	0%	
Earthquake	0%	
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%	
None of the above	0%	

#### Displacement

In **87%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 57%  
Few 43%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 97%  
Few 3%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	77%	7%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	93%	83%	30%
Hindered to move freely	3%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	93%	97%	97%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	97%	
2. Markets	77%	
3. Roads	13%	

#### Explosive hazards

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

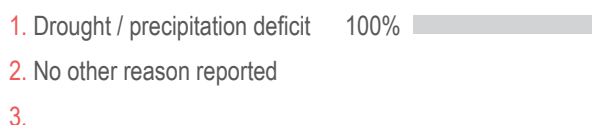
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

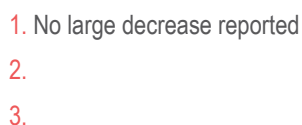
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

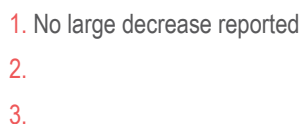
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

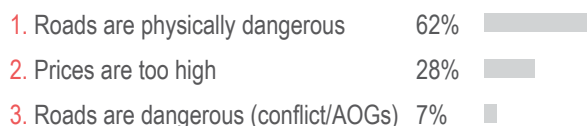
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



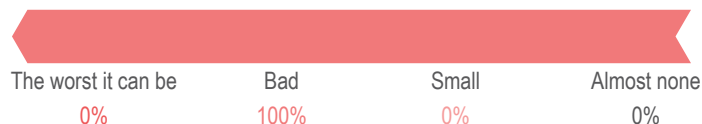
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

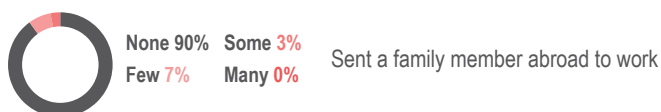
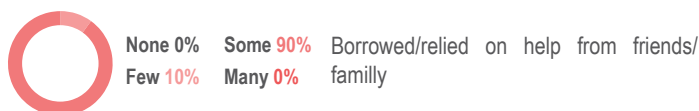
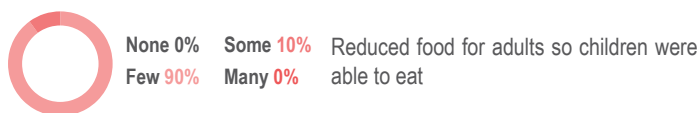
In **93%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Private clinic 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 97% 
2. Insufficient female medical staff 67% 
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 30% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100% 

#### Nutrition

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **100%** and **100%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **100%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).


15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 93% 
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 7% 
3. No other shelter type reported



**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 100% 
2. No private space for women / girls 90% 
3. Substandard accommodation 63% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 97% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 3% 
3. No other source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0% 

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

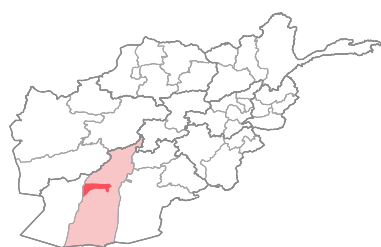
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication** as the most preferred means of obtaining information in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**18 out of 93**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Seed or other agricultural input	100%	0%
2. Healthcare	89%	+6%
3. Food	89%	-11%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Locust / insects	0%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **22%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	22%	0%	11%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	11%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	6%	0%	0%
None of the above	0%	100%	0%

In % of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. No areas reported
- 2.
- 3.


#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods




Top 3 reported main sources of income in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
- 3.

#### Impact on farming

In 11% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 80% 
2. Earthquake 10% 
3. Do not know / want to answer 10% 

#### Impact on livestock

In 7% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:

1. No barrier reported
- 2.
- 3.

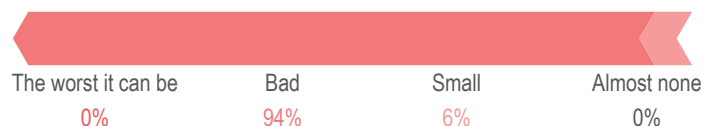
In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported an increase in the price of staple food in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

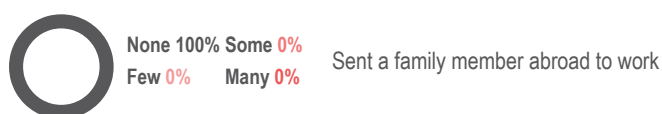
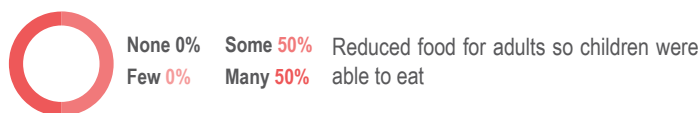
In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Private clinic 56%
2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 44%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 78%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 44%
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 22%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

#### Nutrition

In **28%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0% of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 100%
2. Overcrowding 72%
3. No private space for women / girls 72%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **50%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Surface water 67%
2. Handpump (pumped well) - private 33%
3. No other source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

7%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

67%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**30 out of 358**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Education for children under 18	93%	+6%
2. Healthcare	67%	-16%
3. Drinking water	43%	+13%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

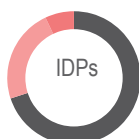
Active conflict or violence	77%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	57%
Locust / insects	7%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
None of the above	3%

#### Displacement

In **59%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 70%  
Few 23%  
Some 7%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	10%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	3%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	7%	0%	60%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	10%	0%	50%
None of the above	57%	100%	20%

In **18%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

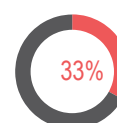
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	94%
2. Health facilities	50%
3. Roads	50%

#### Explosive hazards

In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming	63%	<div></div>
2. Small business	20%	<div></div>
3. Livestock	17%	<div></div>

#### Impact on farming

In **28%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	56%	<div></div>
2. Drought / precipitation deficit	44%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

#### Impact on livestock

In **56%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit	87%	<div></div>
2. Active conflict or violence	13%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
2. No other reason reported		
3.		

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **43%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs)	69%	<div></div>
2. Roads are physically dangerous	31%	<div></div>
3. No other barrier reported		

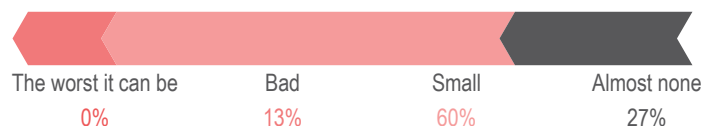
In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

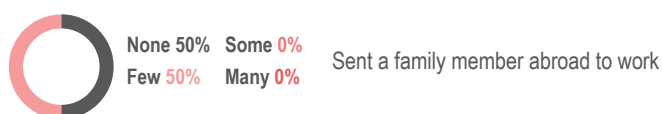
In **37%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>





6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **43%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 53% 
2. Public hospital 29% 

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 80% 
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 50% 
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 27% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **70%** and **17%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **13%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Unsafe to travel or be at school 38% 
2. No school in the area 33% 

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).




15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 73% 
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 13% 
3. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 13% 




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 57% 
2. Overcrowding 53% 
3. No private space for women / girls 47% 

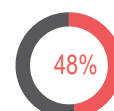
In **3%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 47% 
2. Surface water 33% 
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 17% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**48 out of 209**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	98%	+12%
2. Healthcare	65%	+40%
3. Livelihood support / employment	38%	-23%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	33%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	98%
Locust / insects	54%
Flood / heavy rain	2%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **52%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	27%	0%	4%
Assaulted without a weapon	48%	2%	33%
Hindered to move freely	56%	81%	52%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	81%	21%	77%
None of the above	8%	17%	6%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **63%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	98%
2. Roads	88%
3. Health facilities	20%

#### Explosive hazards

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

1) Three options maximum could be selected.

2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.

3) Multiple options could be selected.

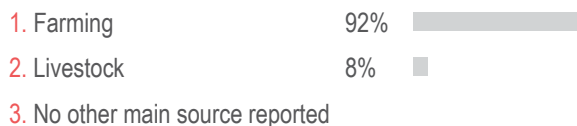
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.

5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

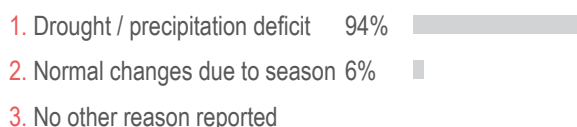
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **46%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **10%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

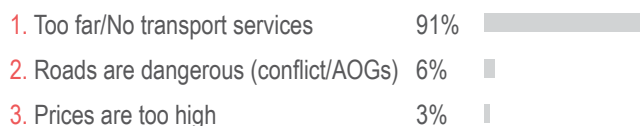
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **73%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



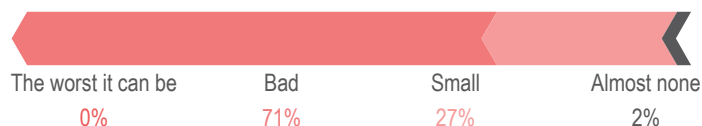
In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

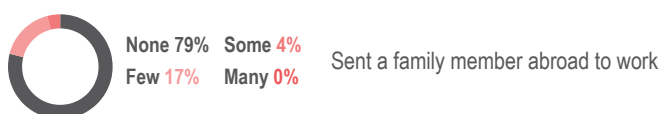
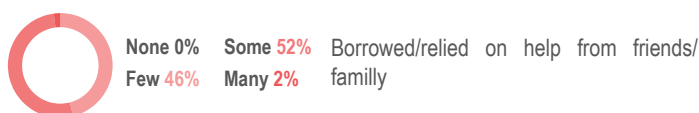
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



- 6) Only one option could be selected.
- 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.
- 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **90%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Unable to reach (transport issues) 92% 
2. Insufficient female medical staff 85% 
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 67% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100% 

#### Nutrition

In **2%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school respectively in **88%** and **90%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **85%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 71% 
2. School is too far 17% 

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).




15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 73% 
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 25% 
3. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 2% 




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No private space for women / girls 98% 
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 96% 
3. Overcrowding 50% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 79% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 15% 
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 6% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

81% 

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication** as the most preferred means of obtaining information in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**18 out of 63**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	94%	+8%
2. Healthcare	67%	+53%
3. Seed or other agricultural input	44%	+8%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	22%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Locust / insects	78%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **39%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 89%  
Few 11%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

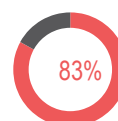
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	50%	0%	33%
Hindered to move freely	67%	89%	50%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	61%	0%	83%
None of the above	6%	11%	11%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

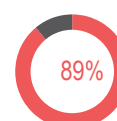
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Roads	76%
3. Health facilities	12%


#### Explosive hazards

In **22%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods


**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
- 3.

#### Impact on farming

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 94% 
2. Locust / insects 6% 
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on livestock

In **9%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>



**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **78%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>10</sup>

1. Too far/No transport services 93% 
2. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs) 7% 
3. No other barrier reported

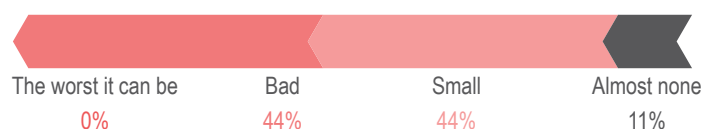
In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

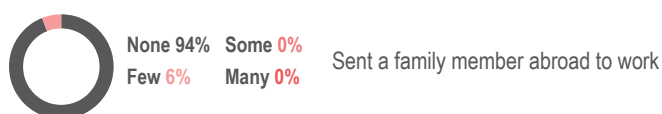
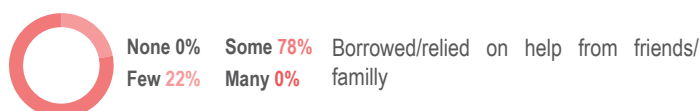
In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

**% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>




6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Unable to reach (transport issues) 94% 
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 83% 
3. Insufficient female medical staff 83% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100% 

#### Nutrition

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school respectively in **100%** and **89%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **89%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 44% 
2. Cultural reasons 17% 

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).



15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 89% 
2. Transitional shelter 11% 
3. No other shelter type reported



**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 100% 
2. No private space for women / girls 94% 
3. Overcrowding 72% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Surface water 78% 
2. Handpump (pumped well) - private 22% 
3. No other source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

31% 

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication** as the most preferred means of obtaining information in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**27 out of 91**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Seed or other agricultural input	56%	-25%
2. Food	52%	+29%
3. Education for children under 18	44%	+18%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

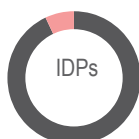
Active conflict or violence	63%
COVID-19	0%
Locust / insects	96%
Drought / precipitation deficit	85%
Flood / heavy rain	4%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **89%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 93%  
Few 7%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	56%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	15%	0%	26%
Hindered to move freely	0%	93%	37%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	4%	41%	48%
None of the above	19%	0%	11%

In **63%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

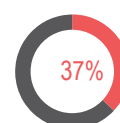
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **52%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Markets	100%
2. Areas away from settlement center	100%
3. Health facilities	100%

#### Explosive hazards

In **70%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming	63%	<div></div>
2. Small business	26%	<div></div>
3. Livestock	11%	<div></div>

#### Impact on farming

In **89%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit	48%	<div></div>
2. Active conflict or violence	26%	<div></div>
3. Locust / insects	18%	<div></div>

#### Impact on livestock

In **22%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit	75%	<div></div>
2. Active conflict or violence	25%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **41%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Too far/No transport services	54%	<div></div>
2. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs)	27%	<div></div>
3. No barrier reported	18%	<div></div>

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

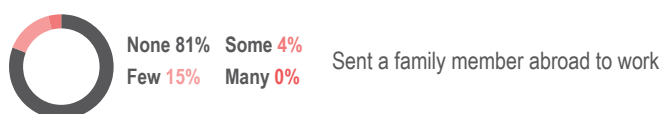
In **30%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **41%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

- |                    |     |             |
|--------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Private clinic  | 75% | <div></div> |
| 2. Public hospital | 19% | <div></div> |

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

- |   |     |             |
|---|-----|-------------|
| 1. Cost of services / medicine too high | 74% | <div></div> |
| 2. Insufficient female medical staff    | 70% | <div></div> |
| 3. Medical staff refuse treatment       | 26% | <div></div> |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **93%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **88%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

- |                                   |     |             |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Treatment is too expensive     | 59% | <div></div> |
| 2. Too far or difficult to access | 23% | <div></div> |

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **48%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

- |                                      |     |             |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Services are not functioning well | 38% | <div></div> |
| 2. Child has to earn money instead   | 23% | <div></div> |

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

- |                                       |     |             |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Transitional shelter               | 96% | <div></div> |
| 2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) | 4%  | <div></div> |
| 3. No other shelter type reported     |     |             |

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

- |                                       |      |             |
|---------------------------------------|------|-------------|
| 1. Overcrowding                       | 100% | <div></div> |
| 2. No private space for women / girls | 93%  | <div></div> |
| 3. Substandard accommodation          | 67%  | <div></div> |

In **26%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **6%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

- |                                     |     |             |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Surface water                    | 56% | <div></div> |
| 2. Handpump (public)                | 18% | <div></div> |
| 3. Handpump (pumped well) - private | 11% | <div></div> |

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



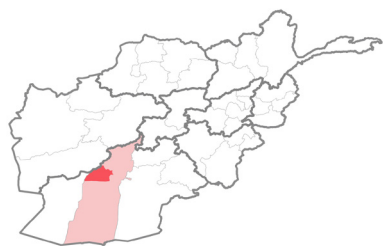
### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. No assistance reported |  |
| 2.                        |  |
| 3.                        |  |

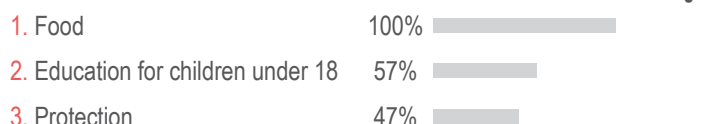
In **70%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**27 out of 288**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

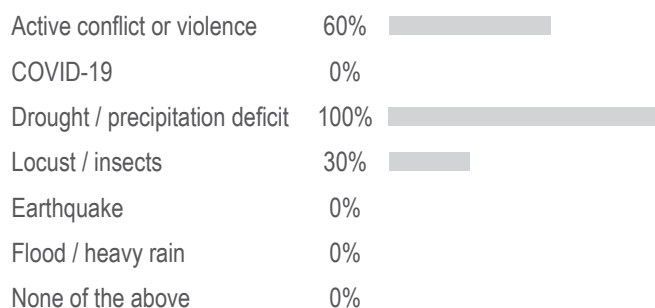
Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>



### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



#### Displacement

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) This district had not been assessed during the previous round.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	27%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	37%	0%	57%
Hindered to move freely	33%	100%	63%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	97%	0%	100%
None of the above	3%	0%	0%

In % of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls

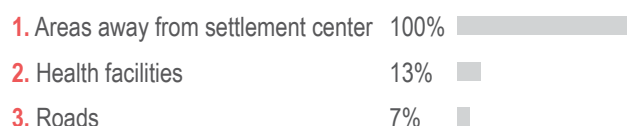


In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>



#### Explosive hazards


In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods



**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
- 3.

#### Impact on farming

In **77%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>



**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 97% 
2. Active conflict or violence 3% 
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on livestock

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 97% 
2. Active conflict or violence 3% 
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>



**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Too far/No transport services 64% 
2. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs) 36% 
3. No other barrier reported

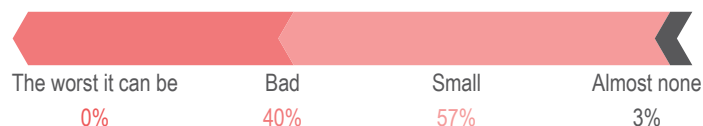
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

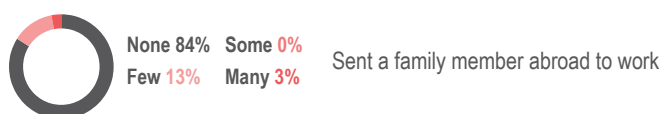
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **90%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Unable to reach (transport issues) 87% 
2. Insufficient female medical staff 83% 
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 57% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100% 

#### Nutrition

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.


**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **80%** and **93%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **77%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 75% 
2. School is too far 17% 

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).



15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 97% 
2. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 3% 
3. No other shelter type reported


**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No private space for women / girls 93% 
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 80% 
3. Substandard accommodation 70% 

In **17%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **59%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 100% 
2. No other source reported
- 3.

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

26% 

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **90%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**15 out of 79**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Healthcare	100%	+27%
2. Food	93%	0%
3. Drinking water	80%	+40%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

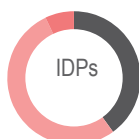
Active conflict or violence	53%
COVID-19	87%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Locust / insects	7%
Earthquake	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **87%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 40%  
Few **53%**  
Some **7%**  
Many **0%**



None 80%  
Few **20%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	7%	7%	7%
Assaulted without a weapon	40%	20%	13%
Hindered to move freely	20%	20%	7%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	40%	20%	13%
None of the above	60%	73%	80%

In **7%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Markets	100%
2. Roads	100%
3. Areas away from settlement center	78%



#### Explosive hazards

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods


**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming 60% 
2. Remittances 40% 
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **87%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In **80%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. No barrier reported
- 2.
- 3.

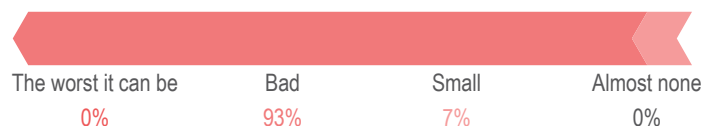
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

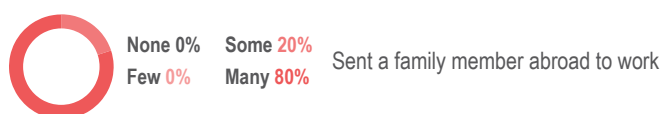
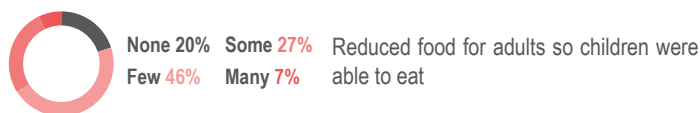
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **7%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Private clinic 71% 
2. Public hospital 29% 

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100% 
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 100% 
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 93% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. **In 0% of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school.**


**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.




12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).  
13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.



**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Substandard accommodation 100% 
2. No insulation / heating 73% 
3. Overcrowding 47% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **71%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired.**

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 93% 
2. Handpump (pumped well) - private 7% 
3. No other source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

33%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **television as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**21 out of 250**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Protection	85%	+8%
2. Education for children under 18	65%	+6%
3. Healthcare	55%	-13%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	40%
Earthquake	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	5%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	50%	50%	10%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	25%	0%	0%
None of the above	25%	50%	85%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **45%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **70%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Roads	79%
2. Areas away from settlement center	71%
3. Health facilities	57%

#### Explosive hazards

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

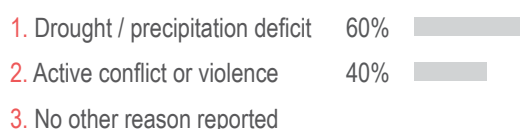
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

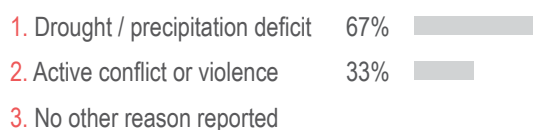
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

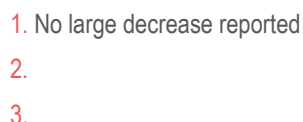
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

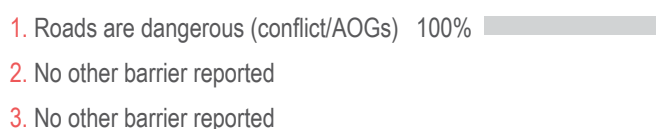
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



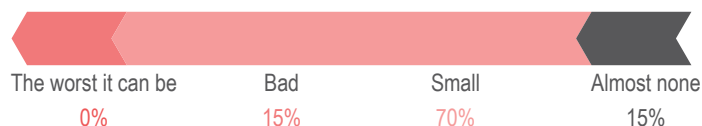
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

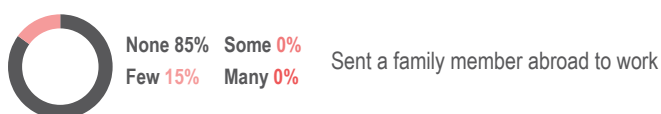
In **30%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public hospital 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Facilities have been forcibly closed 95% 
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 60% 
3. Insufficient female medical staff 5% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100% 

#### Nutrition

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **100%** and **95%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **95% of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 65% 
2. Unsafe to travel or be at school 15% 

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).



15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 95% 
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 5% 
3. No other shelter type reported




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 55% 
2. Overcrowding 40% 
3. No insulation / heating 35% 

In **5%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **89%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 45% 
2. Handpump (public) 35% 
3. Handpump (pumped well) - private 10% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

28% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100% 

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **90%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**21 out of 91**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Education for children under 18	100%	+9%
2. Drinking water	86%	+77%
3. Hygiene and sanitation	23%	-3%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

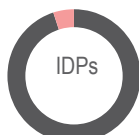
Active conflict or violence	27%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Locust / insects	4%
Earthquake	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **64%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 95%  
Few 5%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

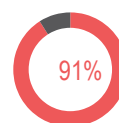
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	50%	0%	5%
Assaulted without a weapon	50%	0%	32%
Hindered to move freely	55%	0%	77%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	46%	0%	64%
None of the above	0%	36%	0%

In % of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **18%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	95%
2. Roads	63%
3. Markets	37%

#### Explosive hazards

In **64%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods


**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming 77% 
2. Livestock 23% 
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **91%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 91% 
2. Active conflict or violence 9% 
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on livestock

In **32%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 96% 
2. Locust / insects 4% 
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>




**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Too far/No transport services 53% 
2. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs) 37% 
3. Prices are too high 10% 

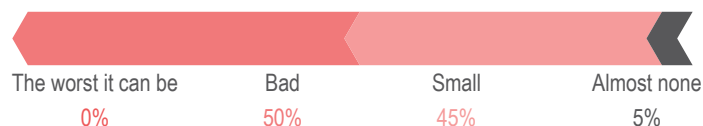
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

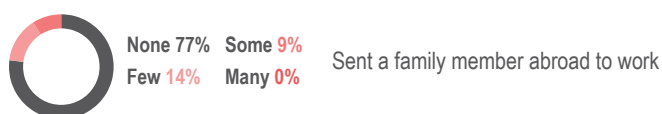
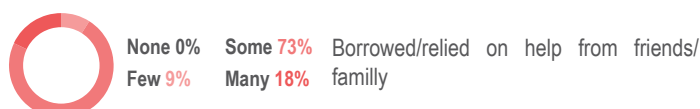
In **32%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **46%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

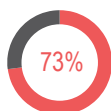
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 96% 
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 59% 
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 50% 



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **45%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **50%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.


**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 80% 
2. Transportation is too expensive 20% 

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **100%** and **100%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **100%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).



15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 86% 
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 14% 
3. No other shelter type reported




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Overcrowding 77% 
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 59% 
3. Substandard accommodation 54% 

In **14%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **83%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 54% 
2. Handpump (public) 23% 
3. Piped water (public) 9% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



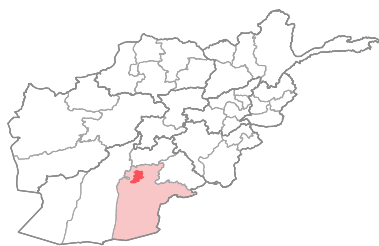
### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **68%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**18 out of 187**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Drinking water	61%	+50%
2. Food	50%	+11%
3. Protection	44%	-39%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **78%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	11%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	17%	0%	33%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	22%	0%	6%
None of the above	28%	100%	17%

In % of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **89%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Roads	100%
2. Areas away from settlement center	100%
3. No other areas reported	

#### Explosive hazards



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



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods


**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming 72% 
2. Livestock 28% 
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **72%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In **28%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>



**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Too far/No transport services 88% 
2. Prices are too high 12% 
3. No other barrier reported

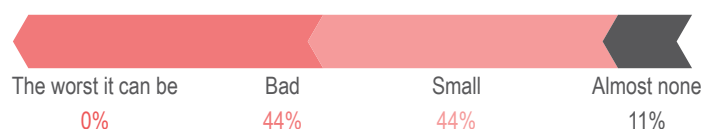
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

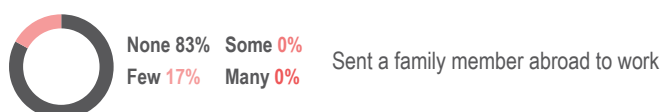
In **89%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Unable to reach (transport issues) 100% 
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 50% 
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 22% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **100%** and **61%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **61% of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 72% 
2. Services are not functioning well 17% 

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).



15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 67% 
2. Emergency shelter 33% 
3. No other shelter type reported




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 100% 
2. Substandard accommodation 83% 
3. No insulation / heating 50% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (public) 44% 
2. Handpump (pumped well) - private 28% 
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 28% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

22%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication** as the most preferred means of obtaining information in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**33 out of 211**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Education for children under 18	64%	+43%
2. Drinking water	61%	+61%
3. Healthcare	54%	+42%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	58%
COVID-19	12%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Locust / insects	3%
Earthquake	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	27%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	39%	0%	12%
Hindered to move freely	49%	82%	55%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	46%	27%	42%
None of the above	0%	18%	6%

In **80%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

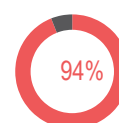
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **61%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **46%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	87%
2. Roads	60%
3. Markets	40%

#### Explosive hazards

In **52%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) Three options maximum could be selected.

2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.

3) Multiple options could be selected.

4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.

5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

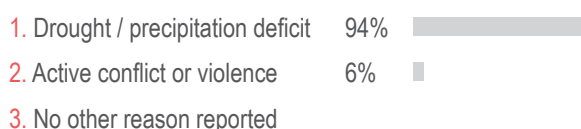
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **79%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

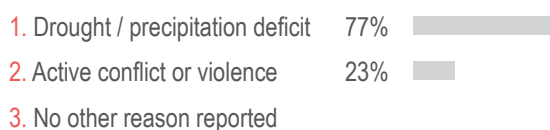
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **69%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

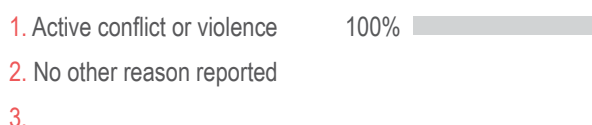
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **40%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

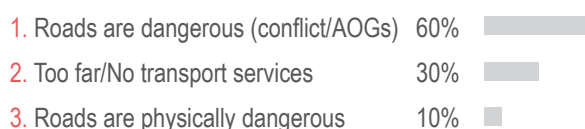
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **91%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



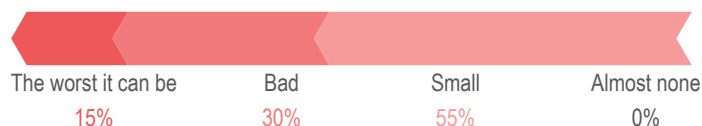
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

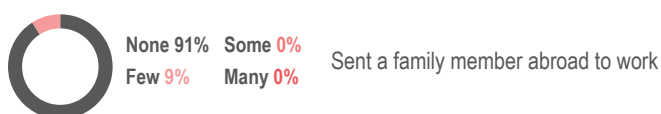
In **76%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **85%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

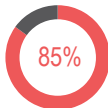
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 60%
2. Private clinic 40%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 79%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 46%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 33%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **100%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Services are not working 50%
2. No health worker available 50%

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **100%** and **76%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **76%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 82%
2. Unsafe to travel or be at school 18%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 52%
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 46%
3. Collective center 3%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Overcrowding 79%
2. No private space for women / girls 76%
3. Unable to afford construction / labour 70%

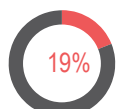
In **33%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **59%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

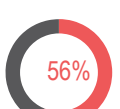
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 58%
2. Handpump (public) 21%
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 15%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **9%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Protection (In-kind) 100%
2. Food (In-kind) 100%
3. Shelter or NFI (In-kind) 67%

In **70%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**39 out of 415**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Education for children under 18	95%	-4%
2. Healthcare	67%	-7%
3. Protection	54%	+7%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	59%
COVID-19	54%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

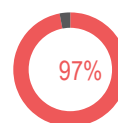
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	18%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	28%	0%	5%
Hindered to move freely	54%	15%	28%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	31%	0%	0%
None of the above	28%	56%	64%

In **%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

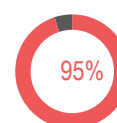
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **62%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **18%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center 100%
2. No other areas reported
- 3.

#### Explosive hazards

In **56%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods



**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming 67% 
2. Livestock 33% 
3. No other main source reported

### Impact on farming

In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 97% 
2. Flood / heavy rain 3% 
3. No other reason reported

### Impact on livestock

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>




**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **82%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Too far/No transport services 84% 
2. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs) 9% 
3. Roads are physically dangerous 3% 

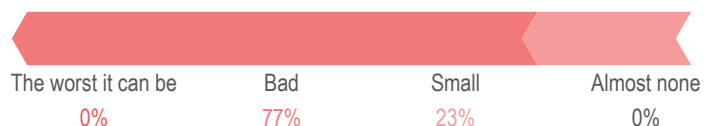
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

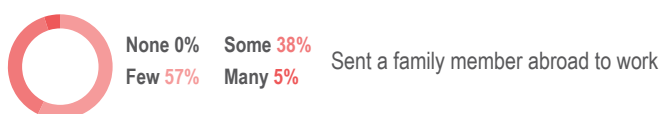
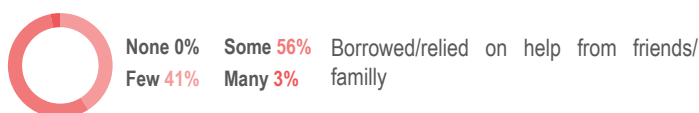
In **90%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **72%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

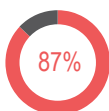
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 73%
2. Private clinic 27%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Unable to reach (transport issues) 72%
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 41%
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 38%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **36%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **36%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Services are not working 60%
2. Too far or difficult to access 40%

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **95%** and **87%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **87%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 100%
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 62%
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 38%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 97%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 85%
3. Substandard accommodation 54%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 62%
2. Handpump (pumped well) - private 20%
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 10%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **74%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**12 out of 65**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Education for children under 18	75%	-8%
2. Healthcare	58%	-34%
3. Seed or other agricultural input	50%	-42%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

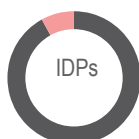
Active conflict or violence	0%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	75%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Locust / insects	0%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	25%

#### Displacement

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 92%  
Few 8%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.

2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.

3) Multiple options could be selected.

4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.

5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	42%	0%	25%
Hindered to move freely	0%	33%	33%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	25%	33%	42%
None of the above	17%	50%	17%

In **50%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	50%
2. Roads	50%
3. No other areas reported	

#### Explosive hazards

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

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

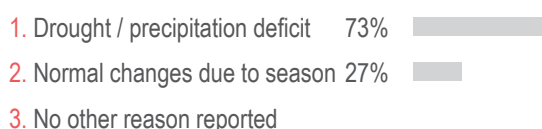
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



### Impact on farming

In **36%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

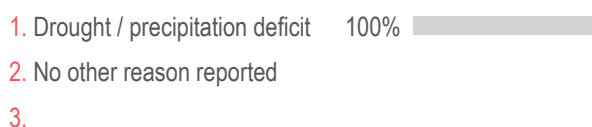
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### Impact on livestock

In **57%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

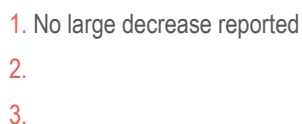
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

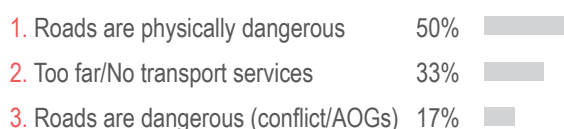
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



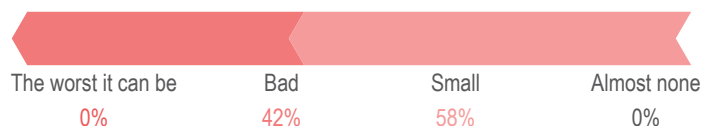
In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

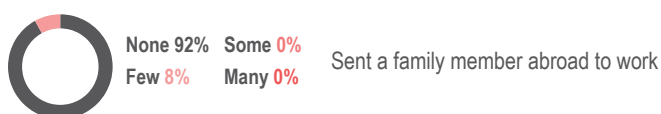
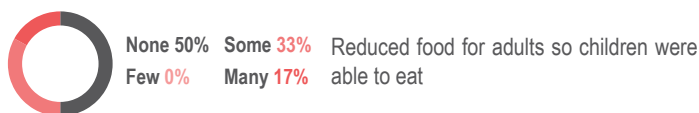
In **42%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Unable to reach (transport issues) 92% 
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 83% 
3. Access physically blocked 42% 



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100% 

#### Nutrition

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **100%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.


**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Treatment is too expensive 50% 
2. Too far or difficult to access 50% 

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **100%** and **75%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **75%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).


15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 83% 
2. Unfinished shelter (house) 17% 
3. No other shelter type reported



**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 92% 
2. Unable to afford rent 75% 
3. No insulation / heating 58% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 92% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 8% 
3. No other source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

46% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

50% 

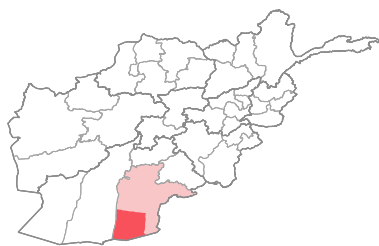
### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. Cash / Vouchers 71% 
3. No other assistance reported

In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**15 out of 87**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Drinking water	94%	-6%
2. Healthcare	88%	-2%
3. Education for children under 18	56%	-14%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	0%
COVID-19	88%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Earthquake	0%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **88%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	6%	0%	6%
Assaulted without a weapon	13%	0%	13%
Hindered to move freely	0%	6%	13%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	0%	6%	0%
None of the above	56%	44%	38%

In % of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	88%
2. Wells and water points	12%
3. No other areas reported	

#### Explosive hazards

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


1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.



## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods


Top 3 reported main sources of income in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Livestock 100% 
2. No other main source reported
- 3.

### Impact on farming

In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>




Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### Impact on livestock

In 75% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 88% 
2. COVID - 19 6% 
3. Locust / insects 6% 

### Impact on employment

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>



Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:

1. Too far/No transport services 94% 
2. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs) 6% 
3. No other barrier reported

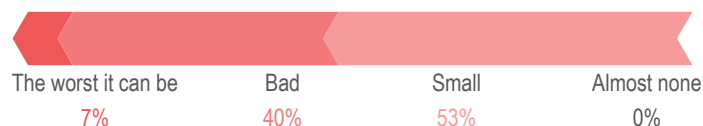
In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported an increase in the price of staple food in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

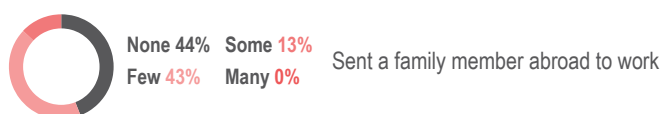
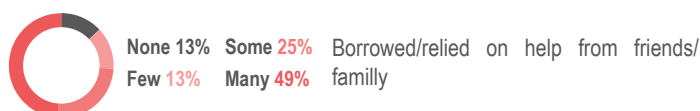
In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. No facility reported
- 2.

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Unable to reach (transport issues) 94% 
2. Facilities have been forcibly closed 6% 
3. Disruption of services (COVID) 6% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **100%** and **100%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **100%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

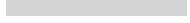
15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Emergency shelter 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.



**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Substandard accommodation 88% 
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 31% 
3. No insulation / heating 19% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 56% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 44% 
3. No other source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%


% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

97%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **38%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 297**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Seed or other agricultural input	83%	+21%
2. Food	54%	+46%
3. Livelihood support / employment	50%	-4%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

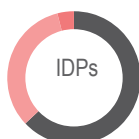
Active conflict or violence	33%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Locust / insects	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **46%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 63%  
Few 33%  
Some 4%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

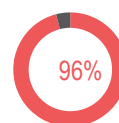
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	25%	0%	4%
Assaulted without a weapon	54%	0%	25%
Hindered to move freely	17%	29%	8%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	58%	0%	25%
None of the above	29%	71%	67%

In **22%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

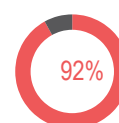
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **54%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Roads	100%
2. Areas away from settlement center	83%
3. No other areas reported	


#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods


**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
- 3.

#### Impact on farming

In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In **73%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>



**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>10</sup>

1. Too far/No transport services 88% 
2. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs) 12% 
3. No other barrier reported

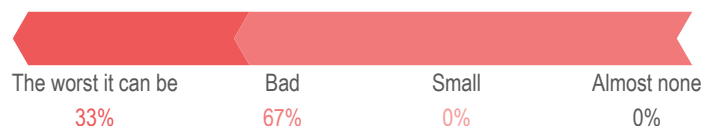
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

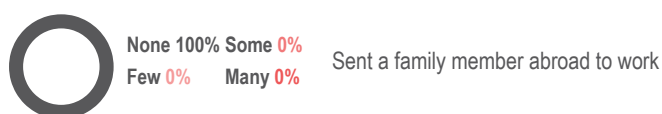
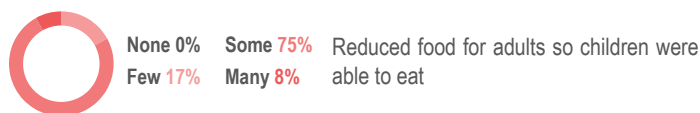
In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 91%
2. Private clinic 9%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 96%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 83%
3. Insufficient female medical staff 67%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **88%** and **75%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **63%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 86%
2. Unsafe to travel or be at school 14%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Overcrowding 92%
2. Substandard accommodation 92%
3. No private space for women / girls 75%

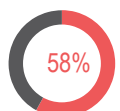
In **38%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **83%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 50%
2. Handpump (public) 50%
3. No other source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



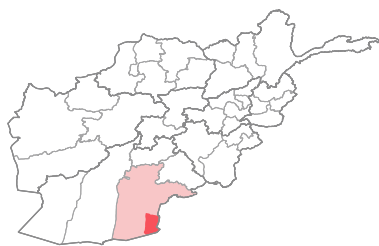
### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**18 out of 72**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Drinking water	90%	+28%
2. Seed or other agricultural input	65%	+36%
3. Healthcare	60%	-40%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

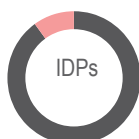
Active conflict or violence	95%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Locust / insects	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 90%  
Few 10%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 90%  
Few 5%  
Some 5%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	0%	0%	0%
None of the above	100%	100%	100%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. No areas reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods


**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Livestock 55% 
2. Farming 45% 
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>



**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Too far/No transport services 95% 
2. Roads are physically dangerous 5% 
3. No other barrier reported

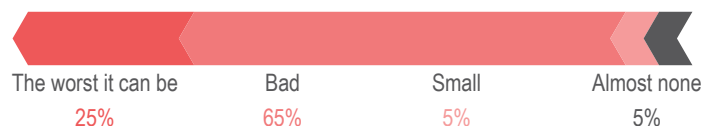
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

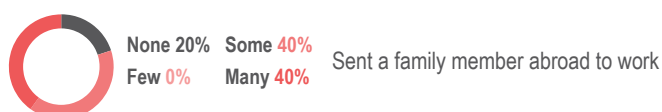
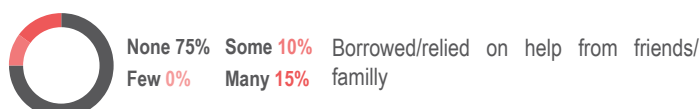
In **90%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Unable to reach (transport issues) 85% 
2. Insufficient female medical staff 65% 
3. Other 5% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100% 

#### Nutrition

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **95%** and **100%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **95%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).


15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.



**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100% 
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 95% 
3. Substandard accommodation 50% 

In **5%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 95% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 5% 
3. No other source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100% 


% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100% 

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **65%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions** as the most preferred means of obtaining information in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**15 out of 134**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	80%	+27%
2. Shelter / Housing	80%	+67%
3. Protection	80%	-7%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	33%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Locust / insects	0%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	47%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	80%	0%	20%
Hindered to move freely	0%	100%	27%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	80%	100%	80%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **47%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	93%
2. Roads	60%
3. Markets	60%

#### Explosive hazards

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) Three options maximum could be selected.

2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.

3) Multiple options could be selected.

4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.

5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

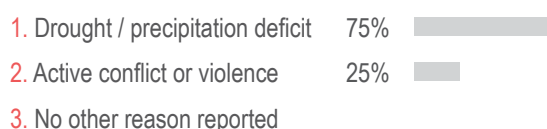
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

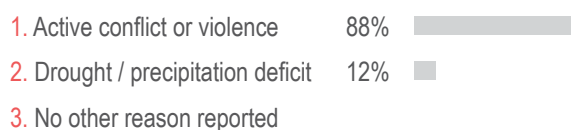
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

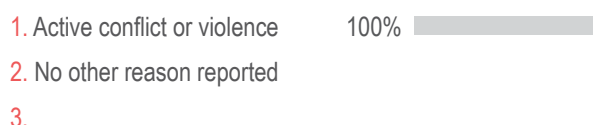
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

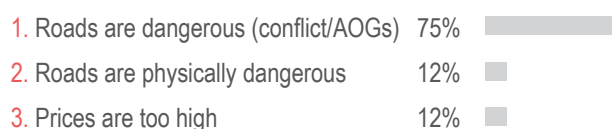
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



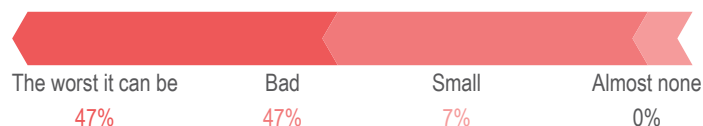
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

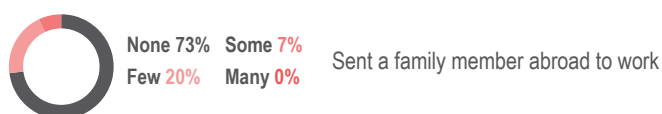
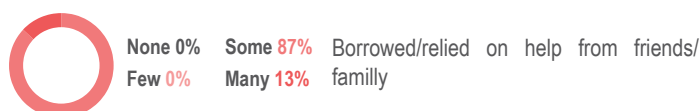
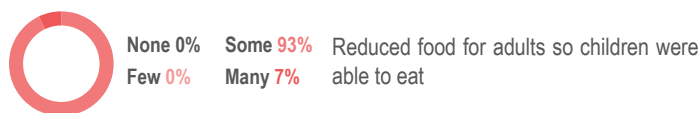
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **87%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

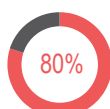
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Private clinic 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 100% 
2. Facilities have been forcibly closed 73% 
3. Insufficient female medical staff 60% 


% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **7%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **100%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No health worker available 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **100%** and **47%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **47%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Unsafe to travel or be at school 53% 
2. No school in the area 20% 

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).




15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.



17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 60% 
2. Collective center 20% 
3. Unfinished shelter (house) 13% 




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Unable to afford rent 67% 
2. No private space for women / girls 53% 
3. Overcrowding 53% 

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 33% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 33% 
3. Handpump (public) 20% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. Cash / Vouchers 75% 
3. Protection (In-kind) 62% 

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**28 out of 145**

### PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	100%	+100%
2. Healthcare	79%	-17%
3. Seed or other agricultural input	43%	+43%

### EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

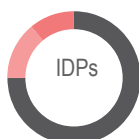
Active conflict or violence	96%
COVID-19	96%
Drought / precipitation deficit	79%
Flood / heavy rain	32%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 75%  
Few 14%  
Some 11%  
Many 0%



None 82%  
Few 14%  
Some 4%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	57%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	100%	100%	100%
Hindered to move freely	0%	100%	4%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	100%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Roads	100%
2. Areas away from settlement center	96%
3. Markets	89%

#### Explosive hazards

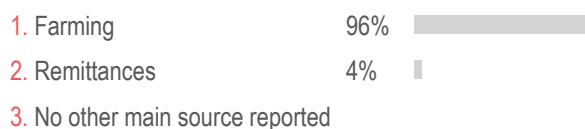
In **14%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

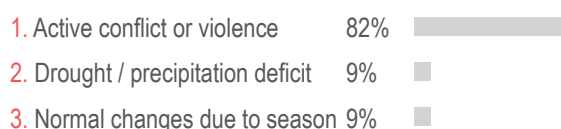
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **18%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

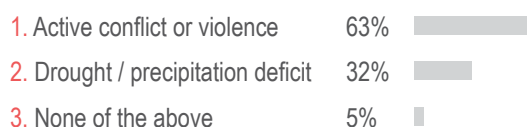
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **15%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

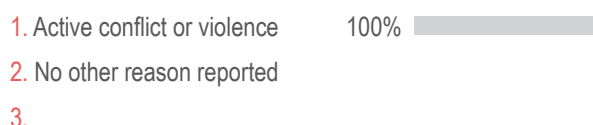
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:**

1. No barrier reported
- 2.
- 3.

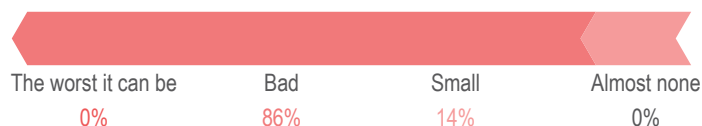
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

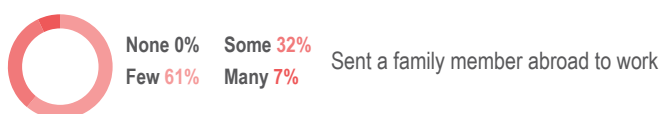
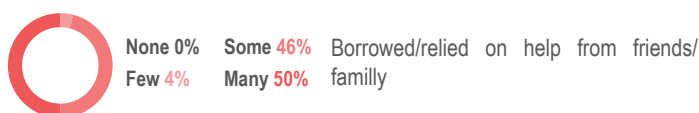
In **93%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **61%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public hospital 64%
2. Private hospital 36%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 96%
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 96%
3. Insufficient female medical staff 71%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **61%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **88%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 47%
2. Treatments are too expensive 40%

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **57%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Closed due to seasonal vacation 100%
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).  
 13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
 14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
 15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
 16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
 17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 79%
2. No private space for women / girls 68%
3. Substandard accommodation 54%

In **32%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **87%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 89%
2. Handpump (public) 7%
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 4%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**20 out of 100**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Protection	100%	+19%
2. Healthcare	80%	-6%
3. Food	70%	-25%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

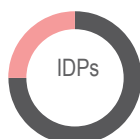
Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	65%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Earthquake	0%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **30%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 75%  
Few 25%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	5%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	95%	100%	100%
Hindered to move freely	90%	100%	85%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	90%	55%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

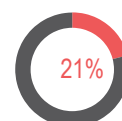
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Roads	100%
2. Markets	100%
3. Areas away from settlement center	95%

#### Explosive hazards

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods


**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Remittances 95% 
2. Formal or informal employment 5% 
3. No other main source reported

### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>10</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.
- 3.

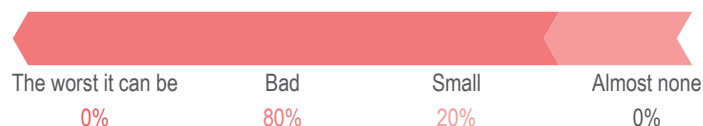
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

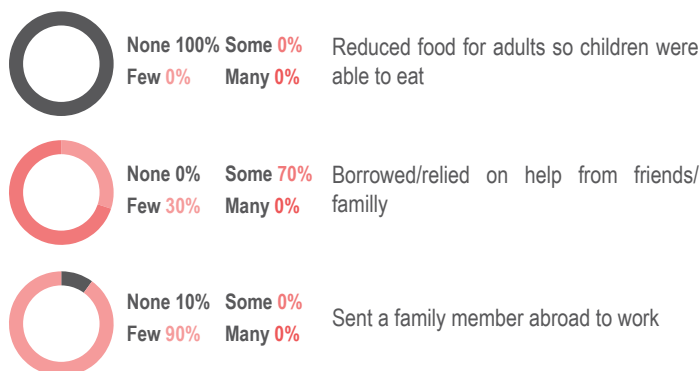
In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)





### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Private clinic 65% 
2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 25% 

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 100% 
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 100% 
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 90% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school respectively in **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0% of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.



**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 100% 
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100% 
3. Overcrowding 70% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (public) 75% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 25% 
3. No other source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

76%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

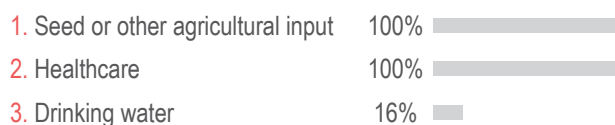
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication** as the most preferred means of obtaining information in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 117**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

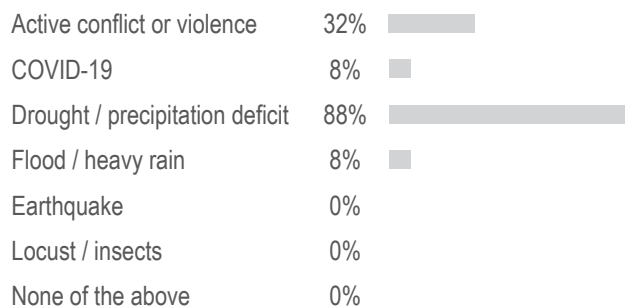


Change <sup>2</sup>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>3</sup>

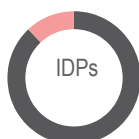


#### Displacement

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 88%  
Few 12%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) This district had not been assessed during the previous round.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	8%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	4%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	92%	48%	96%
None of the above	8%	44%	4%

In **88%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

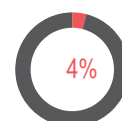
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls

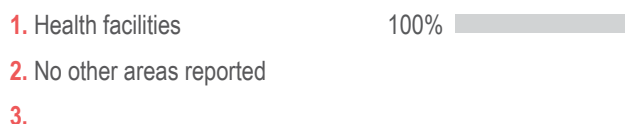


In **12%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>



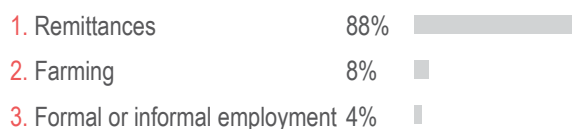
#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

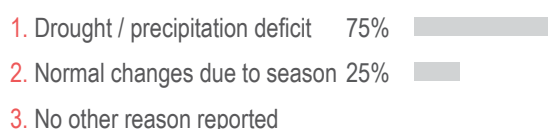
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

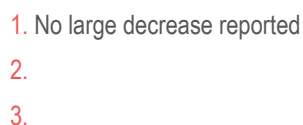
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

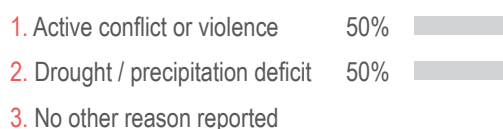
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. No barrier reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

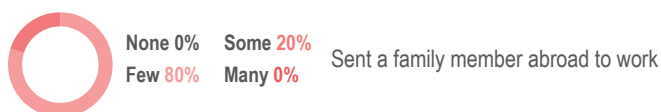
In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Private clinic 54%
2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 33%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 96%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 32%
3. Other 8%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **40%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Treatment is too expensive 50%
2. Too far or difficult to access 50%

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 88%
2. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 8%
3. Transitional shelter 4%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No shelter priority concern 76%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 24%
3. Overcrowding 4%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 92%
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 4%
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 4%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. Health (In-kind) 100%
3. No other assistance reported

In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**20 out of 86**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Hygiene and sanitation	95%	+45%
2. Food	55%	+15%
3. Shelter / Housing	40%	+30%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	95%
COVID-19	95%
Flood / heavy rain	50%
Drought / precipitation deficit	45%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	85%	100%	95%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	70%	55%	70%
None of the above	5%	0%	5%

In % of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Markets	100%
2. Areas away from settlement center	95%
3. Health facilities	60%

#### Explosive hazards

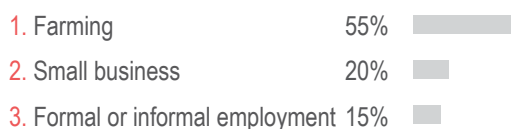
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

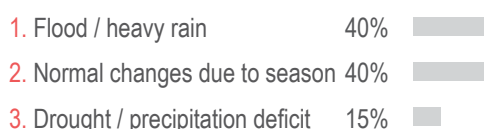
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **10%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

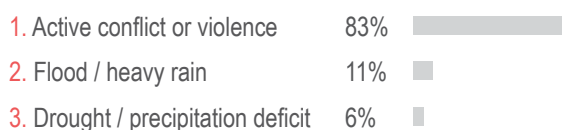
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

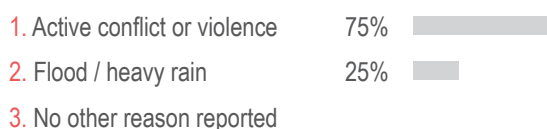
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

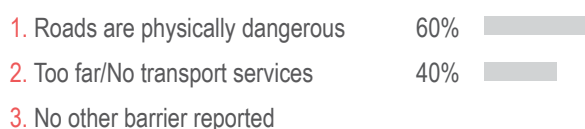
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



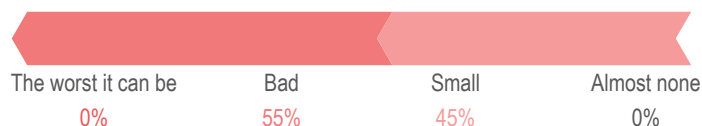
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

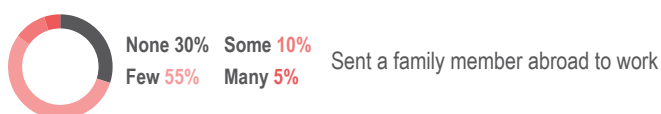
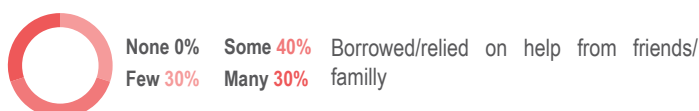
In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 100% 
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 100% 
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 100% 



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **30%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 67% 
2. No health worker available 33% 

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **15%** and **80%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **15%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 67% 
2. School is too far 33% 

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).




15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 85% 
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 10% 
3. Unfinished shelter (house) 5% 

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 90% 
2. Overcrowding 75% 
3. No private space for women / girls 60% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Surface water 75% 
2. Piped water (public) 25% 
3. No other source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:




% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 118**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	100%	+4%
2. Seed or other agricultural input	50%	-2%
3. Healthcare	46%	+22%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

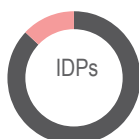
Active conflict or violence	75%
COVID-19	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	21%
Drought / precipitation deficit	12%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 87%  
Few 13%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

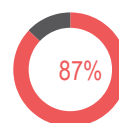
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	4%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	4%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	4%	0%	0%
None of the above	75%	92%	92%

In % of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

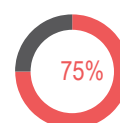
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Markets	58%
2. Areas away from settlement center	58%
3. Roads	42%

#### Explosive hazards

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



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Formal or informal employment	33%	<div></div>
2. Livestock	33%	<div></div>
3. Farming	25%	<div></div>

#### Impact on farming

In **29%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Heavy snow / avalanche	50%	<div></div>
2. Flood / heavy rain	28%	<div></div>
3. Normal changes due to season	22%	<div></div>

#### Impact on livestock

In **7%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Heavy snow / avalanche	100%	<div></div>
2. No other reason reported		
3.		

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Too far/No transport services	67%	<div></div>
2. Prices are too high	33%	<div></div>
3. No other barrier reported		

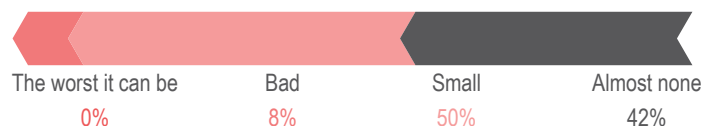
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

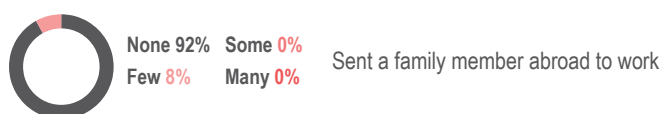
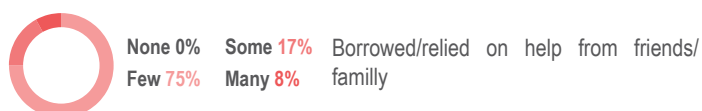
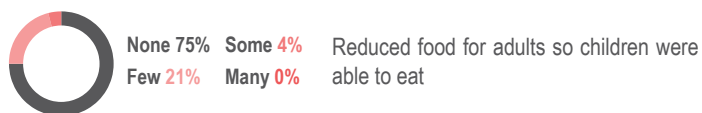
In **46%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **42%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100% 
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 75% 
3. Insufficient female medical staff 25% 



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **54%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **23%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 67% 
2. Services are not working 33% 

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **25%** and **33%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **17%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Closed due to seasonal vacation 67% 
2. No school in the area 17% 

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).



15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 62% 
2. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 38% 
3. No other shelter type reported




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 92% 
2. No private space for women / girls 75% 
3. Overcrowding 67% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **43%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

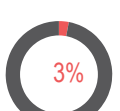
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Surface water 54% 
2. Piped water (public) 42% 
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 4% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **79%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 90**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Seed or other agricultural input	83%	0%
2. Food	62%	+20%
3. Livelihood support / employment	58%	+21%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

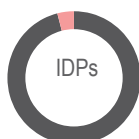
Active conflict or violence	96%
COVID-19	58%
Drought / precipitation deficit	46%
Locust / insects	4%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 96%  
Few 4%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	50%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	58%	0%	38%
Hindered to move freely	0%	54%	4%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	63%	58%	42%
None of the above	38%	42%	58%

In **5%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

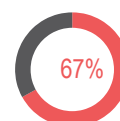
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **54%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center 100%
2. No other areas reported
- 3.

#### Explosive hazards

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

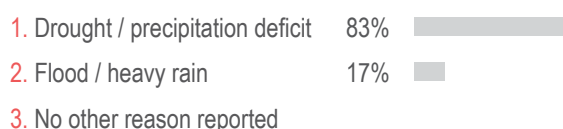
Top 3 reported main sources of income in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



### Impact on farming

In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

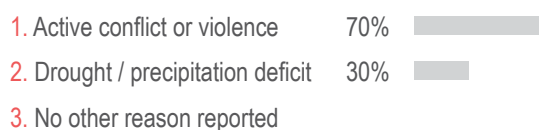
Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### Impact on livestock

In 75% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

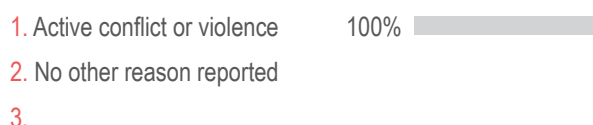
Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### Impact on employment

In 25% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

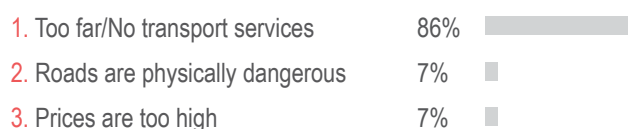
Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



## ACCESS TO MARKET

In 58% of assessed settlements, KIs reported most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:



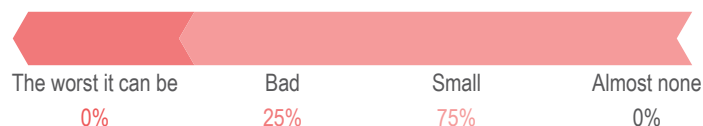
In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported an increase in the price of staple food in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

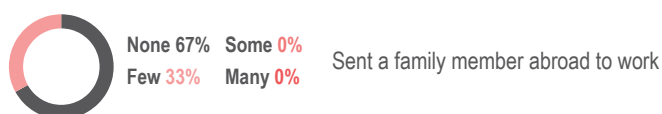
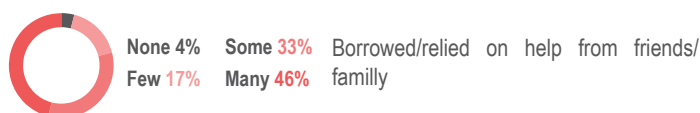
In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public hospital 57%
2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 43%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 92%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 83%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 62%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **42%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **0%** and **54%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0% of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 54%
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 46%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100%
2. Overcrowding 79%
3. Unable to afford construction / labour 71%

In **13%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 62%
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 38%
3. No other source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **29%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**30 out of 155**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Shelter / Housing	100%	+7%
2. Food	100%	0%
3. Livelihood support / employment	37%	+37%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

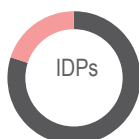
Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	10%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Flood / heavy rain	70%
Locust / insects	23%
Earthquake	10%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **77%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 80%  
Few 20%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 97%  
Few 3%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

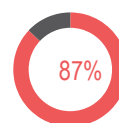
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	17%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	63%	0%	23%
Hindered to move freely	7%	97%	3%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	63%	3%	53%
None of the above	37%	0%	43%

In **7%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **23%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Markets	3%
3. No other areas reported	


#### Explosive hazards

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
- 3.

#### Impact on farming

In **57%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Flood / heavy rain 83% 
2. Locust / insects 13% 
3. Active conflict or violence 3% 

#### Impact on livestock

In **37%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 93% 
2. Flood / heavy rain 7% 
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on employment

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>



**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **30%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>10</sup>

1. Too far/No transport services 89% 
2. Roads are physically dangerous 11% 
3. No other barrier reported

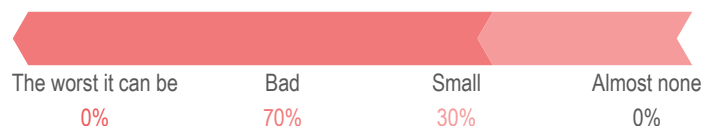
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

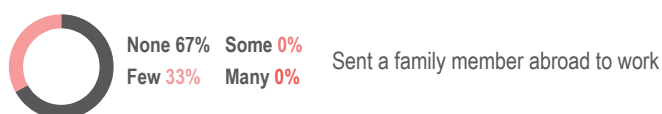
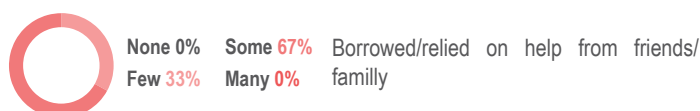
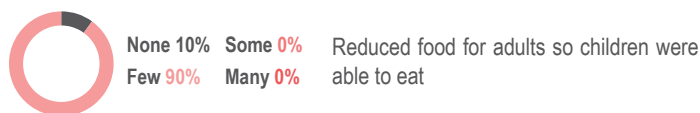
In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>





6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 50% 
2. Public hospital 50% 

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 97% 
2. Insufficient female medical staff 90% 
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 50% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100% 

#### Nutrition

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **13%** and **80%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **13%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. School is too far 75% 
2. No school in the area 25% 

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).


15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 100% 
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100% 
3. Unable to afford construction / labour 93% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Piped water (public) 43% 
2. Handpump (public) 40% 
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 13% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0% 


% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0% 

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **87%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 93**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Seed or other agricultural input	64%	+64%
2. Drinking water	48%	-27%
3. Healthcare	39%	-19%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

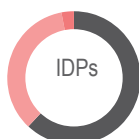
Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	100%
Flood / heavy rain	90%
Drought / precipitation deficit	68%
Heavy snow / avalanche	36%
Earthquake	3%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **74%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 62%  
Few 35%  
Some 3%  
Many 0%



None 97%  
Few 3%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

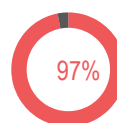
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	36%	0%	26%
Assaulted without a weapon	42%	0%	45%
Hindered to move freely	84%	45%	81%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	87%	7%	94%
None of the above	0%	10%	0%

In % of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **52%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **90%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Markets	93%
3. Roads	64%

#### Explosive hazards

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

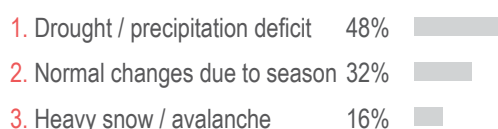
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **48%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

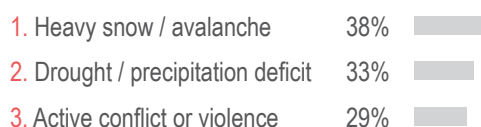
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **19%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

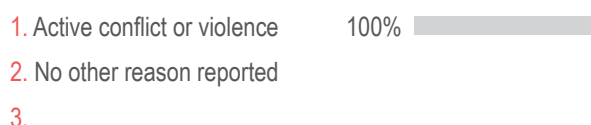
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

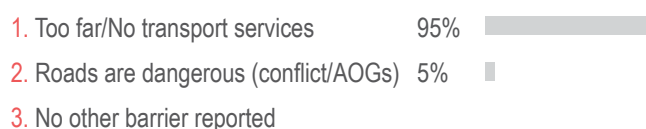
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **68%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



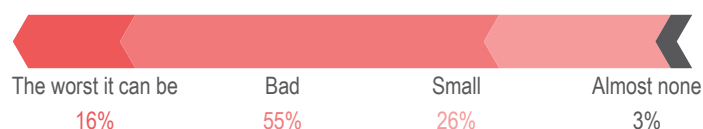
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

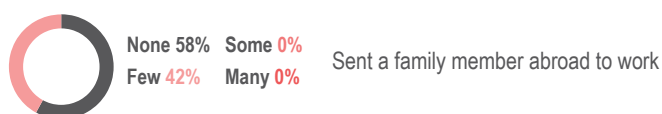
In **87%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **32%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 84% 
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 81% 
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 68% 



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100% 

#### Nutrition

In **77%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **22%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 80% 
2. Services are not working 20% 

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **19%** and **55%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **19%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).




15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 64% 
2. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 32% 
3. Unfinished shelter (house) 3% 




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 90% 
2. Substandard accommodation 68% 
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 52% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **77%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 52% 
2. Piped water (public) 26% 
3. Surface water 23% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

40% 

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. WASH (In-kind) 100% 
2. Food (In-kind) 100% 
3. No other assistance reported

In **48%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**18 out of 66**

### PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Seed or other agricultural input	84%	+1%
2. Healthcare	79%	+35%
3. Food	58%	+14%

### EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

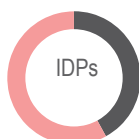
Active conflict or violence	95%
COVID-19	95%
Flood / heavy rain	63%
Drought / precipitation deficit	32%
Locust / insects	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In 5% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 42%  
Few 58%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	0%	0%	0%
None of the above	100%	100%	100%

In % of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

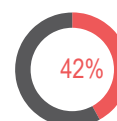
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In 5% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In 11% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center 100%
2. No other areas reported
- 3.

#### Explosive hazards

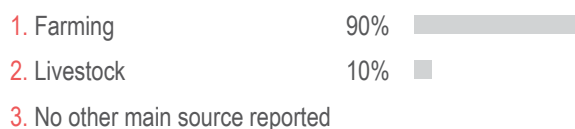
In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

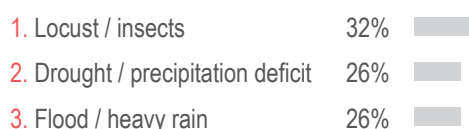
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **90%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

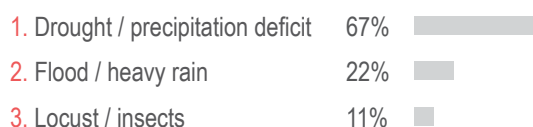
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **16%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

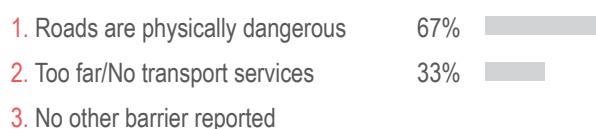
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **16%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



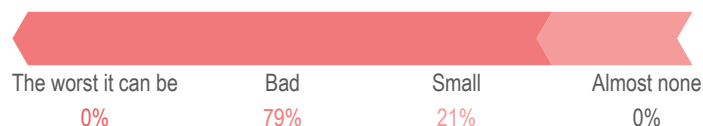
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

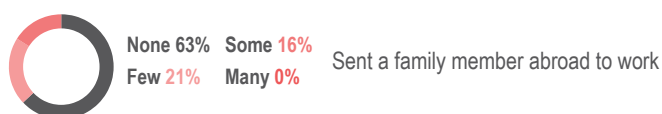
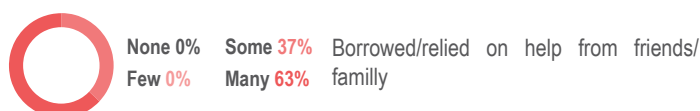
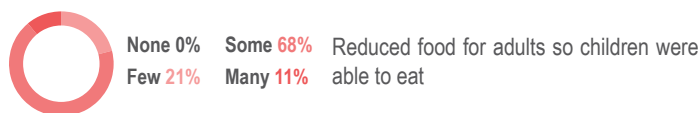
In **79%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **47%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 90% 
2. Private clinic 10% 

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Unable to reach (transport issues) 100% 
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 100% 
3. Insufficient female medical staff 53% 



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **21%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **75%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 67% 
2. Services are not working 33% 

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **37%** and **95%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **37%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. School is too far 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).


15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 95% 
2. No insulation / heating 95% 
3. Overcrowding 42% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **33%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Surface water 32% 
2. Handpump (public) 26% 
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 16% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

5%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

11%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **74%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **phone communications as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**16 out of 73**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	75%	-20%
2. Healthcare	56%	-2%
3. Drinking water	44%	+23%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

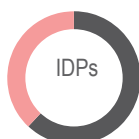
Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	88%
Drought / precipitation deficit	81%
Flood / heavy rain	12%
Locust / insects	6%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **19%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 62%  
Few 38%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 94%  
Few 6%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

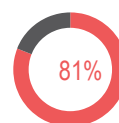
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	13%	0%	6%
Assaulted without a weapon	38%	0%	13%
Hindered to move freely	56%	38%	44%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	44%	31%	38%
None of the above	44%	56%	56%

In % of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Roads	57%
3. No other areas reported	

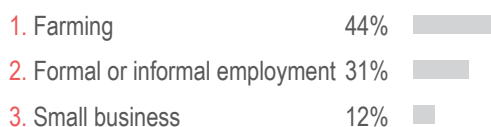
#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

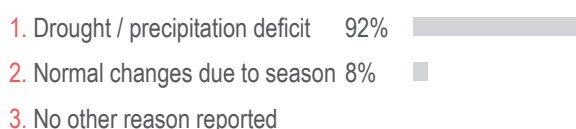
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **93%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

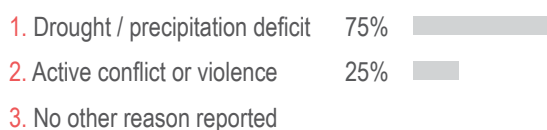
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **75%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

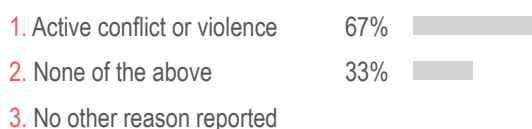
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **40%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

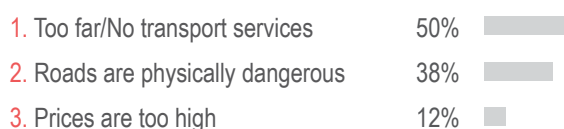
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



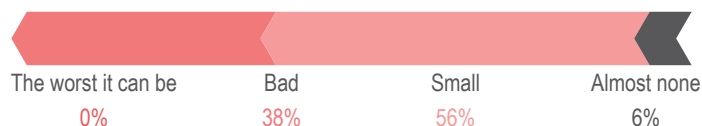
In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

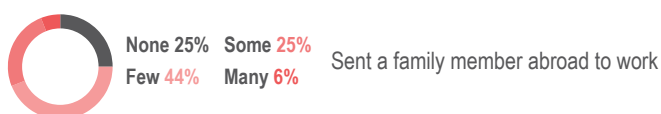
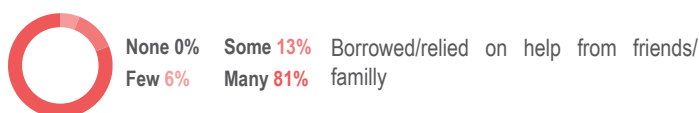
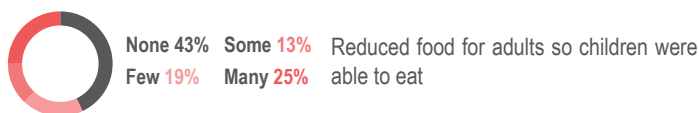
In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **56%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

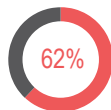
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 86%
2. Public hospital 14%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 81%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 81%
3. Access physically blocked 38%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **31%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **60%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Services are not working 67%
2. No health worker available 33%

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **56%** and **69%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **44%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Closed due to seasonal vacation 78%
2. Education is too expensive 11%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 81%
2. Unfinished shelter (house) 19%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 100%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100%
3. Overcrowding 44%

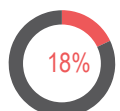
In **19%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **31%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 31%
2. Surface water 31%
3. Handpump (public) 25%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **56%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Protection (In-kind) 67%
2. Food (In-kind) 56%
3. Cash / Vouchers 44%

In **38%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**9 out of 31**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	89%	+56%
2. Seed or other agricultural input	44%	+33%
3. Drinking water	44%	-34%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

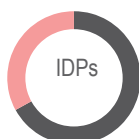
Active conflict or violence	89%
COVID-19	89%
Flood / heavy rain	89%
Drought / precipitation deficit	67%
Locust / insects	33%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 67%  
Few 33%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 56%  
Few 44%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

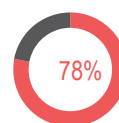
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	44%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	11%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	11%	11%	11%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	22%	0%	22%
None of the above	33%	89%	67%

In % of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

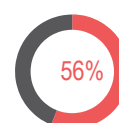
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **11%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **22%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center 100%
2. No other areas reported
- 3.

#### Explosive hazards

In **11%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming	33%	<div></div>
2. Livestock	33%	<div></div>
3. Small business	22%	<div></div>

### Impact on farming

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit	56%	<div></div>
2. Flood / heavy rain	44%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

### Impact on livestock

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit	67%	<div></div>
2. Active conflict or violence	33%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

### Impact on employment

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	75%	<div></div>
2. Flood / heavy rain	25%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **56%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Too far/No transport services	100%	<div></div>
2. No other barrier reported		
3. No other barrier reported		

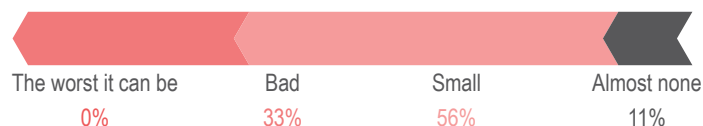
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

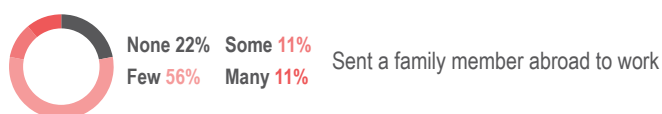
In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **78%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 67% 
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 67% 
3. Insufficient female medical staff 44% 


% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **100%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **0%** and **33%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).



15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 56% 
2. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 44% 
3. No other shelter type reported




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100% 
2. Substandard accommodation 78% 
3. Overcrowding 56% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **83%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 44% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 33% 
3. Surface water 22% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. WASH (In-kind) 75% 
2. Food (In-kind) 75% 
3. Cash / Vouchers 25% 

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**27 out of 74**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Healthcare	82%	-11%
2. Food	59%	0%
3. Protection	37%	+37%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Flood / heavy rain	100%
Locust / insects	0%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	7%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	7%	0%	0%
None of the above	89%	100%	100%

In % of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **37%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **48%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Markets	100%
2. No other areas reported	
3.	




#### Explosive hazards

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

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Formal or informal employment 59% 
2. Livestock 22% 
3. Small business 15% 

### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>




**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Too far/No transport services 72% 
2. Roads are physically dangerous 17% 
3. Prices are too high 11% 

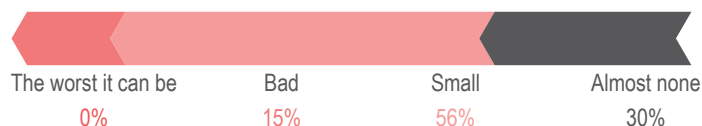
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

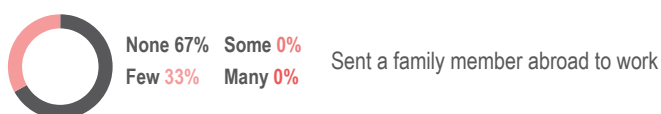
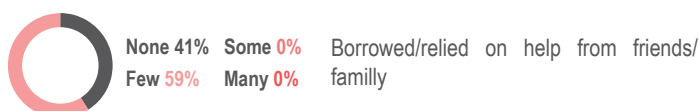
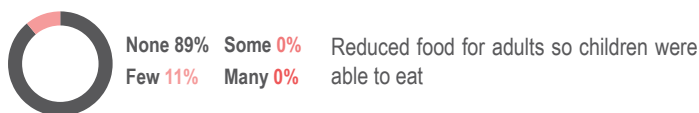
In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



- 6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **26%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 85%
2. Public hospital 15%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 93%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 59%
3. Medical staff refuse treatment 52%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **26%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **0%** and **56%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 93%
2. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 7%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 74%
2. Overcrowding 67%
3. No private space for women / girls 37%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

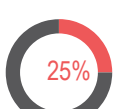
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Piped water (public) 74%
2. Surface water 18%
3. Handpump (pumped well) - private 4%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **37%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 50%
2. Shelter or NFI (In-kind) 40%
3. Cash / Vouchers 20%

In **70%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 104**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	100%	0%
2. Livelihood support / employment	83%	-17%
3. Healthcare	62%	+16%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	92%
COVID-19	8%
Drought / precipitation deficit	8%
Earthquake	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	0%	0%	0%
None of the above	96%	100%	100%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. No areas reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Explosive hazards

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



## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods


**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming 87% 
2. Livestock 13% 
3. No other main source reported

### Impact on farming

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### Impact on employment

In **40%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Too far/No transport services 100% 
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

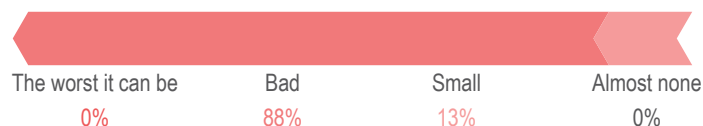
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

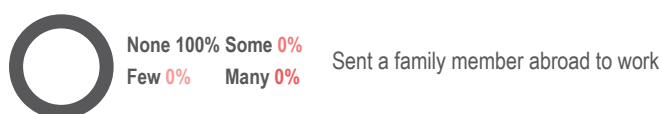
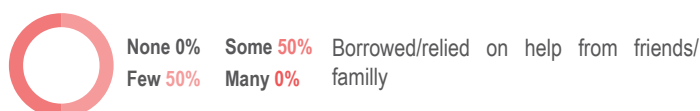
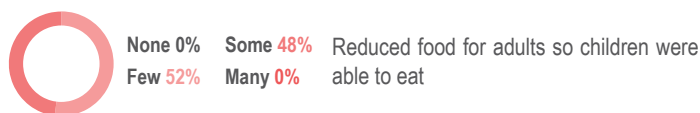
In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **75%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 96% 
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 58% 
3. Access physically blocked 54% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **29%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **57%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Services are not working 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **0%** and **54%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).



15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 67% 
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 33% 
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 62% 
2. Overcrowding 29% 
3. Unable to afford construction / labour 21% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Piped water (public) 75% 
2. Handpump (public) 12% 
3. Handpump (pumped well) - private 8% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. Health (In-kind) 8% 
3. No other assistance reported

In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **phone communications as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



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

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Drinking water	88%	-4%
2. Livelihood support / employment	84%	-14%
3. Healthcare	63%	-10%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

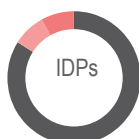
Active conflict or violence	12%
COVID-19	0%
Earthquake	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
None of the above	88%

#### Displacement

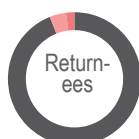
In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None **84%**  
Few **8%**  
Some **8%**  
Many **0%**



None **94%**  
Few **4%**  
Some **2%**  
Many **0%**



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	2%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	2%	2%	2%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	2%	2%	2%
None of the above	<b>98%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>98%</b>

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

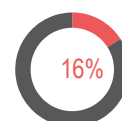
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. No areas reported
- 2.
- 3.

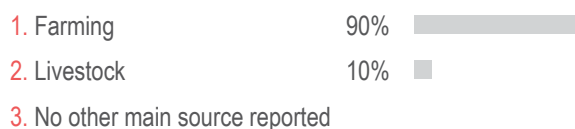
#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **98%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

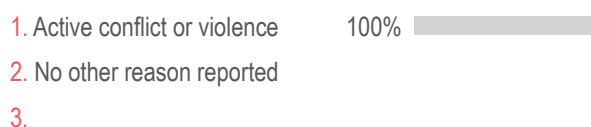
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **10%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

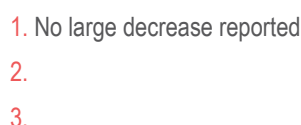
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

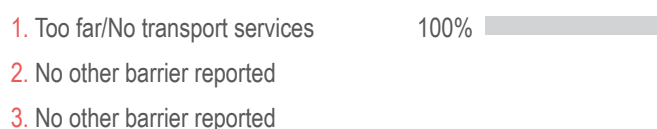
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **18%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



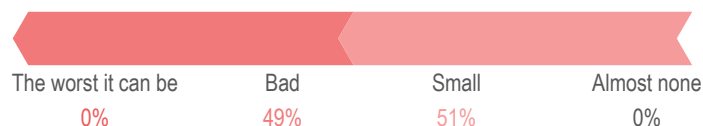
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

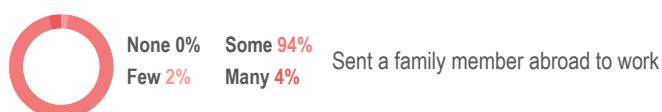
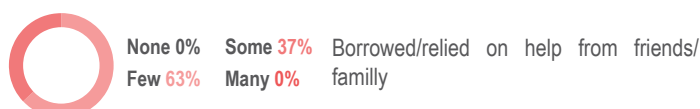
In **51%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **59%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

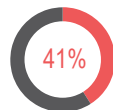
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Unable to reach (transport issues) 59% 
2. No health barrier 43% 
3. Access physically blocked 37% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **12%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **0%** and **65%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).



15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 98% 
2. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 2% 
3. No other shelter type reported



**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 80% 
2. No insulation / heating 71% 
3. Unable to afford construction / labour 65% 

In **29%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

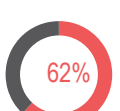
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 94% 
2. Surface water 6% 
3. No other source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **72%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **phone communications as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



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

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	90%	-5%
2. Drinking water	80%	+33%
3. Livelihood support / employment	72%	+17%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

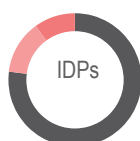
Active conflict or violence	23%
COVID-19	0%
Earthquake	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Locust / insects	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
None of the above	78%

#### Displacement

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None **77%**  
Few **13%**  
Some **10%**  
Many **0%**



None **100%**  
Few **0%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

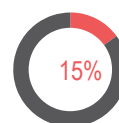
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	25%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	25%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	20%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	23%	0%	0%
None of the above	75%	100%	100%

In **%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Roads	77%
3. Markets	15%

#### Explosive hazards

In **30%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100%
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **28%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Too far/No transport services 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

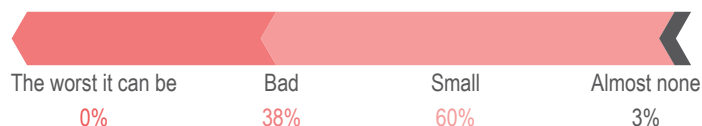
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

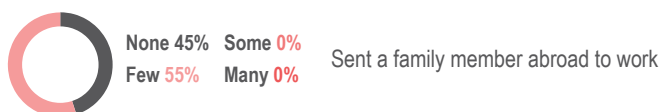
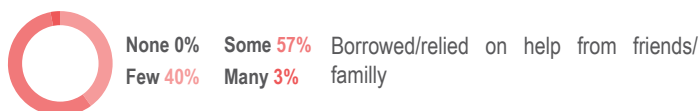
In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



- 6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100%
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. No health barrier 95%
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 2%
3. Insufficient female medical staff 2%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **65%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **0%** and **3%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

<sup>12</sup> Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

<sup>13</sup> In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

<sup>14</sup> Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

<sup>15</sup> Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

<sup>16</sup> A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

<sup>17</sup> In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 62%
2. Transitional shelter 38%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No shelter priority concern 82%
2. Substandard accommodation 15%
3. Unable to afford construction / labour 8%

In **8%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **18%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

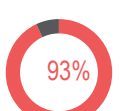
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (public) 40%
2. Handpump (pumped well) - private 32%
3. Water trucking / tankering 18%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **78%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. Education (In-kind) 13%
3. Health (In-kind) 3%

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **phone communications as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





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

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Drinking water	96%	-4%
2. Healthcare	94%	-6%
3. Education for children under 18	87%	-11%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

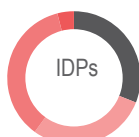
Active conflict or violence	40%
COVID-19	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%
Earthquake	0%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	60%

#### Displacement

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 31%  
Few 29%  
Some 36%  
Many 4%



None 62%  
Few 33%  
Some 5%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	2%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	100%	98%	100%
Hindered to move freely	100%	100%	100%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	100%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **6%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **98%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Roads	100%
2. Markets	98%
3. Areas away from settlement center	98%


#### Explosive hazards

In **71%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods



**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
- 3.

#### Impact on farming

In **47%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Normal changes due to season 55% 
2. Active conflict or violence 45% 
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>10</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

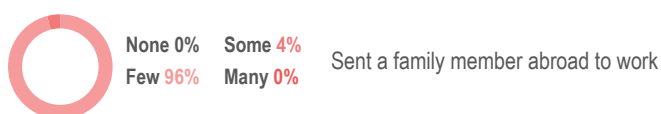
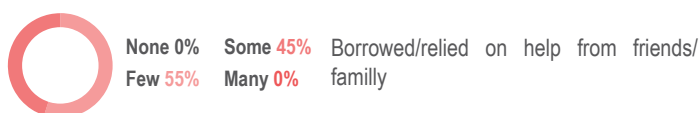
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **2%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 98% 
2. Public hospital 2% 

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 82% 
2. Insufficient female medical staff 73% 
3. Medical staff refuse treatment 51% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

#### Nutrition

In **98%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).


15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 100% 
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100% 
3. Substandard accommodation 91% 

In **24%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **77%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 73% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 22% 
3. Surface water 6% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

12%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

80%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **9%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Education (In-kind) 80% 
2. WASH (In-kind) 80% 
3. Food (In-kind) 60% 

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **phone communications as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



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

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Healthcare	92%	-8%
2. Livelihood support / employment	83%	+46%
3. Seed or other agricultural input	50%	+25%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	4%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Locust / insects	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **75%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 79%  
Few 21%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	88%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	92%	0%	79%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	96%	96%	96%
None of the above	4%	4%	4%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Markets	100%
2. Areas away from settlement center	100%
3. Roads	100%

#### Explosive hazards

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.



## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

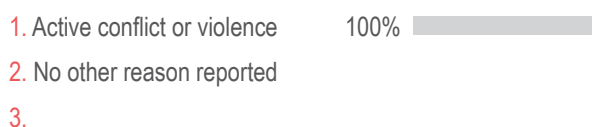
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

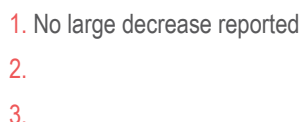
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

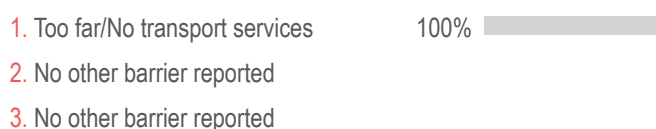
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



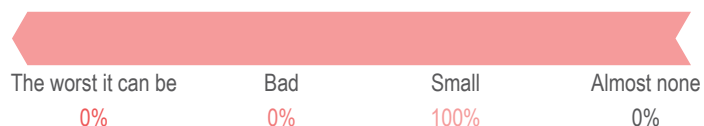
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

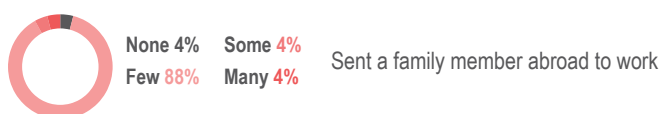
In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **21%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

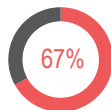
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 96% 
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 79% 
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 50% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school respectively in **0%** and **38%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).



15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 92% 
2. Transitional shelter 8% 
3. No other shelter type reported




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Substandard accommodation 100% 
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 54% 
3. No insulation / heating 25% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **75%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (public) 62% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 21% 
3. Piped water (public) 8% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **62%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**18 out of 59**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Livelihood support / employment	86%	+59%
2. Food	77%	+18%
3. Hygiene and sanitation	59%	-32%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

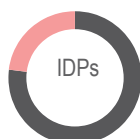
Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	9%
Earthquake	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%
Locust / insects	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None **77%**  
Few **23%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



None **73%**  
Few **27%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

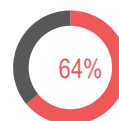
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	32%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	73%	0%	9%
Hindered to move freely	5%	0%	23%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	9%	100%
None of the above	0%	77%	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. No areas reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Explosive hazards

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

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

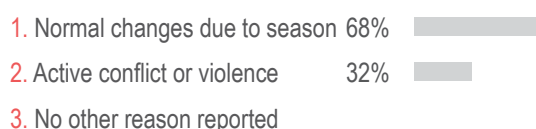
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



### Impact on farming

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

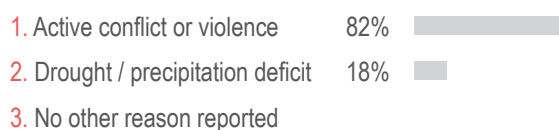
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### Impact on livestock

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

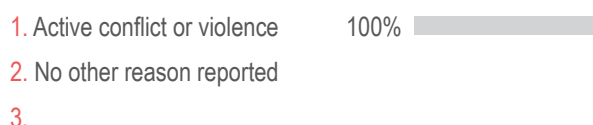
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### Impact on employment

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>10</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.
- 3.

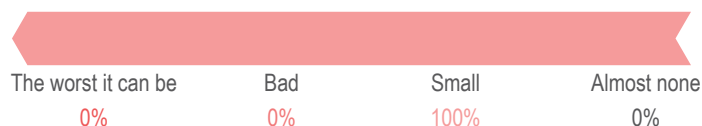
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

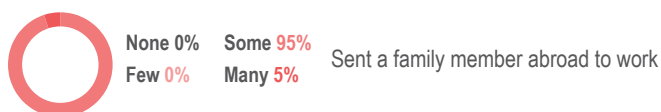
In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

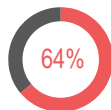
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100% 
2. Insufficient female medical staff 77% 
3. Medical staff refuse treatment 18% 



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **45%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **70%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.


**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 57% 
2. Services are not working 43% 

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **5%** and **9%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Closed due to seasonal vacation 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).



15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 96% 
2. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 4% 
3. No other shelter type reported




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 68% 
2. Substandard accommodation 54% 
3. Unable to afford construction / labour 50% 

In **14%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **68%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (public) 77% 
2. Handpump (pumped well) - private 18% 
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 4% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. Health (In-kind) 5% 
3. No other assistance reported

In **41%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**33 out of 111**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Seed or other agricultural input	76%	-24%
2. Shelter / Housing	68%	-32%
3. Food	59%	-35%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

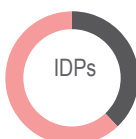
Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	24%
Flood / heavy rain	100%
Drought / precipitation deficit	91%
Heavy snow / avalanche	15%
Locust / insects	6%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

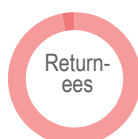
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 38%  
Few 62%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 0%  
Few 97%  
Some 3%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

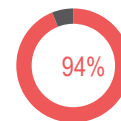
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	24%	6%	12%
Assaulted without a weapon	91%	9%	88%
Hindered to move freely	100%	100%	100%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	74%	97%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **91%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	97%
2. Roads	91%
3. Health facilities	62%

#### Explosive hazards

In **74%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming	91%	<div></div>
2. Small business	6%	<div></div>
3. Remittances	3%	<div></div>

#### Impact on farming

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Normal changes due to season	39%	<div></div>
2. Drought / precipitation deficit	32%	<div></div>
3. Active conflict or violence	29%	<div></div>

#### Impact on livestock

In **30%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit	60%	<div></div>
2. Active conflict or violence	40%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

#### Impact on employment

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	97%	<div></div>
2. Drought / precipitation deficit	3%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **18%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>10</sup>

1. Too far/No transport services	67%	<div></div>
2. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs)	17%	<div></div>
3. Roads are physically dangerous	17%	<div></div>

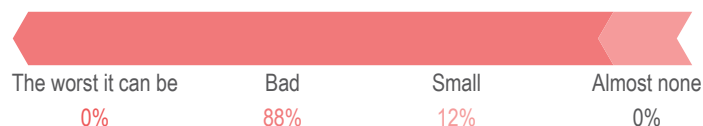
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

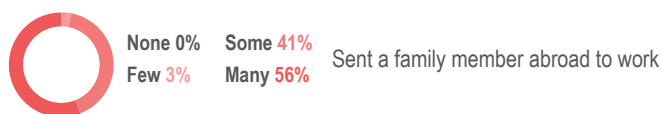
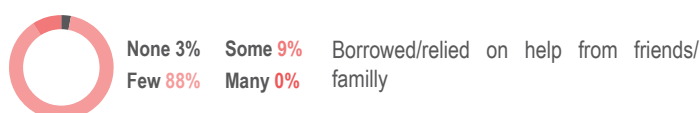
In **82%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>




6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100% 
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 76% 
3. Insufficient female medical staff 65% 



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **65%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **18%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Medicine is not available 50% 
2. Services are not working 25% 

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **0%** and **35%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.



**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.




12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).  
13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 97% 
2. Transitional shelter 3% 
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No private space for women / girls 91% 
2. Overcrowding 88% 
3. Unable to afford construction / labour 82% 

In **9%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (public) 71% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 21% 
3. Surface water 6% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:






% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Cash / Vouchers 100% 
2. Food (In-kind) 97% 
3. Protection (In-kind) 81% 

In **79%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**33 out of 180**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	92%	+19%
2. Drinking water	70%	+5%
3. Healthcare	65%	+30%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

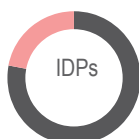
Active conflict or violence	97%
COVID-19	87%
Flood / heavy rain	86%
Drought / precipitation deficit	86%
Earthquake	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **68%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 78%  
Few 22%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	51%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	51%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	51%	46%	46%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	51%	0%	0%
None of the above	43%	46%	49%

In **4%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

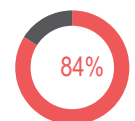
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **32%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **49%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Markets	100%
3. Health facilities	100%

#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

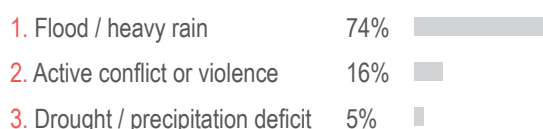
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

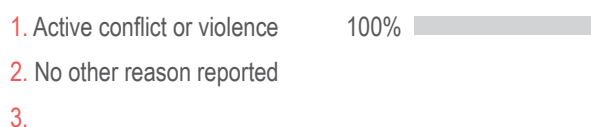
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

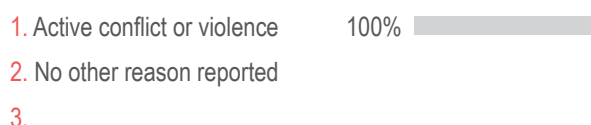
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

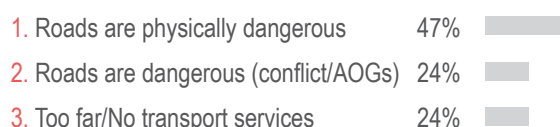
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



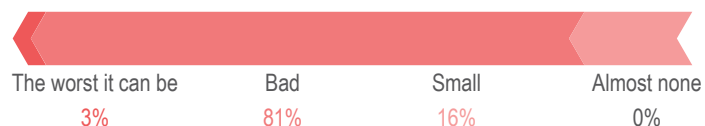
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

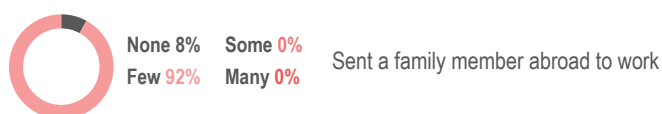
In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **24%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 92% 
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 65% 
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 60% 



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **57%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Services are not working 60% 
2. Too far or difficult to access 40% 

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **5%** and **95%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **5%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).




15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 86% 
2. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 8% 
3. Transitional shelter 5% 

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100% 
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 81% 
3. Substandard accommodation 57% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **94%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

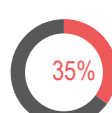
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Surface water 35% 
2. Handpump (public) 27% 
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 19% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:






% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **27%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 90% 
2. Shelter or NFI (In-kind) 20% 
3. Do not know / want to answer 10% 

In **57%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 118**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Healthcare	83%	-17%
2. Protection	79%	+42%
3. Livelihood support / employment	75%	-21%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	21%
Flood / heavy rain	79%
Drought / precipitation deficit	4%
Earthquake	0%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	75%	0%	17%
Assaulted without a weapon	75%	4%	79%
Hindered to move freely	38%	4%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	33%	25%	63%
None of the above	4%	13%	4%

In **%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **71%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Markets	100%
2. Roads	33%
3. Health facilities	33%

#### Explosive hazards

In **63%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.



## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Livestock	62%	<div></div>
2. Farming	38%	<div></div>
3. No other main source reported		

### Impact on farming

In **16%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit	38%	<div></div>
2. Flood / heavy rain	38%	<div></div>
3. Do not know / want to answer	15%	<div></div>

### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Do not know / want to answer	38%	<div></div>
2. Drought / precipitation deficit	23%	<div></div>
3. Flood / heavy rain	23%	<div></div>

### Impact on employment

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	90%	<div></div>
2. Do not know / want to answer	10%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **54%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Too far/No transport services	69%	<div></div>
2. Roads are physically dangerous	31%	<div></div>
3. No other barrier reported		

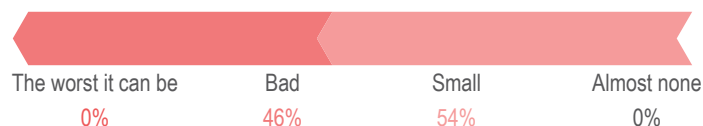
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

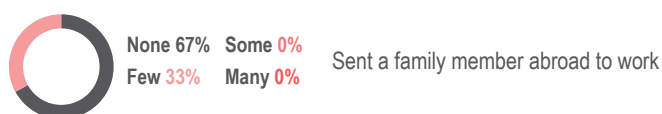
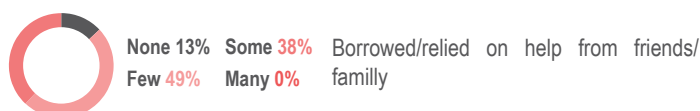
In **88%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **63%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 92% 
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 67% 
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 54% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100% 

#### Nutrition

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **69%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.


**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Services are not working 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **29%** and **21%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **21%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Child has to earn money instead 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).



15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 96% 
2. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 4% 
3. No other shelter type reported


**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100% 
2. No insulation / heating 67% 
3. Overcrowding 54% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **67%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 100% 
2. No other source reported
- 3.

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

38% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

87% 

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **71%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**35 out of 169**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Livelihood support / employment	97%	-3%
2. Protection	89%	+9%
3. Healthcare	63%	-8%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

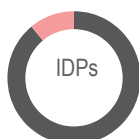
Active conflict or violence	23%
COVID-19	0%
Earthquake	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%
None of the above	77%

#### Displacement

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 89%  
Few 11%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	3%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	40%	0%	34%
None of the above	60%	100%	31%

In % of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **40%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **46%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	94%
2. Roads	31%
3. Markets	12%

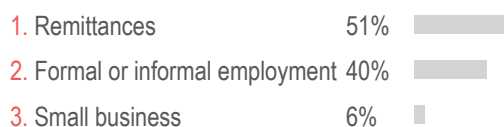
#### Explosive hazards

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

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100%
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### Impact on employment

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100%
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:**

1. No barrier reported
- 2.
- 3.

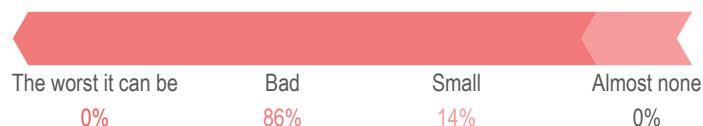
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

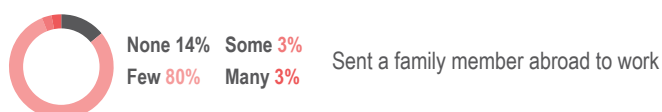
In **51%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



- 6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

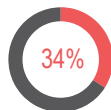
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 89% 
2. Public hospital 11% 

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100% 
2. Insufficient female medical staff 77% 
3. Medical staff refuse treatment 23% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0% of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).


15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 100% 
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 89% 
3. Overcrowding 37% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (public) 43% 
2. Handpump (pumped well) - private 26% 
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 17% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **54%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**15 out of 68**

## ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	87%	-6%
2. Livelihood support / employment	73%	-20%
3. Drinking water	33%	+13%

## ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

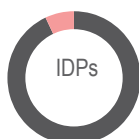
Active conflict or violence	20%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%
Locust / insects	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
None of the above	80%

### Displacement

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 93%  
Few 7%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

## 🛡️ PROTECTION

### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	20%	0%	7%
Assaulted without a weapon	33%	0%	53%
Hindered to move freely	7%	67%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	47%	0%	67%
None of the above	40%	33%	33%

In **8%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

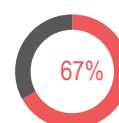
### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Markets	93%
3. Roads	87%

### Explosive hazards

In **7%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100%
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Too far/No transport services 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

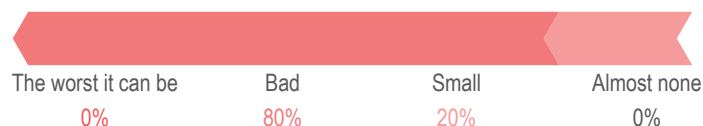
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

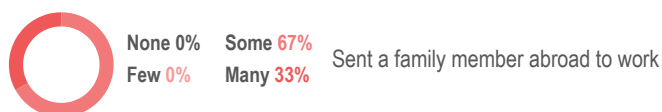
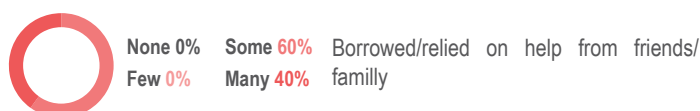
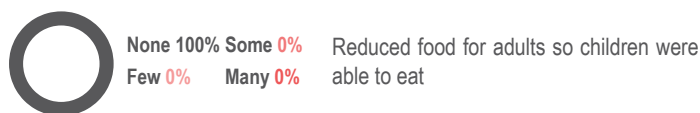
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

## ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




### Health

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

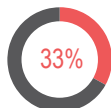
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 53% 
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 47% 
3. No health barrier 40% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### Nutrition

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **20%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.


**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Services are not working 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **100%** and **53%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **53%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Closed due to seasonal vacation 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).


15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

## SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 73% 
2. Overcrowding 67% 
3. No private space for women / girls 60% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

## WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Piped water (public) 53% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 27% 
3. Handpump (pumped well) - private 20% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



## ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**32 out of 168**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Livelihood support / employment	100%	+16%
2. Shelter / Housing	81%	+81%
3. Food	75%	+28%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

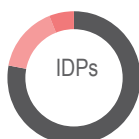
Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	0%
Flood / heavy rain	6%
Drought / precipitation deficit	0%
Locust / insects	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **69%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None **78%**  
Few **16%**  
Some **6%**  
Many **0%**



None **97%**  
Few **3%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	19%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	56%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	97%	0%	3%
None of the above	3%	100%	97%

In **%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

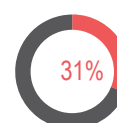
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Roads	100%
3. Markets	97%

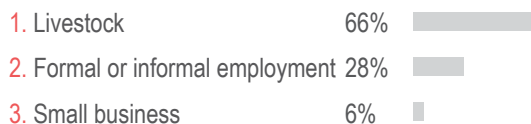
#### Explosive hazards

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

Top 3 reported main sources of income in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



### Impact on farming

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### Impact on livestock

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100%
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### Impact on employment

In 16% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100%
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In 6% of assessed settlements, KIs reported most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:

1. Too far/No transport services 50%
2. Prices are too high 50%
3. No other barrier reported

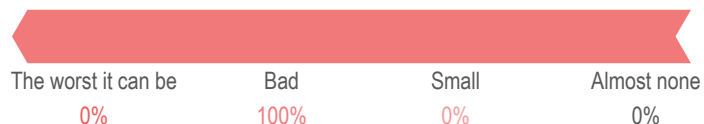
In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported an increase in the price of staple food in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

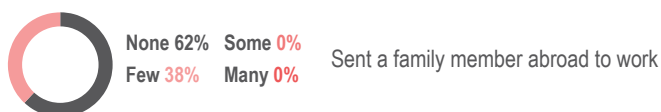
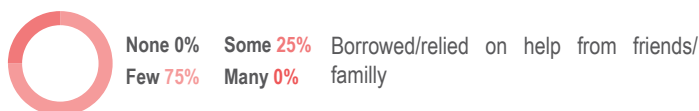
In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



- 6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

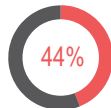
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 64%
2. Public hospital 19%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. No health barrier 56%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 44%
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 44%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0% of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).  
 13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
 14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
 15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
 16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
 17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Overcrowding 100%
2. No private space for women / girls 100%
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 97%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 100%
2. No other source reported
- 3.

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **34%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **phone communications as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**40 out of 207**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Drinking water	88%	+86%
2. Food	62%	+25%
3. Healthcare	55%	+23%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

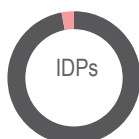
Active conflict or violence	53%
COVID-19	68%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Earthquake	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **65%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 97%  
Few 3%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

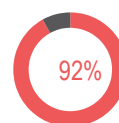
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	43%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	68%	0%	5%
Hindered to move freely	48%	50%	20%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	85%	10%	18%
None of the above	0%	30%	28%

In **63%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **80%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Health facilities	84%
3. Roads	12%

#### Explosive hazards

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods


**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Remittances 90% 
2. Formal or informal employment 10% 
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In **71%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>



**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In **49%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>




**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. COVID - 19 54% 
2. Active conflict or violence 46% 
3. No other reason reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **63%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Roads are physically dangerous 52% 
2. Too far/No transport services 28% 
3. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs) 12% 

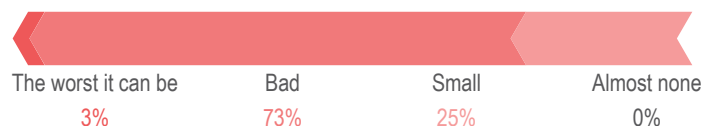
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

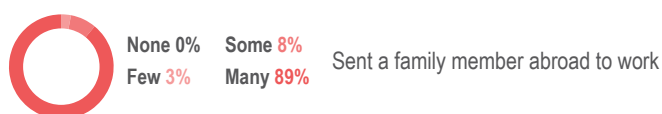
In **70%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 82%
2. Public hospital 18%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 82%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 62%
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 55%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **6%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Services are not working 100%
2. No other barrier reported

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **95%** and **90%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. **In 88% of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school.**

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Closed due to seasonal vacation 84%
2. No school in the area 10%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 68%
2. Transitional shelter 30%
3. Unfinished shelter (house) 2%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 75%
2. Overcrowding 68%
3. No private space for women / girls 68%

In **5%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired.**

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 35%
2. Handpump (public) 22%
3. Handpump (pumped well) - private 18%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **85%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**28 out of 136**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	96%	-1%
2. Livelihood support / employment	86%	+12%
3. Seed or other agricultural input	39%	-26%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	21%
COVID-19	4%
Drought / precipitation deficit	86%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Locust / insects	0%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	7%

#### Displacement

In **19%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

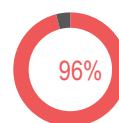
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	4%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	14%	0%	4%
Hindered to move freely	11%	4%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	29%	0%	0%
None of the above	68%	96%	96%

In % of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

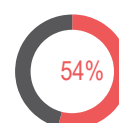
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **18%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Markets	20%
3. Health facilities	20%

#### Explosive hazards

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

1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Remittances	46%	<div></div>
2. Livestock	36%	<div></div>
3. Farming	11%	<div></div>

#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit	100%	<div></div>
2. No other reason reported		
3.		

#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported	
2.	
3.	

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
2. No other reason reported		
3.		

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **29%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs)	38%	<div></div>
2. Too far/No transport services	38%	<div></div>
3. Roads are physically dangerous	25%	<div></div>

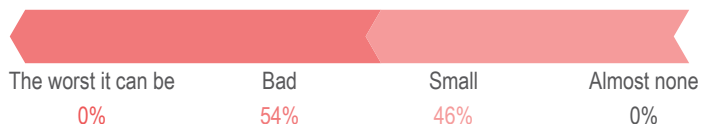
In **89%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

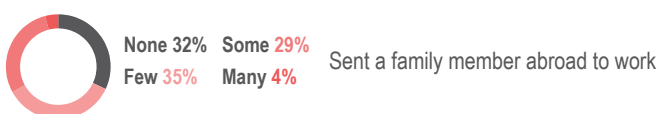
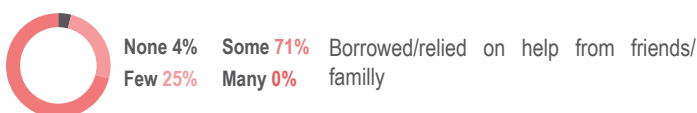
In **68%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **36%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 78%
2. Public hospital 22%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 89%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 86%
3. Insufficient female medical staff 39%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **61%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **59%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Services are not working 60%
2. Too far or difficult to access 40%

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **0%** and **21%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0% of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 96%
2. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 4%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No shelter priority concern 79%
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 18%
3. No insulation / heating 18%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

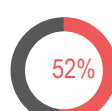
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Surface water 50%
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 36%
3. Handpump (pumped well) - private 7%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **93%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**25 out of 112**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Education for children under 18	100%	+4%
2. Healthcare	92%	+60%
3. Livelihood support / employment	56%	-8%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

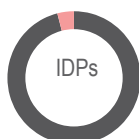
Active conflict or violence	92%
COVID-19	64%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Earthquake	0%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **12%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None **96%**  
Few **4%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



None **100%**  
Few **0%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

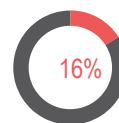
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	16%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	28%	0%	4%
Hindered to move freely	48%	24%	16%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	68%	0%	84%
None of the above	4%	32%	0%

In **50%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **40%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **36%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Markets	89%
3. Health facilities	22%

#### Explosive hazards

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

Top 3 reported main sources of income in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Remittances	64%	<div></div>
2. Small business	28%	<div></div>
3. Livestock	8%	<div></div>

#### Impact on farming

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100%
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 75%
2. COVID - 19 12%
3. Drought / precipitation deficit 12%

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:

1. No barrier reported
- 2.
- 3.

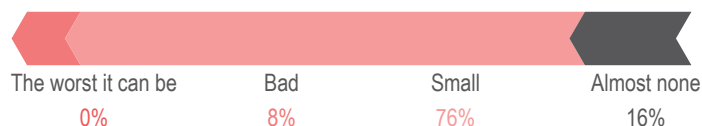
In 76% of assessed settlements, KIs reported an increase in the price of staple food in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

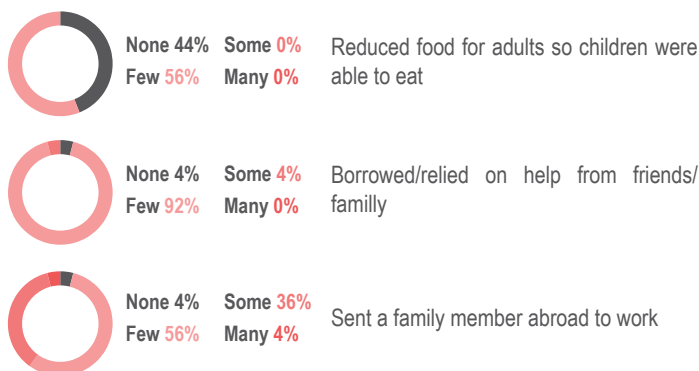
In 4% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>




- 6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **12%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

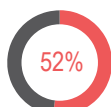
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 80% 
2. Insufficient female medical staff 72% 
3. Access physically blocked 28% 


% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **84%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **5%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **52%** and **24%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **20%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Closed due to seasonal vacation 92% 
2. Services are not functioning well 8% 

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).




15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.



17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 60% 
2. Transitional shelter 36% 
3. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 4% 


**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Overcrowding 88% 
2. No private space for women / girls 84% 
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 32% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 100% 
2. No other source reported
- 3.

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **64%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**36 out of 173**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Livelihood support / employment	83%	+16%
2. Protection	67%	-19%
3. Seed or other agricultural input	58%	+22%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	78%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	92%
Heavy snow / avalanche	3%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	3%

#### Displacement

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

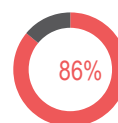
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	8%	3%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	19%	3%	0%
Hindered to move freely	25%	11%	11%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	28%	0%	0%
None of the above	44%	72%	86%

In **9%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **19%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **39%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Roads	93%
2. Areas away from settlement center	86%
3. Markets	14%

#### Explosive hazards

In **39%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) Three options maximum could be selected.

2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.

3) Multiple options could be selected.

4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.

5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Remittances	42%	<div></div>
2. Farming	36%	<div></div>
3. Livestock	22%	<div></div>

#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 50%
2. Drought / precipitation deficit 50%
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100%
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Too far/No transport services 67%
2. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs) 33%
3. No other barrier reported

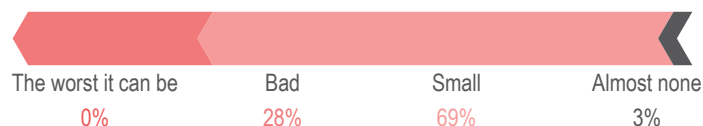
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

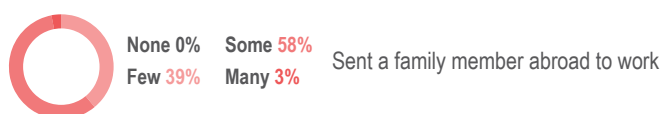
In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **11%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public hospital 84%
2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 12%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 81%
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 50%
3. Insufficient female medical staff 33%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **100%** and **64%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **64%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Closed due to seasonal vacation 100%
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No shelter priority concern 69%
2. No private space for women / girls 28%
3. Overcrowding 25%

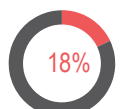
In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

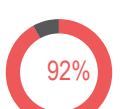
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 47%
2. Handpump (pumped well) - private 25%
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 17%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **22%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**42 out of 111**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Livelihood support / employment	81%	+7%
2. Seed or other agricultural input	76%	-3%
3. Healthcare	48%	-22%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

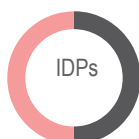
Active conflict or violence	93%
COVID-19	7%
Flood / heavy rain	33%
Drought / precipitation deficit	33%
Locust / insects	19%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **24%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 50%  
Few 50%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 90%  
Few 10%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

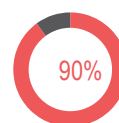
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	24%	12%	2%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	38%	0%	0%
None of the above	52%	88%	95%

In **28%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

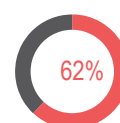
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **71%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **12%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Markets	80%
2. Roads	80%
3. Health facilities	80%

#### Explosive hazards




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



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods




**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Formal or informal employment 40% 
2. Farming 36% 
3. Small business 17% 

#### Impact on farming

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 72% 
2. Locust / insects 22% 
3. Flood / heavy rain 3% 

#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>




**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>




**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 90% 
2. Drought / precipitation deficit 6% 
3. COVID - 19 3% 

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Roads are physically dangerous 43% 
2. Too far/No transport services 43% 
3. Prices are too high 14% 

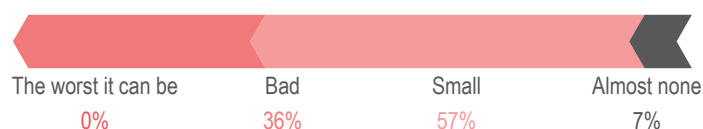
In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

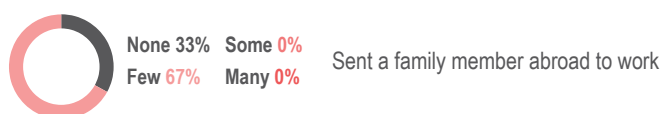
In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **7%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 82%
2. Private clinic 18%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 95%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 74%
3. Medical staff refuse treatment 33%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **69%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **14%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 75%
2. Transportation is too expensive 25%

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **0%** and **19%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).  
13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 83%
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 79%
3. No private space for women / girls 60%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **33%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (public) 50%
2. Handpump (pumped well) - private 45%
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 2%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **88%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 95%
2. Cash / Vouchers 57%
3. Education (In-kind) 40%

In **62%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**27 out of 104**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	78%	0%
2. Healthcare	63%	-4%
3. Drinking water	41%	-7%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

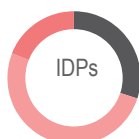
Active conflict or violence	96%
COVID-19	82%
Flood / heavy rain	37%
Drought / precipitation deficit	22%
Locust / insects	11%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **11%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 30%  
Few **51%**  
Some **19%**  
Many **0%**



None 93%  
Few **7%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	19%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	11%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	37%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	48%	0%	0%
None of the above	30%	37%	70%

In **%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

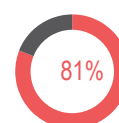
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **52%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	86%
2. Markets	14%
3. Health facilities	14%

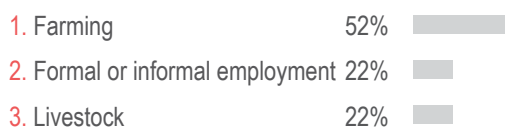
#### Explosive hazards

In **48%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

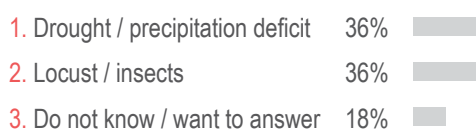
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

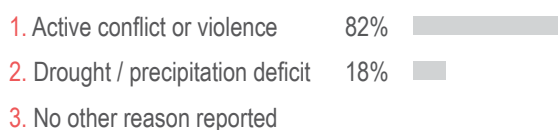
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **40%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

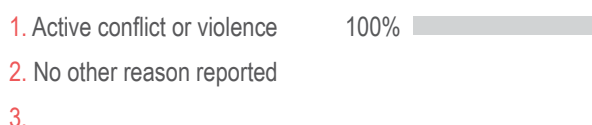
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

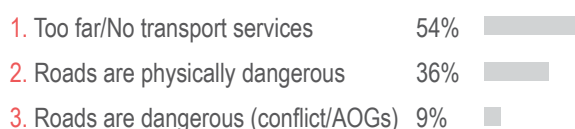
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **41%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



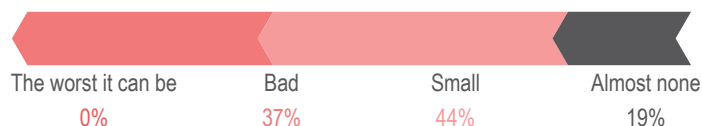
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

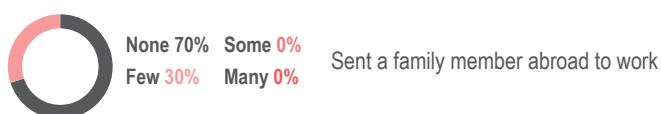
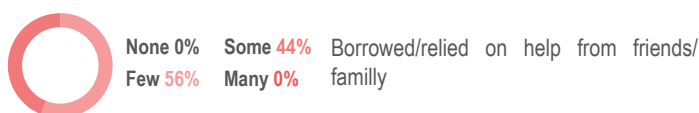
In **78%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **59%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

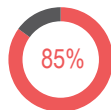
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 91%
2. Private clinic 9%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 96%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 52%
3. Insufficient female medical staff 52%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **22%** and **59%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **22%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 50%
2. School is too far 50%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 93%
2. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 4%
3. Transitional shelter 4%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 82%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 70%
3. Substandard accommodation 52%

In **11%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

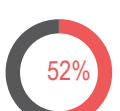
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 41%
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 30%
3. Piped water (public) 18%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **30%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 75%
2. Education (In-kind) 50%
3. Cash / Vouchers 25%

In **59%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**21 out of 133**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Protection	83%	+56%
2. Education for children under 18	78%	+5%
3. Healthcare	61%	-35%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

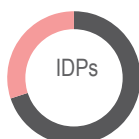
Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	44%
Flood / heavy rain	9%
Earthquake	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **74%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 70%  
Few 30%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 83%  
Few 17%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.

2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.

3) Multiple options could be selected.

4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.

5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	13%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	52%	0%	17%
Hindered to move freely	91%	70%	57%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	78%	0%	26%
None of the above	4%	30%	39%

In **40%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **87%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	95%
2. Health facilities	80%
3. Markets	25%

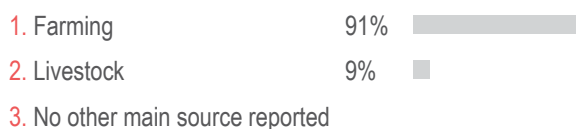
#### Explosive hazards

In **65%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

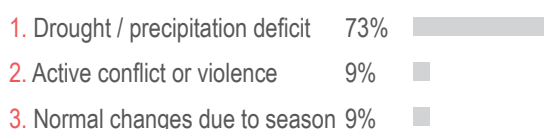
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

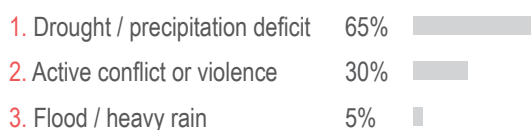
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **9%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

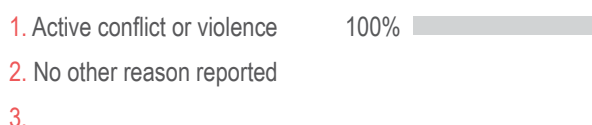
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

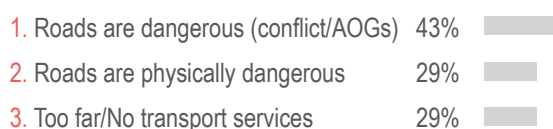
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **61%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



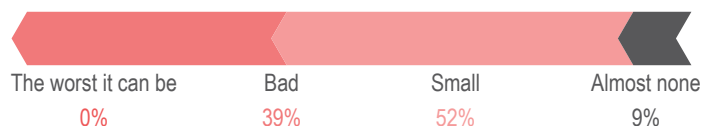
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

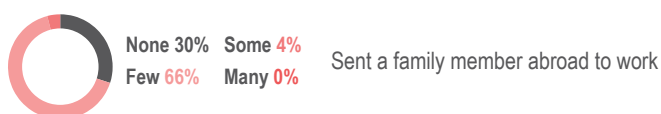
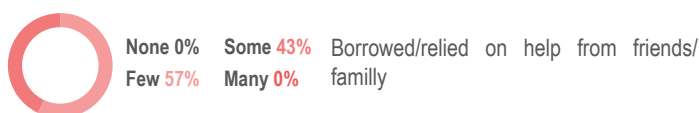
In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **57%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 90%
2. Public hospital 10%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 96%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 87%
3. Insufficient female medical staff 56%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **39%** and **87%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **30% of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 33%
2. School is too far 22%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Overcrowding 91%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 65%
3. No insulation / heating 56%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **78%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 61%
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 22%
3. Surface water 13%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **78%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**44 out of 228**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	82%	+53%
2. Drinking water	75%	+57%
3. Livelihood support / employment	46%	+30%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

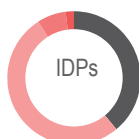
Active conflict or violence	91%
COVID-19	21%
Flood / heavy rain	54%
Locust / insects	32%
Drought / precipitation deficit	11%
Heavy snow / avalanche	2%
None of the above	2%

#### Displacement

In **61%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 39%  
Few 52%  
Some 7%  
Many 2%



None 89%  
Few 11%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	7%	0%	5%
Assaulted without a weapon	21%	0%	18%
Hindered to move freely	48%	9%	30%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	57%	2%	36%
None of the above	43%	91%	59%

In **35%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

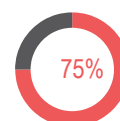
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **68%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **23%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Health facilities	80%
2. Markets	70%
3. Roads	50%

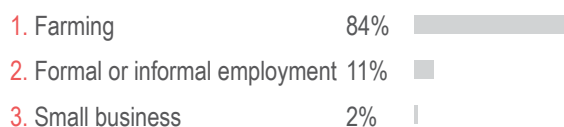
#### Explosive hazards

In **73%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

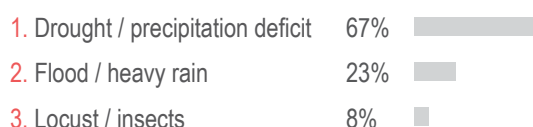
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **14%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

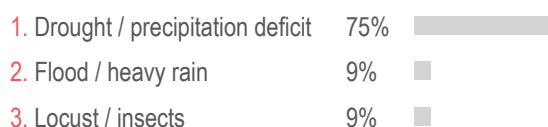
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

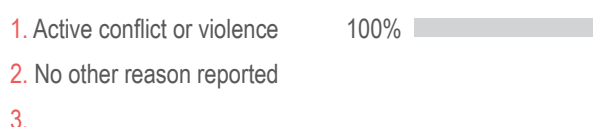
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

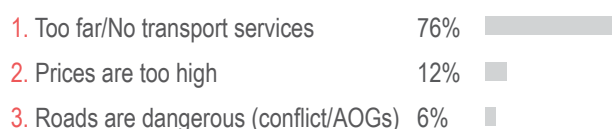
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **39%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



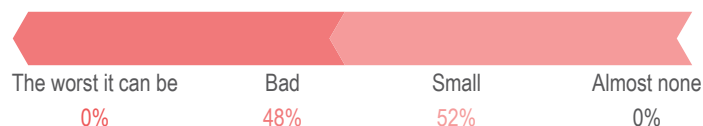
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

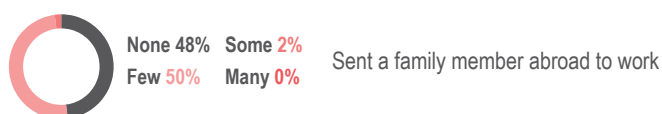
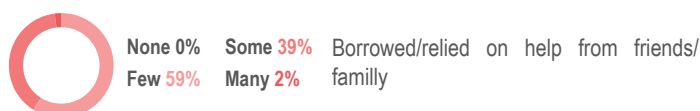
In **84%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **9%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public hospital 80%
2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 15%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 93%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 64%
3. Insufficient female medical staff 57%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **16%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **43%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Services are not working 67%
2. Treatments are too expensive 33%

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **68%** and **14%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **5%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Closed due to seasonal vacation 87%
2. No school in the area 7%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 89%
2. Transitional shelter 11%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 96%
2. Overcrowding 75%
3. No insulation / heating 54%

In **2%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **68%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 50%
2. Handpump (pumped well) - private 23%
3. Handpump (public) 23%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 96%
2. WASH (In-kind) 41%
3. Health (In-kind) 14%

In **80%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**18 out of 98**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Drinking water	71%	+65%
2. Healthcare	71%	+71%
3. Livelihood support / employment	43%	-51%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

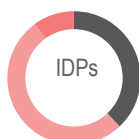
Active conflict or violence	95%
COVID-19	33%
Flood / heavy rain	62%
Locust / insects	48%
Drought / precipitation deficit	48%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **29%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 38%  
Few 52%  
Some 10%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	29%	0%	5%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	10%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	38%	5%	5%
None of the above	38%	52%	81%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **14%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **29%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Markets	83%
2. Areas away from settlement center	50%
3. Roads	50%

#### Explosive hazards

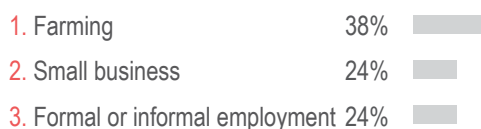
In **10%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.



## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

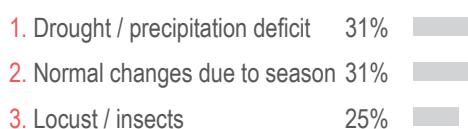
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



### Impact on farming

In **11%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

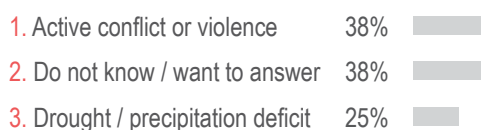
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### Impact on livestock

In **36%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

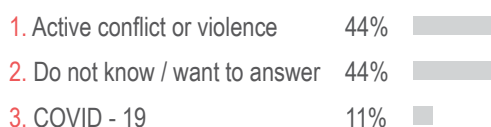
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

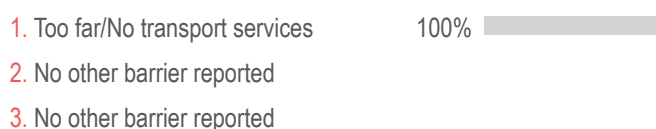
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **10%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



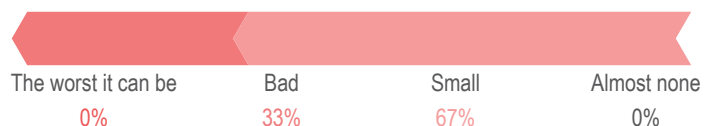
In **48%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

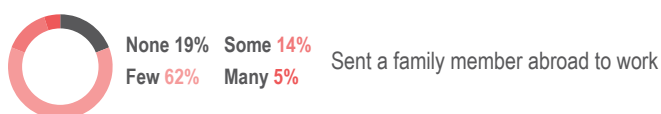
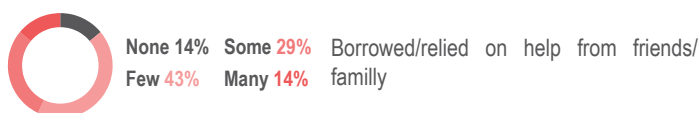
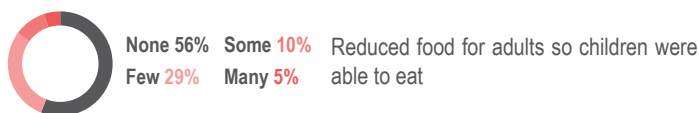
In **62%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **19%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 88% 
2. Private clinic 6% 

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 48% 
2. Access physically blocked 48% 
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 38% 



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **13%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Services are not working 50% 
2. Too far or difficult to access 50% 

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **5%** and **81%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **5%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. School is too far 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).


15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Overcrowding 86% 
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 67% 
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 62% 

In **5%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **67%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (public) 57% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 19% 
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 14% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:






% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **81%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Cash / Vouchers 100% 
2. WASH (In-kind) 35% 
3. Food (In-kind) 24% 

In **48%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **social media as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**20 out of 99**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	95%	0%
2. Healthcare	65%	-10%
3. Seed or other agricultural input	55%	-5%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	90%
COVID-19	100%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Flood / heavy rain	15%
Locust / insects	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	10%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	5%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	20%	0%	0%
None of the above	75%	95%	100%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

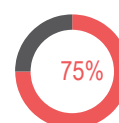
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **15%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	50%
2. Markets	40%
3. Do not know / want to answer	10%

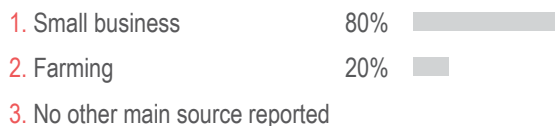
#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

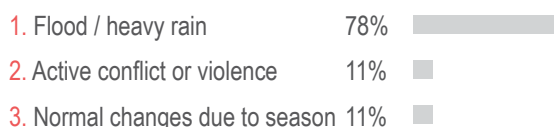
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **11%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

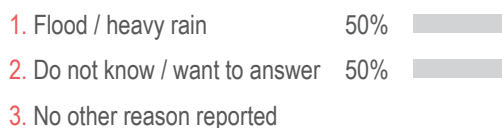
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

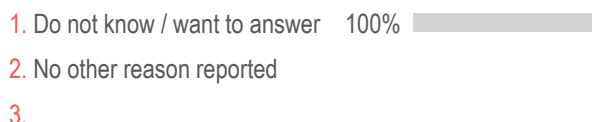
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

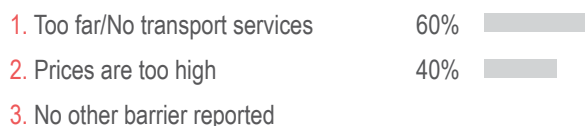
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **75%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



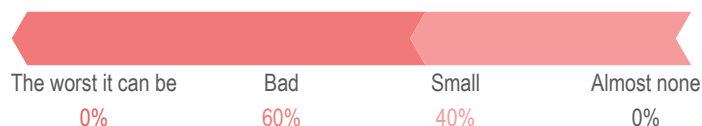
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

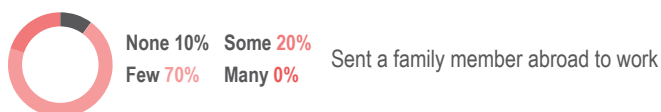
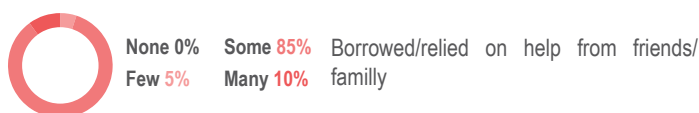
In **85%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100% 
2. Insufficient female medical staff 50% 
3. Medical staff refuse treatment 5% 


% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **35%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **43%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.


**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Treatment is too expensive 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **5%** and **65%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Child has to earn money instead 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).


15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.



**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 85% 
2. No private space for women / girls 80% 
3. Overcrowding 75% 

In **10%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **31%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 85% 
2. Handpump (public) 15% 
3. No other source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Cash / Vouchers 90% 
2. Food (In-kind) 80% 
3. Health (In-kind) 5% 

In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**21 out of 61**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Healthcare	86%	+5%
2. Food	76%	+9%
3. Seed or other agricultural input	43%	+19%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

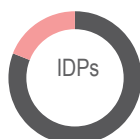
Active conflict or violence	76%
COVID-19	5%
Flood / heavy rain	76%
Drought / precipitation deficit	67%
Locust / insects	5%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **38%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None **81%**  
Few **19%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



None **90%**  
Few **10%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	10%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	5%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	5%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	48%	29%	0%
None of the above	48%	67%	95%

In **%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **81%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Markets	35%
3. Roads	35%

#### Explosive hazards

In **29%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

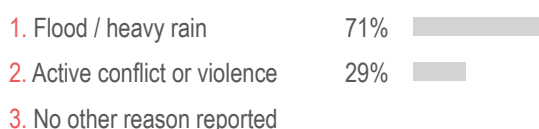
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **10%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

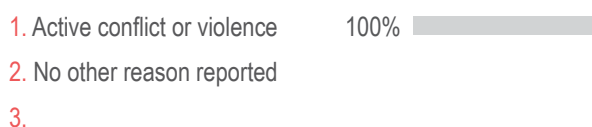
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

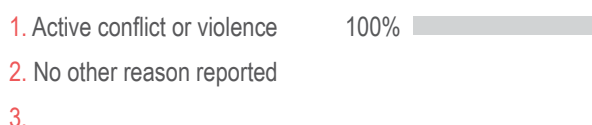
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **7%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

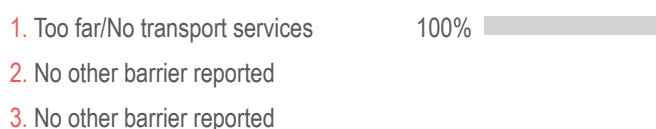
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



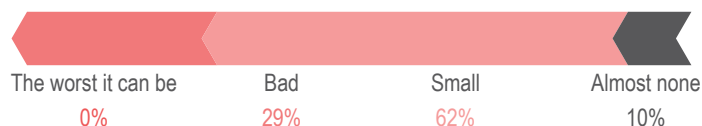
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

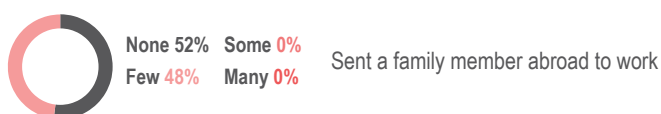
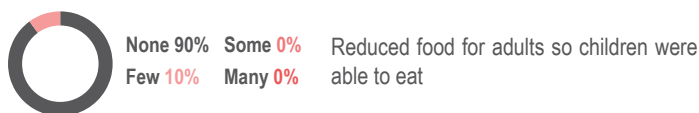
In **57%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public hospital 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Unable to reach (transport issues) 100% 
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 71% 
3. Insufficient female medical staff 38% 



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **48%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **80%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.


**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 88% 
2. Services are not working 12% 

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **67%** and **71%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **62%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 79% 
2. School is too far 21% 

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).


15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100% 
2. Overcrowding 67% 
3. Substandard accommodation 48% 

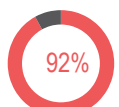
In **5%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **62%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 71% 
2. Handpump (pumped well) - private 14% 
3. Surface water 10% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **76%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. Cash / Vouchers 25% 
3. No other assistance reported

In **38%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**30 out of 134**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Livelihood support / employment	73%	+73%
2. Seed or other agricultural input	70%	+30%
3. Protection	53%	-34%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

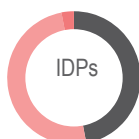
Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	100%
Drought / precipitation deficit	60%
Flood / heavy rain	53%
Heavy snow / avalanche	10%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 47%  
Few 50%  
Some 3%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	77%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	97%	0%	97%
Hindered to move freely	17%	100%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	97%	13%	97%
None of the above	3%	0%	3%

In **96%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **30%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Health facilities	100%
3. Roads	97%



#### Explosive hazards

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods



**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming 90% 
2. Formal or informal employment 10% 
3. No other main source reported

### Impact on farming

In **29%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>



**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 82% 
2. Drought / precipitation deficit 18% 
3. No other reason reported

### Impact on livestock

In **21%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 55% 
2. Active conflict or violence 45% 
3. No other reason reported

### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>




**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **57%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Prices are too high 71% 
2. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs) 18% 
3. Roads are physically dangerous 6% 

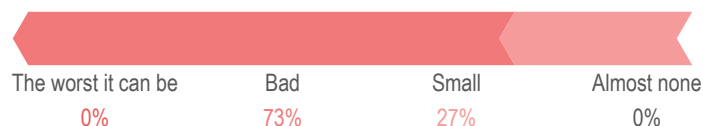
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

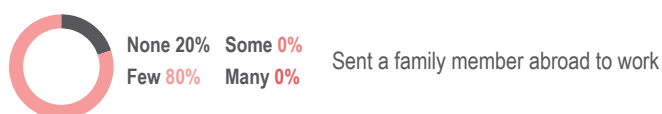
In **73%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **7%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100% 
2. Insufficient female medical staff 87% 
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 83% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **93%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **64%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Services are not working 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **17%** and **77%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **17% of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 60% 
2. School is too far 40% 

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).




15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 93% 
2. Transitional shelter 3% 
3. Unfinished shelter (house) 3% 




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Overcrowding 97% 
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 90% 
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 60% 

In **17%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 57% 
2. Surface water 40% 
3. Handpump (public) 3% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **70%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**36 out of 152**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Livelihood support / employment	92%	+17%
2. Food	89%	+47%
3. Seed or other agricultural input	86%	+22%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

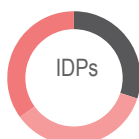
Active conflict or violence	49%
COVID-19	11%
Drought / precipitation deficit	14%
Flood / heavy rain	5%
Locust / insects	0%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	35%

#### Displacement

In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 30%  
Few 35%  
Some 35%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	24%	0%	24%
Assaulted without a weapon	78%	0%	68%
Hindered to move freely	22%	0%	16%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	78%	0%	68%
None of the above	22%	100%	32%

In **14%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

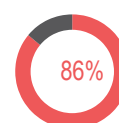
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **27%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	90%
2. Roads	10%
3. No other areas reported	

#### Explosive hazards

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

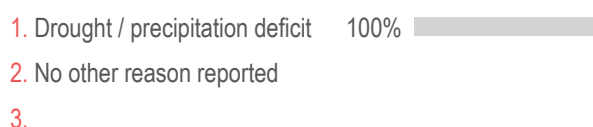
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **15%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

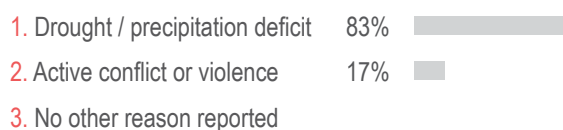
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

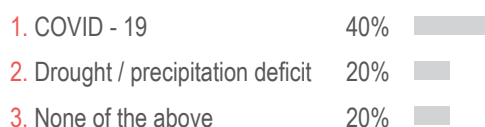
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

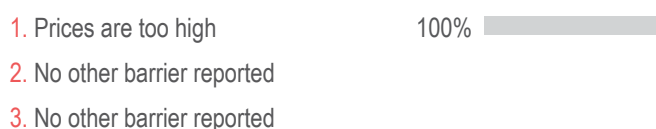
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:**



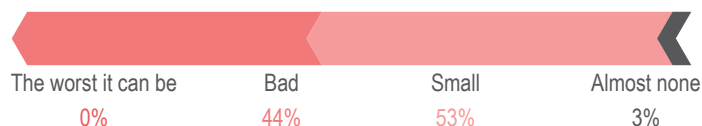
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

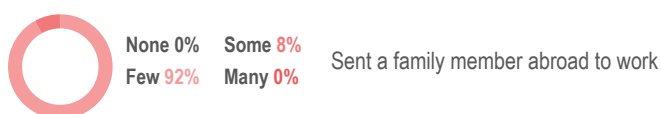
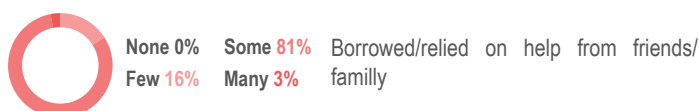
In **35%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

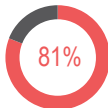
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 95% 
2. Insufficient female medical staff 68% 
3. Disruption of services (COVID) 54% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school respectively in **0%** and **49%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).



15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 95% 
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 5% 
3. No other shelter type reported



**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 86% 
2. Unable to afford rent 65% 
3. No private space for women / girls 57% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

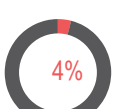
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (public) 97% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 3% 
3. No other source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. Cash / Vouchers 85% 
3. Health (In-kind) 47% 

In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**18 out of 59**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

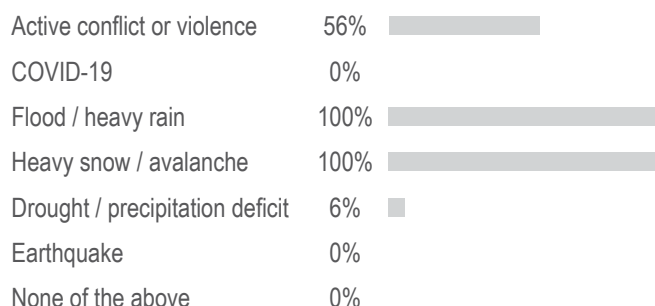


Change <sup>2</sup>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>3</sup>

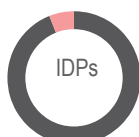


#### Displacement

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None **94%**  
Few **6%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



None **100%**  
Few **0%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) This district had not been assessed during the previous round.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	33%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	6%	0%	100%
Hindered to move freely	17%	22%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	61%	100%	100%
None of the above	11%	0%	0%

In **%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls

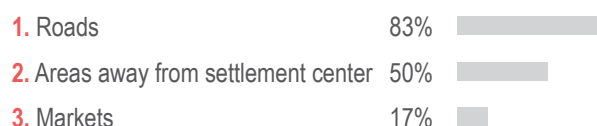


In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>




#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Livestock 94% 
2. Formal or informal employment 6% 
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>




**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In **61%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Heavy snow / avalanche 56% 
2. Active conflict or violence 28% 
3. Flood / heavy rain 17% 

#### Impact on employment

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

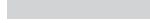

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Heavy snow / avalanche 62% 
2. Active conflict or violence 38% 
3. No other reason reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **39%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Roads are blocked due to winter 86% 
2. Roads are physically dangerous 14% 
3. No other barrier reported

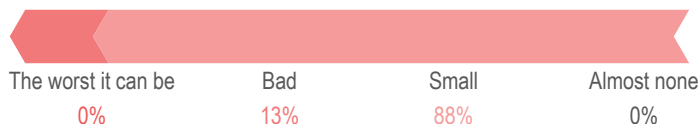
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

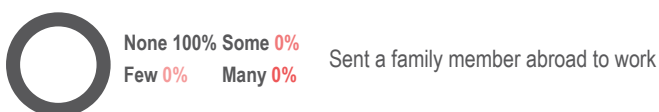
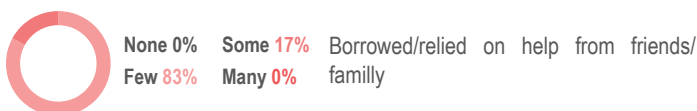
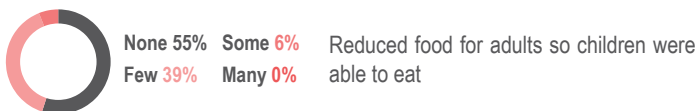
In **72%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 100% 
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 56% 
3. Access physically blocked 33% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **100%** and **100%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **100%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.


**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Closed due to seasonal vacation 94% 
2. School is too far 6% 




12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).  
 13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
 14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
 15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
 16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
 17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Overcrowding 100% 
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100% 
3. No private space for women / girls 56% 

In **6%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **63%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Surface water 89% 
2. Piped water (public) 11% 
3. No other source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:




% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**21 out of 113**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

1. Hygiene and sanitation 64%
2. Seed or other agricultural input 64%
3. Livelihood support / employment 50%

Change<sup>2</sup>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

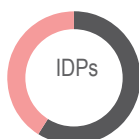
Active conflict or violence	82%	
COVID-19	23%	
Flood / heavy rain	100%	
Drought / precipitation deficit	36%	
Heavy snow / avalanche	14%	
Earthquake	4%	
None of the above	0%	

#### Displacement

In 36% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 59%  
Few 41%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 82%  
Few 18%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) This district had not been assessed during the previous round.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

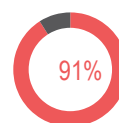
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	32%	5%	14%
Assaulted without a weapon	23%	0%	5%
Hindered to move freely	46%	73%	9%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	36%	23%	18%
None of the above	36%	27%	82%

In 20% of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In 86% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In 46% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center 100%
2. Roads 90%
3. Health facilities 20%

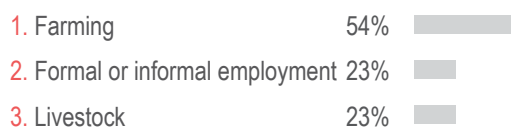
#### Explosive hazards

In 23% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



### Impact on farming

In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

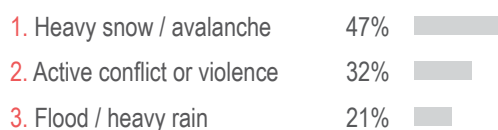
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### Impact on livestock

In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

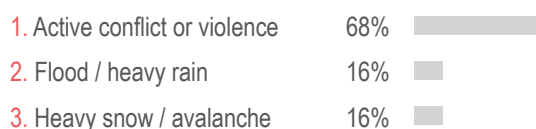
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### Impact on employment

In **74%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

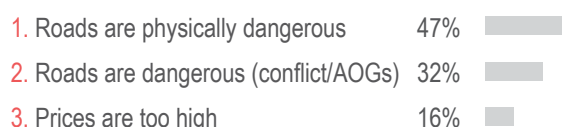
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:**



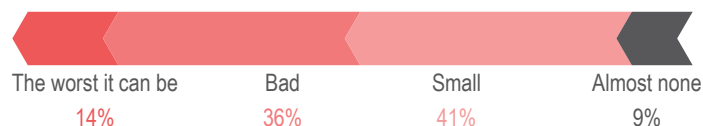
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

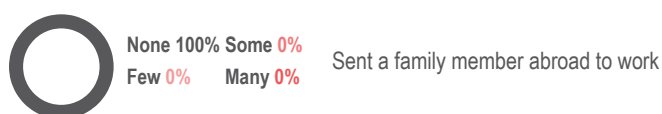
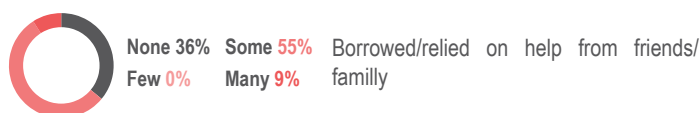
In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **9%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

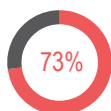
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 75%
2. Private clinic 25%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 82%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 82%
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 50%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **73%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **75%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Services are not working 92%
2. Too far or difficult to access 8%

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **23%** and **91%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **18%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 60%
2. Services are not functioning well 40%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 96%
2. Collective center 4%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 73%
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 68%
3. Substandard accommodation 46%

In **32%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **47%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Surface water 68%
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 23%
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 9%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **55%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 92%
2. Shelter or NFI (In-kind) 17%
3. Education (In-kind) 8%

In **77%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**36 out of 183**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Education for children under 18	97%	+97%
2. Protection	83%	+83%
3. Healthcare	78%	+75%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

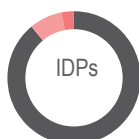
Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	3%
Drought / precipitation deficit	81%
Earthquake	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In 6% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 89%  
Few 8%  
Some 3%  
Many 0%



None 94%  
Few 6%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

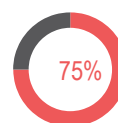
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	42%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	94%	100%	100%
Hindered to move freely	56%	100%	56%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	100%	97%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In 21% of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In 3% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In 97% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Markets	100%
2. Areas away from settlement center	97%
3. Roads	97%

#### Explosive hazards

In 69% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Livestock	58%	<div></div>
2. Small business	22%	<div></div>
3. Remittances	11%	<div></div>

### Impact on farming

In **65%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	40%	<div></div>
2. Drought / precipitation deficit	33%	<div></div>
3. Normal changes due to season	27%	<div></div>

### Impact on livestock

In **42%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	82%	<div></div>
2. Drought / precipitation deficit	18%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

### Impact on employment

In **11%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
2. No other reason reported		
3.		

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:**

1. No barrier reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

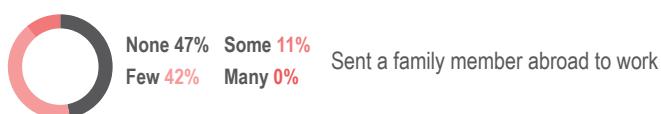
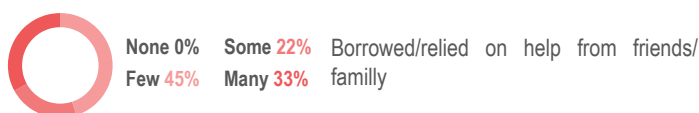
In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **22%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 89%
2. Private clinic 11%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 97%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 94%
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 53%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **31%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 82%
2. Treatments are too expensive 18%

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **100%** and **100%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **100%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Closed due to seasonal vacation 100%
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).  
13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100%
2. No private space for women / girls 78%
3. Overcrowding 78%

In **6%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **75%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

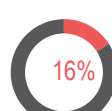
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 94%
2. Handpump (pumped well) - private 3%
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 3%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **61%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**35 out of 159**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Healthcare	90%	-10%
2. Education for children under 18	73%	+28%
3. Food	66%	+24%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

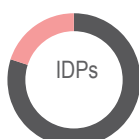
Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	2%
Drought / precipitation deficit	95%
Flood / heavy rain	2%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In 2% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 80%  
Few 20%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 66%  
Few 34%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	24%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	34%	0%	7%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	73%	0%	17%
None of the above	15%	88%	78%

In 5% of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In 2% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>

1. Roads	100%
2. Areas away from settlement center	98%
3. Markets	83%

#### Explosive hazards

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.



## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Livestock	56%	<div></div>
2. Small business	39%	<div></div>
3. Remittances	5%	<div></div>

### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
2. No other reason reported		
3.		

### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit	75%	<div></div>
2. Active conflict or violence	25%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
2. No other reason reported		
3.		

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **42%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Too far/No transport services	100%	<div></div>
2. No other barrier reported		
3. No other barrier reported		

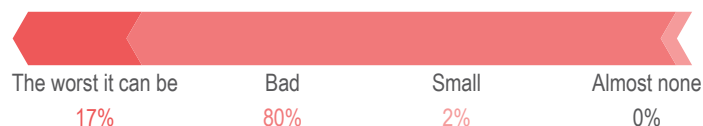
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

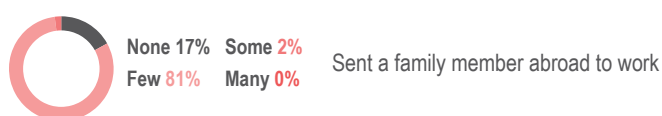
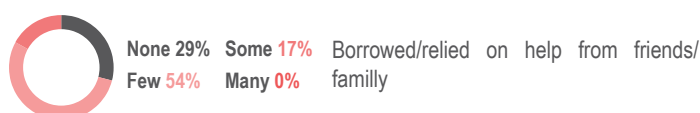
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **54%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 83% 
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 71% 
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 54% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100% 

#### Nutrition

In **34%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).


15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Substandard accommodation 85% 
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 78% 
3. Overcrowding 73% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 49% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 29% 
3. Handpump (pumped well) - private 22% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

93% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

73% 

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. Cash / Vouchers 11% 
3. No other assistance reported

In **98%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**28 out of 139**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Healthcare	100%	+90%
2. Education for children under 18	96%	+13%
3. Seed or other agricultural input	50%	-43%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

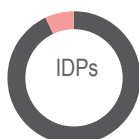
Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **46%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None **93%**  
Few **7%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



None **100%**  
Few **0%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	96%	0%	4%
Assaulted without a weapon	100%	100%	100%
Hindered to move freely	0%	93%	86%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	96%	96%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **96%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **93%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Roads	100%
3. Markets	77%

#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Remittances	75%	<div></div>
2. Small business	11%	<div></div>
3. Formal or informal employment	11%	<div></div>

#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100%
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. No barrier reported
- 2.
- 3.

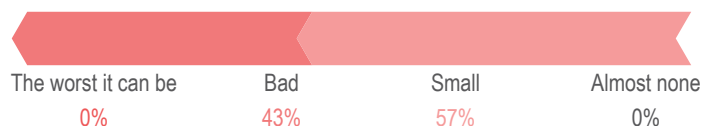
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

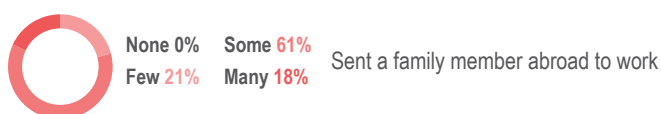
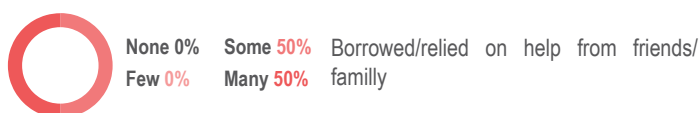
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)





### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 52% 
2. Private clinic 48% 

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 96% 
2. Insufficient female medical staff 93% 
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 32% 


% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100% 

#### Nutrition

In **89%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **24%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.


**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.




12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).  
 13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
 14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
 15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
 16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
 17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 100% 
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 54% 
3. Overcrowding 50% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 54% 
2. Handpump (pumped well) - private 43% 
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 4% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100% 

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**25 out of 127**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	92%	0%
2. Livelihood support / employment	80%	+38%
3. Hygiene and sanitation	52%	+52%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	64%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	96%
Earthquake	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

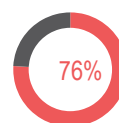
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	12%	4%	4%
Assaulted without a weapon	72%	12%	8%
Hindered to move freely	12%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	92%	44%	44%
None of the above	8%	48%	52%

In **20%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **12%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **36%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Roads	78%
3. Health facilities	22%

#### Explosive hazards

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

1) Three options maximum could be selected.

2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.

3) Multiple options could be selected.

4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.

5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Small business	68%	<div></div>
2. Livestock	28%	<div></div>
3. Remittances	4%	<div></div>

### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### Impact on livestock

In **9%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100%
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100%
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:**

1. No barrier reported
- 2.
- 3.

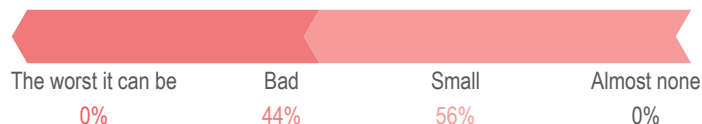
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

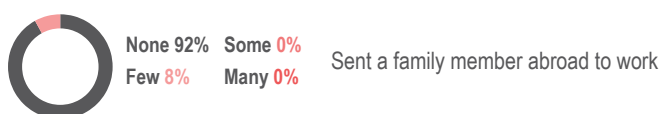
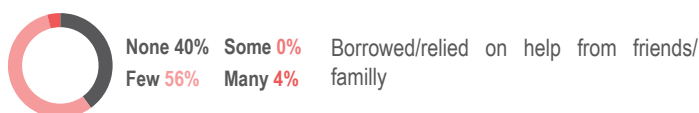
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>





6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 68% 
2. Public hospital 32% 

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100% 
2. Insufficient female medical staff 72% 
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 60% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

#### Nutrition

In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.


**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **100%** and **100%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **100%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Closed due to seasonal vacation 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).



15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 60% 
2. Transitional shelter 40% 
3. No other shelter type reported


**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 64% 
2. Overcrowding 48% 
3. Substandard accommodation 40% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 100% 
2. No other source reported
- 3.

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

29%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **56%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 154**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Healthcare	100%	+85%
2. Shelter / Housing	100%	+19%
3. Hygiene and sanitation	88%	+84%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Earthquake	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	33%	38%	92%
Hindered to move freely	8%	88%	92%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	96%	88%	96%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In 33% of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

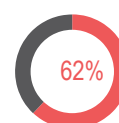
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Roads	100%
3. Markets	21%

#### Explosive hazards

In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) Three options maximum could be selected.

2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.

3) Multiple options could be selected.


4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.

5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Remittances 100% 
2. No other main source reported
- 3.

#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>10</sup>

1. Too far/No transport services 100% 
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

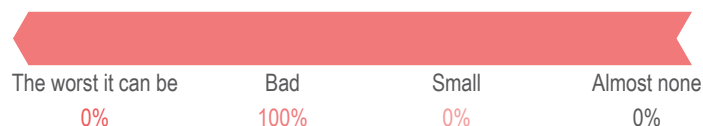
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

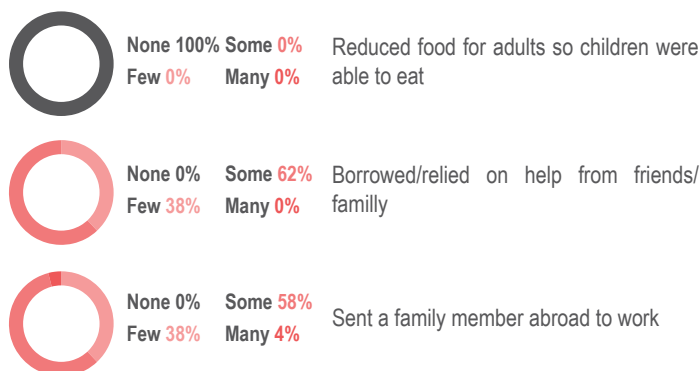
In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

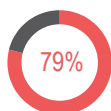
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 100% 
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 96% 
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 79% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0% of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school**.


**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.




12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).  
13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Overcrowding 96% 
2. No private space for women / girls 88% 
3. Substandard accommodation 79% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (public) 54% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 33% 
3. Handpump (pumped well) - private 8% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**21 out of 187**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Hygiene and sanitation	100%	+100%
2. Healthcare	71%	-24%
3. Food	48%	+43%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

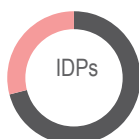
Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	95%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Locust / insects	0%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **71%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 71%  
Few 29%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

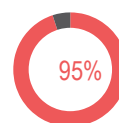
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	57%	14%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	100%	95%	100%
Hindered to move freely	38%	95%	86%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	95%	86%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **87%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>

1. Roads	100%
2. Areas away from settlement center	100%
3. Markets	14%

#### Explosive hazards

In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.



## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Remittances 67% 
2. Livestock 33% 
3. No other main source reported

### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### Impact on livestock

In **10%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 94% 
2. Active conflict or violence 6% 
3. No other reason reported

### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs) 100% 
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

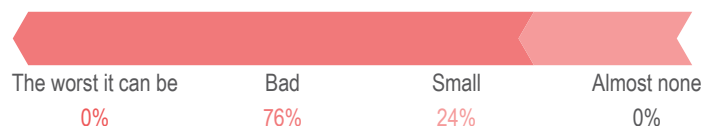
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

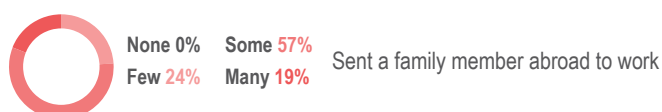
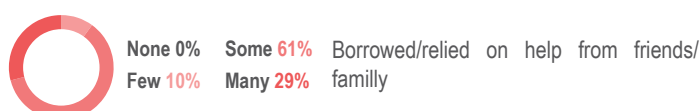
In **57%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **29%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 60%
2. Private clinic 40%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 95%
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 67%
3. Insufficient female medical staff 62%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **24%** and **29%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **14%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. School is too far 80%
2. Child has to earn money instead 20%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 95%
2. Transitional shelter 5%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 90%
2. Overcrowding 90%
3. No private space for women / girls 62%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 57%
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 29%
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 14%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



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

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Protection	75%	+67%
2. Education for children under 18	75%	0%
3. Healthcare	67%	+9%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Locust / insects	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	100%	0%	17%
Assaulted without a weapon	100%	100%	100%
Hindered to move freely	0%	92%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	100%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

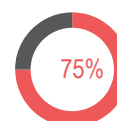
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Markets	100%
2. Roads	83%
3. Health facilities	83%

#### Explosive hazards

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Remittances	67%	<div></div>
2. Small business	25%	<div></div>
3. Livestock	8%	<div></div>

### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### Impact on livestock

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100%
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. No barrier reported
- 2.
- 3.

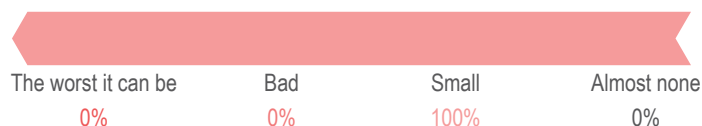
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

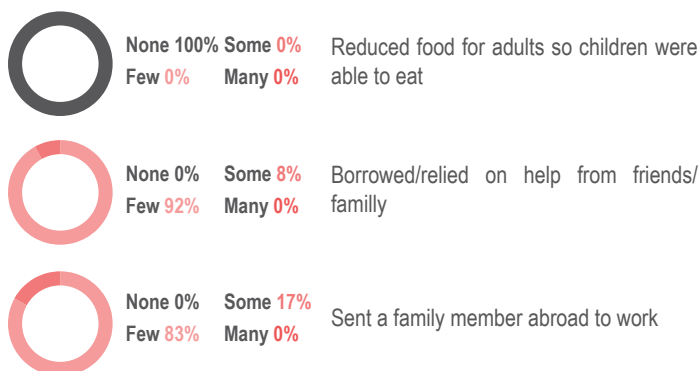
In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Insufficient female medical staff 92% 
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 75% 
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 58% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

#### Nutrition

In **42%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.


**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **92%** and **25%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **25% of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Closed due to seasonal vacation 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).



15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 83% 
2. Transitional shelter 17% 
3. No other shelter type reported


**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 92% 
2. No private space for women / girls 75% 
3. Overcrowding 67% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 100% 
2. No other source reported
- 3.

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%


% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**49 out of 239**

## ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Protection	94%	+27%
2. Food	90%	+70%
3. Healthcare	84%	+45%

## ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	2%
Drought / precipitation deficit	22%
Earthquake	0%
Locust / insects	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
None of the above	0%

### Displacement

In **55%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

## 🛡️ PROTECTION

### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	67%	2%	2%
Assaulted without a weapon	12%	4%	22%
Hindered to move freely	51%	2%	2%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	51%	4%	25%
None of the above	25%	94%	71%

In **5%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

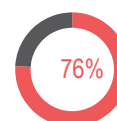
### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Roads	98%
2. Markets	76%
3. No other areas reported	

### Explosive hazards

In **2%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Livestock	53%	<div></div>
2. Small business	24%	<div></div>
3. Farming	14%	<div></div>

### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### Impact on livestock

In **66%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	98%	<div></div>
2. Drought / precipitation deficit	2%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

### Impact on employment

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100%
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **12%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:**

1. Prices are too high	83%	<div></div>
2. Too far/No transport services	17%	<div></div>
3. No other barrier reported		

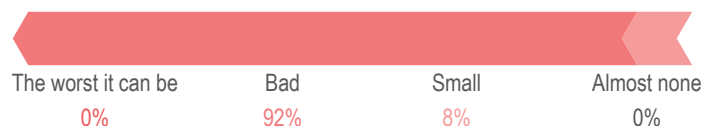
In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

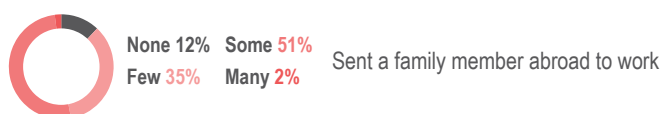
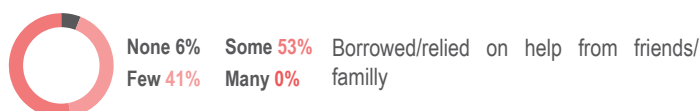
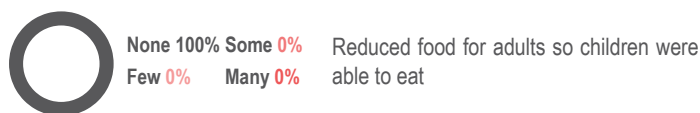
In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

## ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

### Health

In **55%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public hospital 59%
2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 41%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 100%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 92%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 74%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

### Nutrition

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **53%** and **51%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **51%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. School is too far 96%
2. Closed due to seasonal vacation 4%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

## SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 82%
2. Unfinished shelter (house) 10%
3. Transitional shelter 8%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 98%
2. No insulation / heating 98%
3. Overcrowding 47%

In **18%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **41%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

## WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 67%
2. Handpump (public) 22%
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 8%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

## ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **14%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **59%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**30 out of 151**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Livelihood support / employment	95%	+12%
2. Healthcare	92%	-8%
3. Food	90%	+73%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	100%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Earthquake	0%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	15%	0%	15%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	65%	0%	55%
None of the above	28%	98%	35%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **75%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. No areas reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Explosive hazards

In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) Three options maximum could be selected.

2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.

3) Multiple options could be selected.


4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.

5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Small business 100% 
2. No other main source reported
- 3.

#### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>




**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Roads are physically dangerous 48% 
2. Too far/No transport services 42% 
3. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs) 10% 

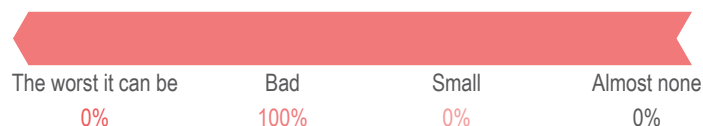
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

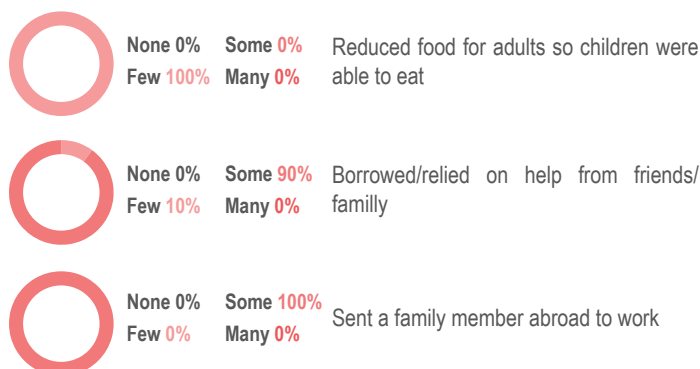
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Unable to reach (transport issues) 100% 
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 98% 
3. Insufficient female medical staff 92% 



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **98%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 67% 
2. Treatments are too expensive 13% 

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 78% 
2. Transitional shelter 22% 
3. No other shelter type reported


**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 100% 
2. Overcrowding 98% 
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 68% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Surface water 100% 
2. No other source reported
- 3.

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **65%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



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

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	100%	0%
2. Livelihood support / employment	96%	+6%
3. Healthcare	56%	-30%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

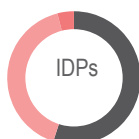
Active conflict or violence	52%	
COVID-19	7%	
Locust / insects	93%	
Heavy snow / avalanche	63%	
Flood / heavy rain	22%	
Drought / precipitation deficit	22%	
None of the above	0%	

#### Displacement

In **52%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 55%  
Few 41%  
Some 4%  
Many 0%



None 48%  
Few 52%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	44%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	26%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	100%	100%	100%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	100%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **20%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **37%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Markets	100%
2. Roads	100%
3. Areas away from settlement center	100%

#### Explosive hazards

In **7%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming	85%	<div></div>
2. Livestock	11%	<div></div>
3. Small business	4%	<div></div>

#### Impact on farming

In **11%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Locust / insects	59%	<div></div>
2. Heavy snow / avalanche	18%	<div></div>
3. Active conflict or violence	15%	<div></div>

#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	43%	<div></div>
2. Heavy snow / avalanche	29%	<div></div>
3. Locust / insects	14%	<div></div>

#### Impact on employment

In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	80%	<div></div>
2. Heavy snow / avalanche	20%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs) 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

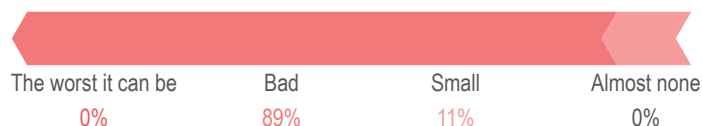
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

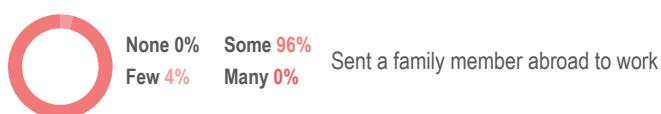
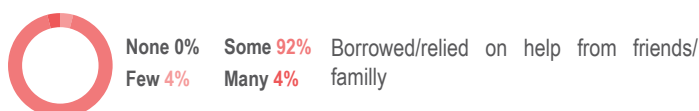
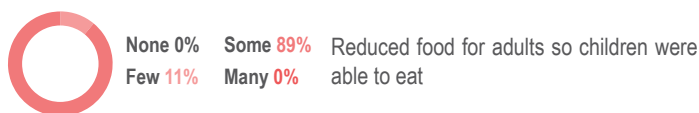
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **22%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Private hospital 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 100% 
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 100% 
3. Facilities have been forcibly closed 41% 


% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **100%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Treatment is too expensive 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **0%** and **52%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.



**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.




12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).  
13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 93% 
2. Transitional shelter 7% 
3. No other shelter type reported


**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100% 
2. No insulation / heating 100% 
3. Unable to afford construction / labour 56% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

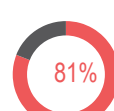
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (public) 100% 
2. No other source reported
- 3.

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Health (In-kind) 100% 
2. Food (In-kind) 100% 
3. No other assistance reported

In **63%** of assessed settlements, **KIs reported face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**36 out of 177**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	83%	-17%
2. Livelihood support / employment	78%	-6%
3. Seed or other agricultural input	64%	-12%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

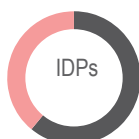
Active conflict or violence	47%
COVID-19	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	50%
Earthquake	0%
Locust / insects	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
None of the above	19%

#### Displacement

In **62%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None **61%**  
Few **39%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



None **89%**  
Few **11%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	3%	3%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	11%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	11%	64%	6%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	58%	56%	11%
None of the above	42%	22%	89%

In **12%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **78%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	93%
2. Roads	46%
3. No other areas reported	

#### Explosive hazards

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Livestock	64%	<div></div>
2. Farming	33%	<div></div>
3. Small business	3%	<div></div>

### Impact on farming

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Heavy snow / avalanche	42%	<div></div>
2. Normal changes due to season	33%	<div></div>
3. Active conflict or violence	25%	<div></div>

### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	55%	<div></div>
2. Heavy snow / avalanche	45%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **14%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs)	40%	<div></div>
2. Too far/No transport services	40%	<div></div>
3. Roads are blocked due to winter	20%	<div></div>

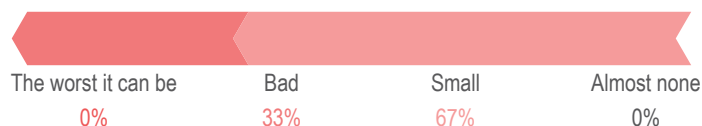
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

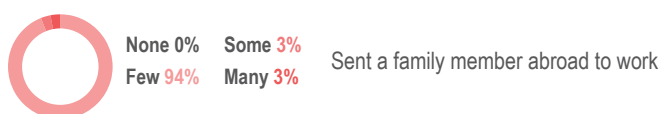
In **56%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **28%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

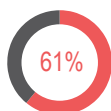
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 96%
2. Public hospital 4%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 97%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 75%
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 42%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **53%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **63%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 75%
2. No health worker available 17%

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **8%** and **36%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **8% of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. School is too far 100%
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).  
13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 94%
2. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 6%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 94%
2. No insulation / heating 75%
3. Overcrowding 50%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **75%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Surface water 31%
2. Handpump (public) 25%
3. Handpump (pumped well) - private 19%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 113**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Seed or other agricultural input	76%	+76%
2. Healthcare	68%	-26%
3. Food	64%	+58%

### → EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

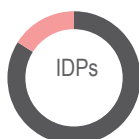
Active conflict or violence	68%
COVID-19	76%
Flood / heavy rain	68%
Drought / precipitation deficit	48%
Heavy snow / avalanche	44%
Earthquake	28%
None of the above	4%

#### Displacement

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None **84%**  
Few **16%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



None **80%**  
Few **20%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

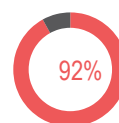
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	4%	0%	4%
Assaulted without a weapon	24%	24%	24%
Hindered to move freely	36%	44%	20%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	96%	60%	48%
None of the above	0%	4%	36%

In **96%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

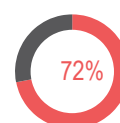
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **76%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Health facilities	79%
2. Roads	58%
3. Areas away from settlement center	37%

#### Explosive hazards

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods




**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Livestock 56% 
2. Farming 44% 
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **4%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>




**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Heavy snow / avalanche 35% 
2. Normal changes due to season 24% 
3. Active conflict or violence 12% 

#### Impact on livestock

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>



**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Flood / heavy rain 29% 
2. Active conflict or violence 24% 
3. Drought / precipitation deficit 24% 

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>




**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 50% 
2. Flood / heavy rain 50% 
3. No other reason reported

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **24%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Roads are physically dangerous 67% 
2. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs) 17% 
3. Too far/No transport services 17% 

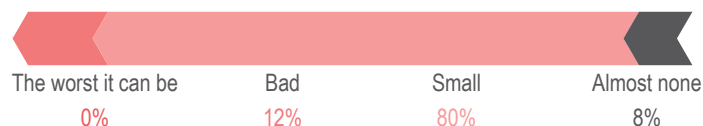
In **80%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

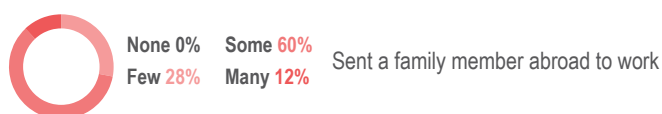
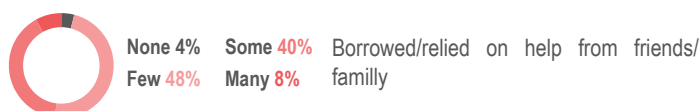
In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **12%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

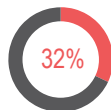
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 96%
2. Private clinic 4%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 68%
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 64%
3. Facilities have been forcibly closed 52%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **76%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **12%** and **16%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **8%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 33%
2. Services are not functioning well 33%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 96%
2. Transitional shelter 4%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 96%
2. No insulation / heating 40%
3. Substandard accommodation 16%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **38%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 36%
2. Surface water 36%
3. Piped water (public) 24%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **48%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Cash / Vouchers 67%
2. Food (In-kind) 42%
3. Education (In-kind) 33%

In **72%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**50 out of 244**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	91%	+9%
2. Seed or other agricultural input	80%	-12%
3. Livelihood support / employment	71%	+29%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	36%
COVID-19	0%
Flood / heavy rain	94%
Heavy snow / avalanche	74%
Earthquake	0%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **26%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	29%	2%	2%
Assaulted without a weapon	29%	0%	2%
Hindered to move freely	15%	2%	2%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	31%	4%	2%
None of the above	67%	96%	98%

In % of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **27%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Roads	7%
3. No other areas reported	

#### Explosive hazards

In **2%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Livestock	49%	<div></div>
2. Farming	26%	<div></div>
3. Remittances	20%	<div></div>

### Impact on farming

In **2%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Normal changes due to season	57%	<div></div>
2. Flood / heavy rain	29%	<div></div>
3. Heavy snow / avalanche	14%	<div></div>

### Impact on livestock

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Heavy snow / avalanche	89%	<div></div>
2. Flood / heavy rain	6%	<div></div>
3. Active conflict or violence	4%	<div></div>

### Impact on employment

In **40%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	75%	<div></div>
2. Do not know / want to answer	25%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Too far/No transport services	96%	<div></div>
2. Roads are physically dangerous	2%	<div></div>
3. Roads are blocked due to winter	2%	<div></div>

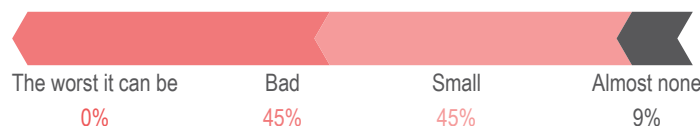
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

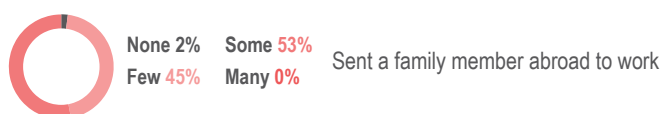
In **62%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **49%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

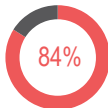
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 89% 
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 66% 
3. Access physically blocked 54% 



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **29%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **50%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.


**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Services are not working 62% 
2. Too far or difficult to access 38% 

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **16%** and **51%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **15%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 78% 
2. School is too far 22% 

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).



15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 98% 
2. Transitional shelter 2% 
3. No other shelter type reported




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100% 
2. No insulation / heating 98% 
3. Overcrowding 73% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 47% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 26% 
3. Surface water 14% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **2%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **49%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **community group discussions** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**18 out of 93**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Protection	83%	+28%
2. Healthcare	61%	-29%
3. Shelter / Housing	39%	+24%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

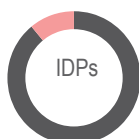
Active conflict or violence	83%
COVID-19	39%
Drought / precipitation deficit	39%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Earthquake	0%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	6%

#### Displacement

In **65%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 89%  
Few 11%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

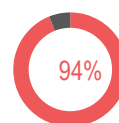
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	33%	0%	6%
Assaulted without a weapon	50%	11%	61%
Hindered to move freely	39%	28%	17%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	72%	50%	56%
None of the above	22%	0%	6%

In **50%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

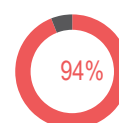
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **61%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **39%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Health facilities	86%
2. Areas away from settlement center	57%
3. Roads	57%

#### Explosive hazards

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.



## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

Top 3 reported main sources of income in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming	83%	<div></div>
2. Livestock	11%	<div></div>
3. Small business	6%	<div></div>

### Impact on farming

In 33% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	40%	<div></div>
2. Normal changes due to season	33%	<div></div>
3. Drought / precipitation deficit	27%	<div></div>

### Impact on livestock

In 19% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	54%	<div></div>
2. Drought / precipitation deficit	46%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

### Impact on employment

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence	100%	<div></div>
2. No other reason reported		
3.		

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In 89% of assessed settlements, KIs reported most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:

1. Too far/No transport services	50%	<div></div>
2. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs)	44%	<div></div>
3. Roads are physically dangerous	6%	<div></div>

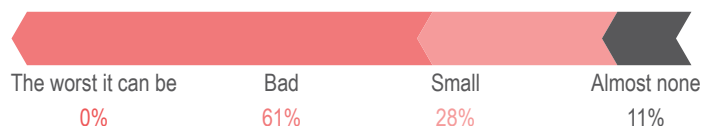
In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported an increase in the price of staple food in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

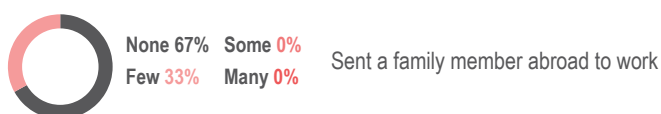
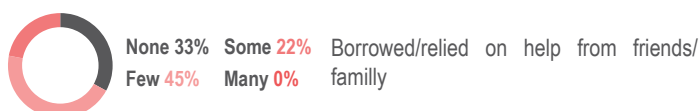
In 61% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **89%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public hospital 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Unable to reach (transport issues) 78% 
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 67% 
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 56% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **11%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **100%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Services are not working 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **89%** and **50%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **50%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 62% 
2. Services are not functioning well 38% 

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).


15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Substandard accommodation 94% 
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 56% 
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 44% 

In **28%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 67% 
2. Surface water 22% 
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 11% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:




% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **11%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **72%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**9 out of 64**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	100%	+8%
2. Education for children under 18	78%	+78%
3. Protection	67%	-33%

### → EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	11%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Earthquake	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	33%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	56%	11%	11%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	44%	0%	0%
None of the above	33%	89%	89%

In % of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Areas away from settlement center	100%
2. Markets	100%
3. Roads	100%

#### Explosive hazards

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods


Top 3 reported main sources of income in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming 89% 
2. Livestock 11% 
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In 44% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

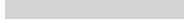
Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:

1. No barrier reported
- 2.
- 3.

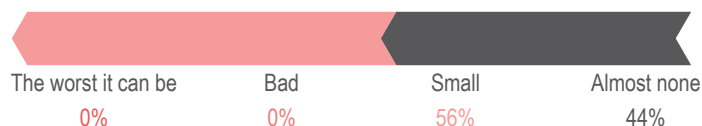
In 89% of assessed settlements, KIs reported an increase in the price of staple food in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

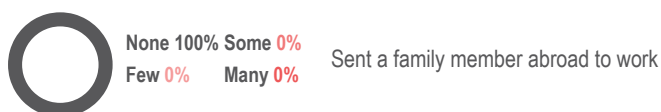
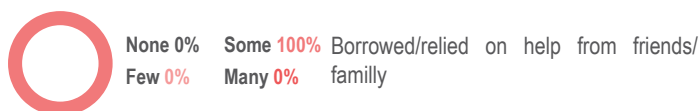
In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)




### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **11%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public hospital 62% 
2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 25% 

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 100% 
2. Insufficient female medical staff 44% 
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 22% 



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **89%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Can't access without tazkira 75% 
2. No health worker available 25% 

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **0%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.




12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).  
13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 100% 
2. No private space for women / girls 100% 
3. Overcrowding 78% 

In **78%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

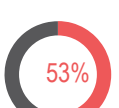
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 56% 
2. Handpump (public) 33% 
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 11% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:




% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 106**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Seed or other agricultural input	71%	+71%
2. Livelihood support / employment	62%	+62%
3. Healthcare	58%	-34%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	13%	
COVID-19	4%	
Drought / precipitation deficit	96%	
Locust / insects	21%	
Earthquake	0%	
Flood / heavy rain	0%	
None of the above	4%	

#### Displacement

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

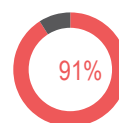
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	50%	13%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	92%	54%	8%
None of the above	0%	33%	79%

In % of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

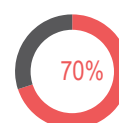
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Markets	50%	
2. Do not know / want to answer	50%	
3. Roads	50%	

#### Explosive hazards

In **46%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

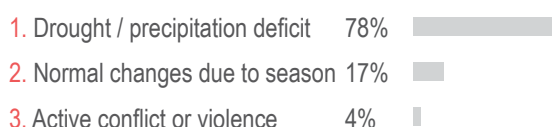
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Impact on farming

In **70%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on livestock

In **12%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

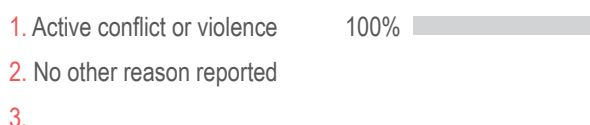
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:**

1. No barrier reported
- 2.
- 3.

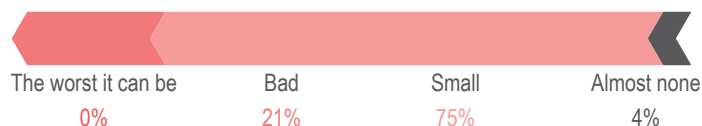
In **92%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

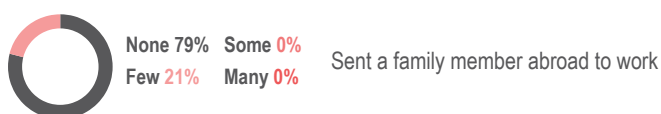
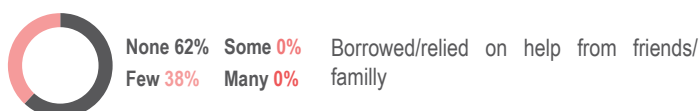
In **79%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



- 6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 88%
2. Private clinic 12%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 83%
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 67%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 29%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **75%** and **13%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **8%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. School is too far 50%
2. No school in the area 44%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 79%
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 21%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 83%
2. Leaks during light or heavy rain 46%
3. Substandard accommodation 4%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **25%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 92%
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 4%
3. Surface water 4%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication** as the most preferred means of obtaining information in the 3 months prior to data collection.

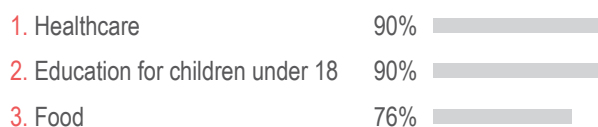




# of assessed settlements:  
**21 out of 93**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

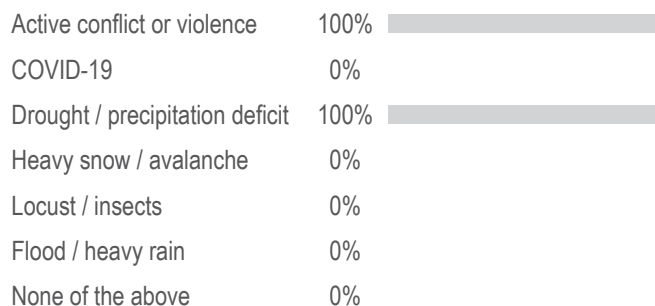


Change <sup>2</sup>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements **reportedly impacted by event or shock**, in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>3</sup>

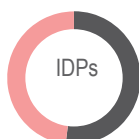


#### Displacement

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements **by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 52%  
Few 48%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.

2) This district had not been assessed during the previous round.

3) Multiple options could be selected.

4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.

5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	5%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	24%	0%	19%
Hindered to move freely	62%	100%	71%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	95%	95%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls

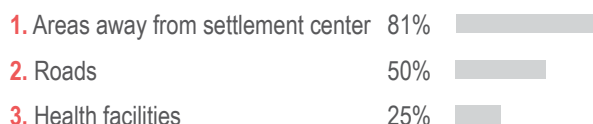


In **71%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **76%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>



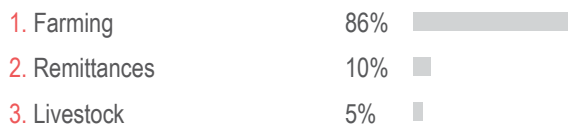
#### Explosive hazards

In **43%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

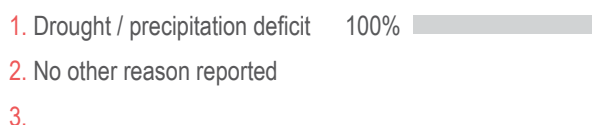
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



### Impact on farming

In **29%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

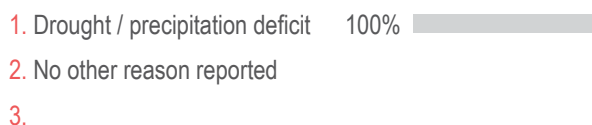
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### Impact on livestock

In **14%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

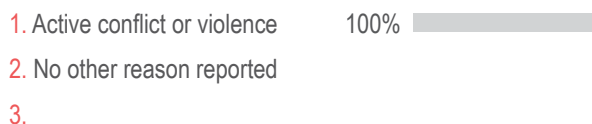
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

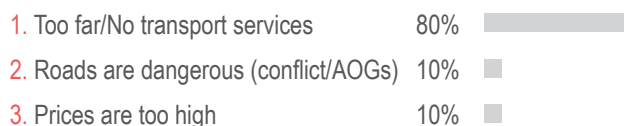
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **48%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



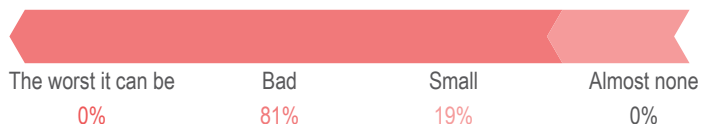
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

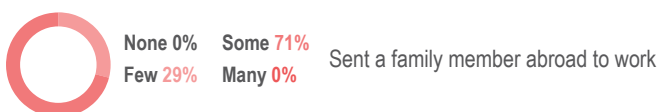
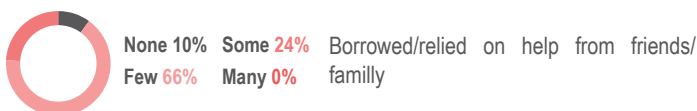
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **52%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 90% 
2. Private clinic 10% 

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 95% 
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 67% 
3. Insufficient female medical staff 52% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100% 

#### Nutrition

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school respectively in **100%** and **100%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **100%** of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100% 
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Substandard accommodation 90% 
2. Overcrowding 76% 
3. No insulation / heating 48% 

In **5%** of assessed settlements, a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 81% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 10% 
3. Surface water 10% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

10% 


% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100% 

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **43%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**30 out of 175**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Healthcare	73%	+31%
2. Food	70%	+33%
3. Education for children under 18	60%	+3%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	3%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	73%
Locust / insects	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Earthquake	0%
None of the above	27%

#### Displacement

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	0%	0%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	0%	0%	0%
None of the above	100%	100%	100%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **27%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. No areas reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Explosive hazards

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



### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods


**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Livestock 87% 
2. Small business 13% 
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In **48%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>



**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **57%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Too far/No transport services 76% 
2. Roads are physically dangerous 24% 
3. No other barrier reported

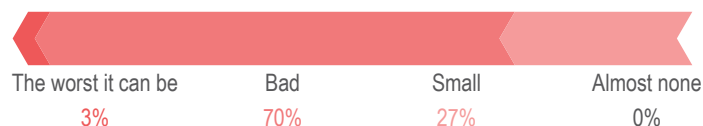
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

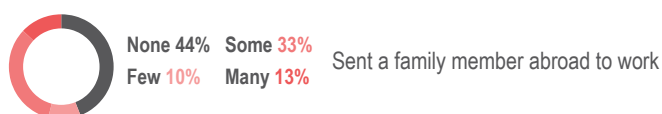
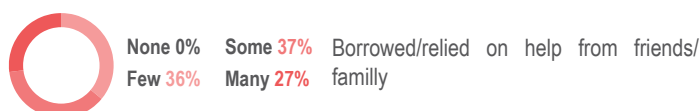
In **30%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **47%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 69%
2. Private clinic 31%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 90%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 60%
3. Insufficient female medical staff 57%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **73%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **18%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 100%
2. No other barrier reported

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **70%** and **53%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **47%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 62%
2. Services are not functioning well 29%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 53%
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 47%
3. No shelter priority concern 43%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

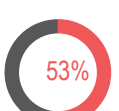
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 67%
2. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 33%
3. No other source reported

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **57%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**33 out of 135**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	100%	0%
2. Protection	88%	0%
3. Hygiene and sanitation	54%	+51%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	91%
Drought / precipitation deficit	97%
Flood / heavy rain	3%
Earthquake	3%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	85%	82%	3%
Assaulted without a weapon	42%	33%	49%
Hindered to move freely	6%	6%	73%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	3%	12%	88%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **89%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **42%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Roads	100%
2. Health facilities	100%
3. Areas away from settlement center	94%

#### Explosive hazards

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1) Three options maximum could be selected.

2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.

3) Multiple options could be selected.

4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.

5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods


**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming 94% 
2. Small business 6% 
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on livestock

In **82%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>




**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **85%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs) 54% 
2. Roads are physically dangerous 39% 
3. Too far/No transport services 7% 

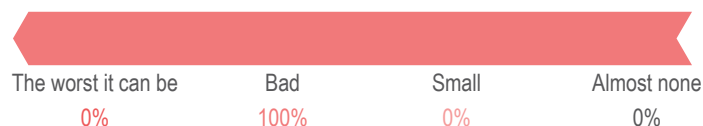
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

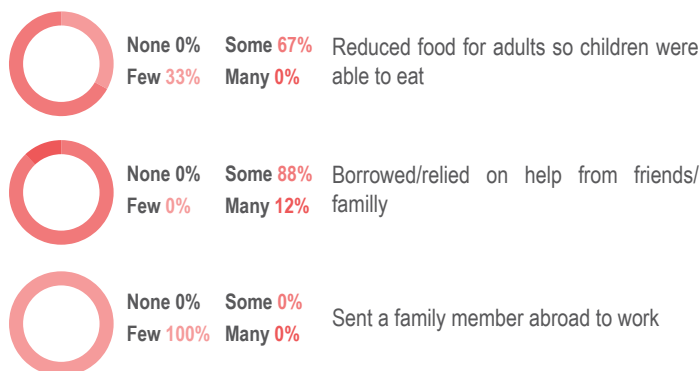
In **91%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **73%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

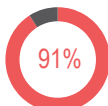
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Unable to reach (transport issues) 85% 
2. Insufficient female medical staff 82% 
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 76% 


% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **15%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **40%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **100%** and **100%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **100%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 61% 
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 39% 
3. No other shelter type reported




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Unable to afford rent 100% 
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 97% 
3. Substandard accommodation 73% 

In **6%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **100%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

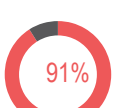
**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Surface water 64% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 24% 
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 12% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **61%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100% 
2. Health (In-kind) 10% 
3. No other assistance reported

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**42 out of 226**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Protection	100%	+2%
2. Food	52%	-8%
3. Livelihood support / employment	38%	-19%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

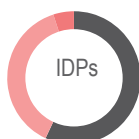
Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	36%
Drought / precipitation deficit	2%
Earthquake	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **91%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 57%  
Few 38%  
Some 5%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	7%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	50%	2%	0%
Hindered to move freely	91%	91%	76%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	88%	29%	12%
None of the above	0%	2%	0%

In **89%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



In **79%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Roads	86%
2. Health facilities	83%
3. Areas away from settlement center	60%

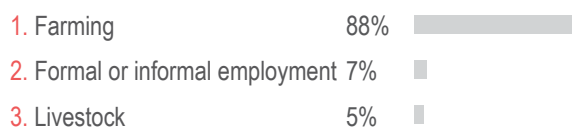
#### Explosive hazards

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

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

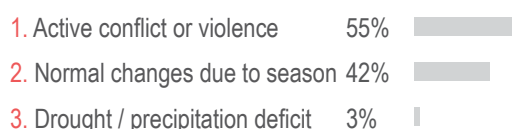
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



### Impact on farming

In **23%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

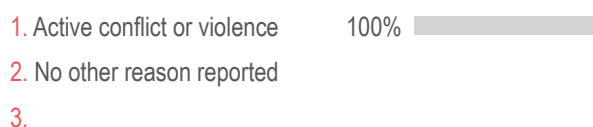
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### Impact on livestock

In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### Impact on employment

In **43%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

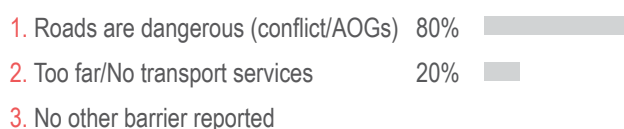
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **71%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



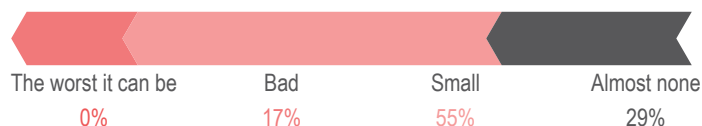
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

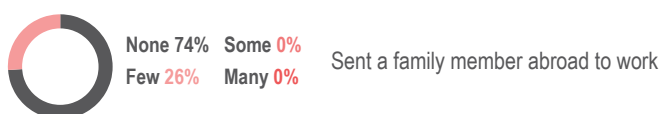
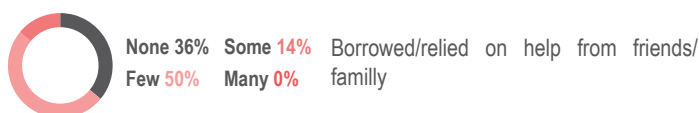
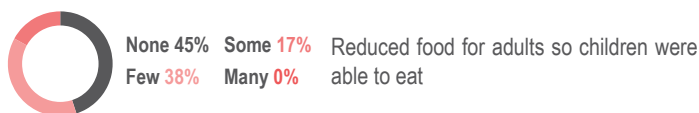
In **52%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **38%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public hospital 77%
2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 23%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 93%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 71%
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 38%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **45%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **42%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 100%
2. No other barrier reported

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **74%** and **26%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **26%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Services are not functioning well 97%
2. Child has to earn money instead 3%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 71%
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 29%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 86%
2. Unable to afford rent 86%
3. Substandard accommodation 71%

In **14%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **95%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 62%
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 17%
3. Surface water 10%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **57%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 83%
2. Shelter or NFI (In-kind) 79%
3. Health (In-kind) 29%

In **79%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 166**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Shelter / Housing	96%	+18%
2. Livelihood support / employment	70%	-8%
3. Food	56%	-38%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

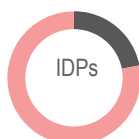
Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	100%
Drought / precipitation deficit	65%
Flood / heavy rain	35%
Earthquake	0%
Locust / insects	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **96%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 22%  
Few 78%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

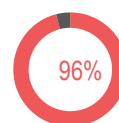
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	78%	0%	9%
Assaulted without a weapon	87%	61%	65%
Hindered to move freely	4%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	87%	100%	91%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In % of assessed settlements, at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

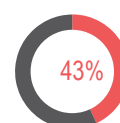
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **17%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Health facilities	100%
2. No other areas reported	
3.	


#### Explosive hazards

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods



Top 3 reported main sources of income in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
- 3.

#### Impact on farming

In 52% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 65% 
2. Flood / heavy rain 35% 
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on livestock

In 14% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>




Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In 52% of assessed settlements, KIs reported most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:

1. Too far/No transport services 42% 
2. Prices are too high 42% 
3. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs) 8% 

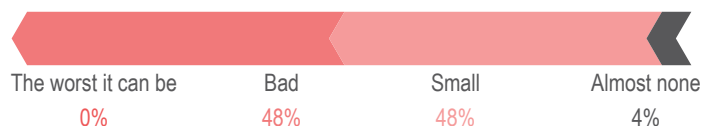
In 96% of assessed settlements, KIs reported an increase in the price of staple food in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

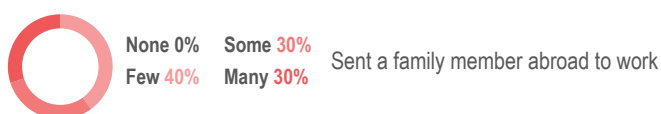
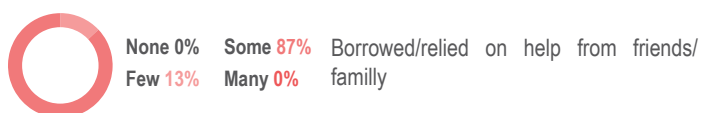
In 83% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported level of hunger for most residents, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **26%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Private clinic 76%
2. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 24%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 96%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 78%
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 35%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **70%** and **100%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **70% of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. School is too far 75%
2. No school in the area 25%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).  
 13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
 14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
 15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
 16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
 17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 100%
2. No other shelter type reported
- 3.

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 96%
2. Substandard accommodation 87%
3. Overcrowding 52%

In **74%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **57%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 100%
2. No other source reported
- 3.

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

52%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

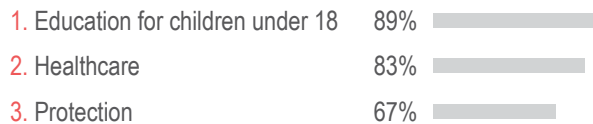
In **52%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**18 out of 88**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

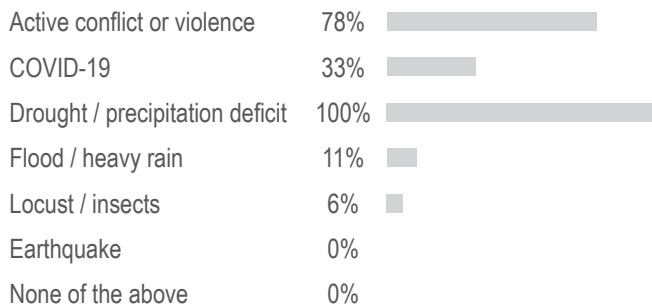


Change <sup>2</sup>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>3</sup>



#### Displacement

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

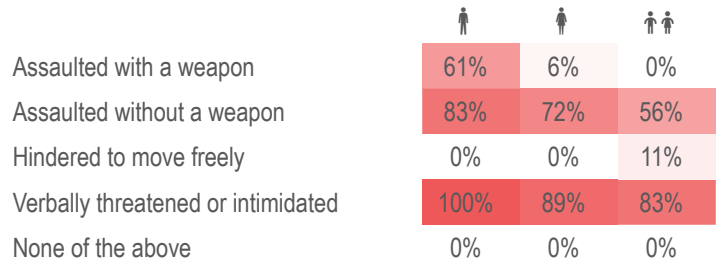


1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) This district had not been assessed during the previous round.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

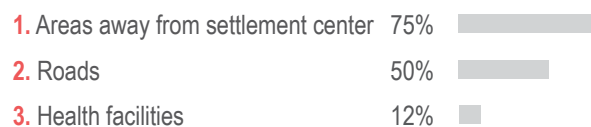


In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **44%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>



#### Explosive hazards


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



## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods


**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
- 3.

### Impact on farming

In **39%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### Impact on livestock

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 94% 
2. Active conflict or violence 6% 
3. No other reason reported

### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>10</sup>

1. Too far/No transport services 100% 
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

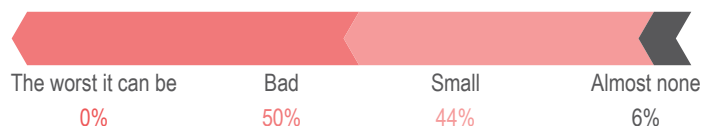
In **94%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

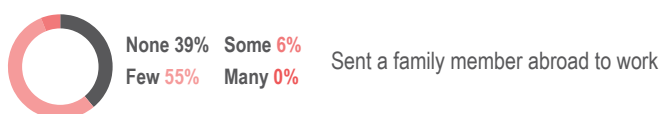
In **39%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **83%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

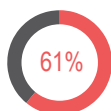
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 83% 
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 44% 
3. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 39% 


% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **28%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **20%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Transportation is too expensive 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **61%** and **67%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **61% of assessed settlements most children were not able to attend neither school**.



**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 100% 
2. No other barrier reported




12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).  
 13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
 14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
 15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
 16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
 17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 61% 
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 39% 
3. No other shelter type reported




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Overcrowding 67% 
2. No private space for women / girls 56% 
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 39% 

In **11%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **17%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 67% 
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 17% 
3. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 11% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **72%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 116**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Food	96%	+96%
2. Seed or other agricultural input	71%	-3%
3. Healthcare	50%	+6%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

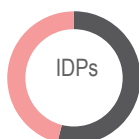
Active conflict or violence	58%
COVID-19	0%
Drought / precipitation deficit	75%
Locust / insects	50%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **29%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 54%  
Few 46%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 92%  
Few 8%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

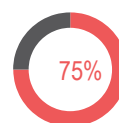
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	4%	4%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	8%	8%	0%
Hindered to move freely	0%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	29%	17%	0%
None of the above	63%	71%	100%

In **18%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

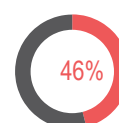
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **38%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. No areas reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Explosive hazards

In **54%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Remittances	33%	<div></div>
2. Formal or informal employment	29%	<div></div>
3. Livestock	25%	<div></div>

#### Impact on farming

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit	50%	<div></div>
2. Active conflict or violence	17%	<div></div>
3. Locust / insects	17%	<div></div>

#### Impact on livestock

In **56%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit	61%	<div></div>
2. Active conflict or violence	22%	<div></div>
3. Locust / insects	17%	<div></div>

#### Impact on employment

In **15%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit	75%	<div></div>
2. Active conflict or violence	20%	<div></div>
3. Locust/insects	5%	<div></div>

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **63%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Too far/No transport services	47%	<div></div>
2. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs)	40%	<div></div>
3. Roads are physically dangerous	13%	<div></div>

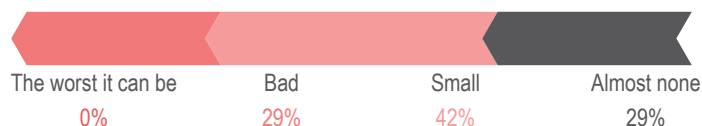
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

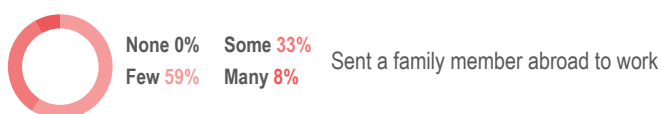
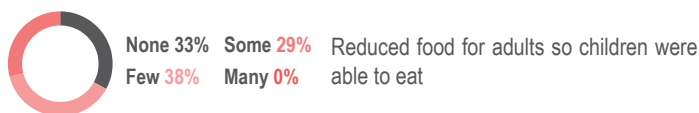
In **58%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **54%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

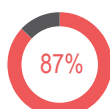
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Private clinic 54%
2. Private hospital 18%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Unable to reach (transport issues) 79%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 46%
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 17%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **12%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **96%** and **42%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **42%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 48%
2. Closed due to seasonal vacation 44%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).  
13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 88%
2. Emergency shelter 8%
3. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 4%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Overcrowding 54%
2. Substandard accommodation 46%
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 33%

In **4%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **22%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 42%
2. Handpump (pumped well) - private 33%
3. Handpump (public) 17%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **88%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**27 out of 195**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Shelter / Housing	97%	+86%
2. Food	70%	+65%
3. Drinking water	58%	+53%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

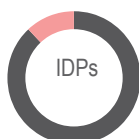
Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	0%
Locust / insects	100%
Drought / precipitation deficit	97%
Earthquake	3%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 88%  
Few 12%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 97%  
Few 3%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

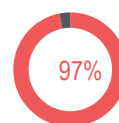
	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	42%	9%	27%
Assaulted without a weapon	76%	9%	85%
Hindered to move freely	12%	97%	15%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	91%	91%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

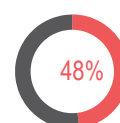
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Roads	100%
2. Areas away from settlement center	100%
3. No other areas reported	

#### Explosive hazards

In **73%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming	88%	<div></div>
2. Livestock	9%	<div></div>
3. Small business	3%	<div></div>

### Impact on farming

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit	70%	<div></div>
2. Active conflict or violence	27%	<div></div>
3. Earthquake	3%	<div></div>

### Impact on livestock

In **6%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit	67%	<div></div>
2. Active conflict or violence	33%	<div></div>
3. No other reason reported		

### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. Roads are physically dangerous 100%
2. No other barrier reported
3. No other barrier reported

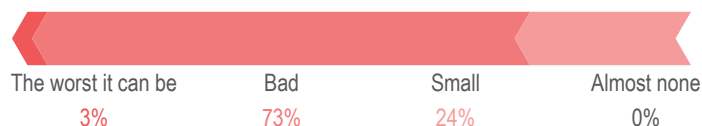
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

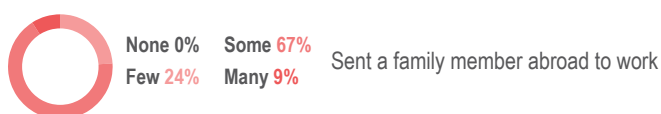
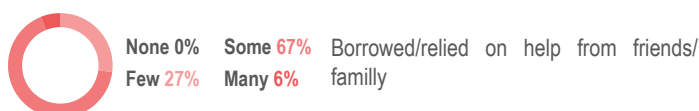
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



- 6) Only one option could be selected.
- 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.
- 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.
- 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.
- 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.
- 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **49%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 82%
2. Private clinic 18%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 82%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 64%
3. Access physically blocked 33%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100%

#### Nutrition

In **36%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **17%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Too far or difficult to access 50%
2. Transportation is too expensive 50%

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **52%** and **21%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **21%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. School is too far 100%
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Collective center 33%
2. Transitional shelter 33%
3. Emergency shelter 18%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Unable to afford rent 100%
2. Overcrowding 73%
3. No private space for women / girls 64%

In **6%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **76%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 64%
2. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 24%
3. Surface water 12%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

14%

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **64%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. Health (In-kind) 52%
3. Shelter or NFI (In-kind) 38%

In **85%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**15 out of 127**

## ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Healthcare	81%	-12%
2. Education for children under 18	69%	+36%
3. Food	50%	-23%

## ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

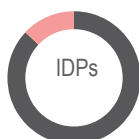
Active conflict or violence	88%
COVID-19	19%
Drought / precipitation deficit	100%
Locust / insects	25%
Flood / heavy rain	0%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
None of the above	0%

### Displacement

In **69%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None 87%  
Few 13%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



None 100%  
Few 0%  
Some 0%  
Many 0%



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

## 🛡️ PROTECTION

### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	81%	0%	0%
Assaulted without a weapon	100%	94%	100%
Hindered to move freely	0%	13%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	100%	100%	100%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

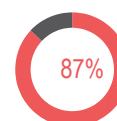
### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### Gender-Based Violence

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Roads	100%
2. Areas away from settlement center	94%
3. Markets	81%


### Explosive hazards

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
- 3.

### Impact on farming

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>



**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 94% 
2. Active conflict or violence 6% 
3. No other reason reported

### Impact on livestock

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 94% 
2. Active conflict or violence 6% 
3. No other reason reported

### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>




**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>10</sup>

1. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs) 50% 
2. Too far/No transport services 25% 
3. Prices are too high 25% 

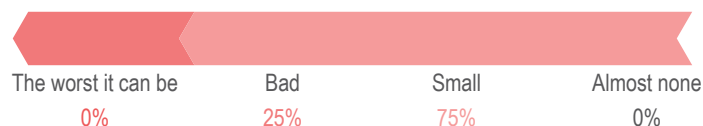
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

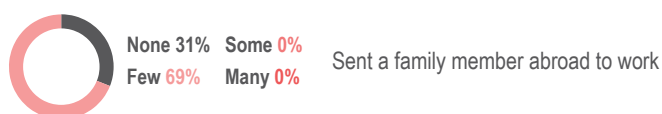
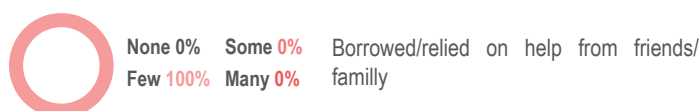
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

## ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

### Health

In **31%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

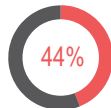
**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 91%
2. Private clinic 9%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 88%
2. Insufficient female medical staff 69%
3. Cost of services / medicine too high 38%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### Nutrition

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **69%** and **25%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **25%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. School is too far 64%
2. Education is too expensive 18%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

## SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 94%
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 6%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Unable to afford construction / labour 75%
2. No private space for women / girls 69%
3. Substandard accommodation 44%

In **44%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

## WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 62%
2. Surface water 31%
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 6%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



## ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **25%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 75%
2. Health (In-kind) 50%
3. Protection (In-kind) 25%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**39 out of 223**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

		Change <sup>2</sup>
1. Protection	85%	-5%
2. Education for children under 18	75%	+54%
3. Healthcare	58%	-9%

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

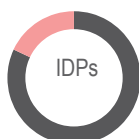
Active conflict or violence	100%
COVID-19	30%
Drought / precipitation deficit	95%
Flood / heavy rain	25%
Locust / insects	2%
Heavy snow / avalanche	0%
None of the above	0%

#### Displacement

In **88%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None **82%**  
Few **18%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



None **90%**  
Few **10%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) Percentage change of KIs reporting the need compared to January 2021.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	78%	35%	8%
Assaulted without a weapon	88%	70%	70%
Hindered to move freely	38%	30%	20%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	95%	85%	80%
None of the above	0%	0%	5%

In **86%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **78%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **85%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. Roads	65%
2. Areas away from settlement center	62%
3. Markets	38%

#### Explosive hazards

In **90%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



### Impact on farming

In **18%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

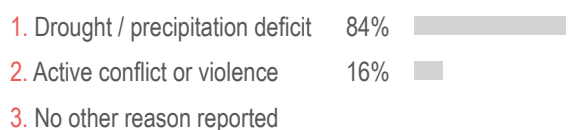
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### Impact on livestock

In **12%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

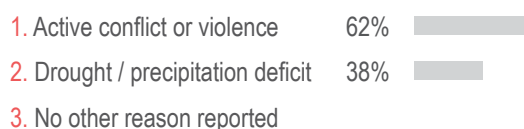
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### Impact on employment

In **31%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

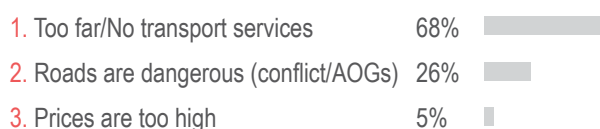
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **48%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:



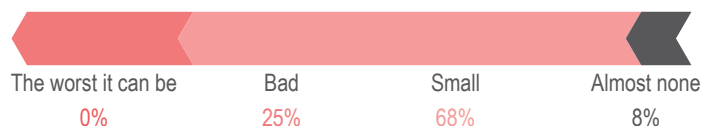
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

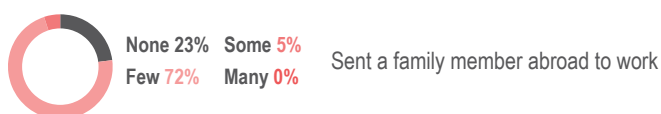
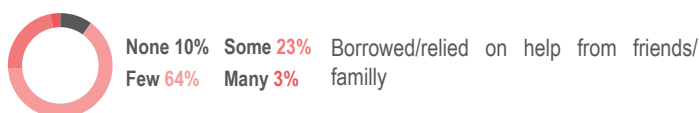
In **45%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

## ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

### Health

In **65%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 71%
2. Public hospital 21%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 78%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 35%
3. Facilities have been forcibly closed 12%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### Nutrition

In **5%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **50%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Services are not working 100%
2. No other barrier reported

### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **78%** and **70%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **60%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 71%
2. Closed due to seasonal vacation 19%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).  
13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

## SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 92%
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 8%
3. No other shelter type reported

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Leaks during light or heavy rain 75%
2. No insulation / heating 45%
3. Substandard accommodation 42%

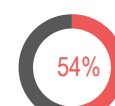
In **8%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **43%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

## WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Handpump (pumped well) - private 68%
2. Handpump (public) 10%
3. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 10%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



## ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Shelter or NFI (In-kind) 100%
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

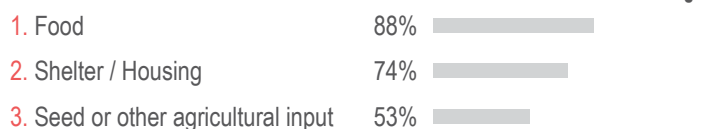
In **72%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **face-to-face communication as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**33 out of 273**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

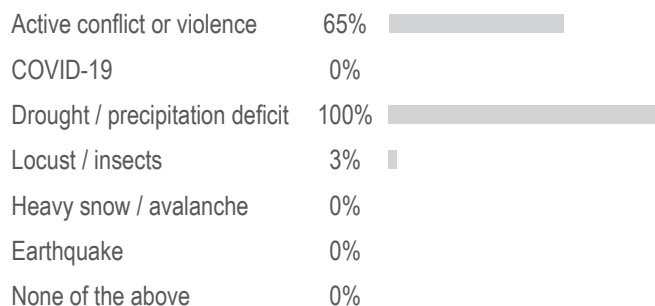
Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>



### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



#### Displacement

In **38%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household** had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:



1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) This district had not been assessed during the previous round.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	24%	12%	6%
Assaulted without a weapon	35%	18%	21%
Hindered to move freely	12%	0%	0%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	32%	18%	18%
None of the above	24%	41%	38%

In **28%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker** had reportedly been affected by a protection incident in the 3 months prior to data collection.

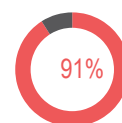
#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16** had reportedly been working in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16** had been married in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>

1. No areas reported
- 2.
- 3.

#### Explosive hazards

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

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods




**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming 76% 
2. Livestock 24% 
3. No other main source reported

#### Impact on farming

In **41%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>




**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 74% 
2. Do not know / want to answer 11% 
3. Active conflict or violence 7% 

#### Impact on livestock

In **39%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 52% 
2. Active conflict or violence 24% 
3. Do not know / want to answer 19% 

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. No large decrease reported
- 2.
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:

1. No barrier reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **79%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

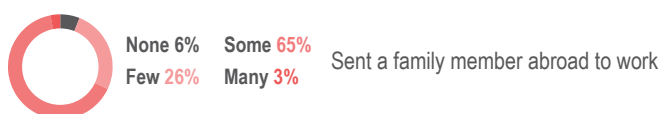
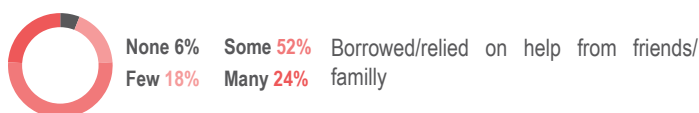
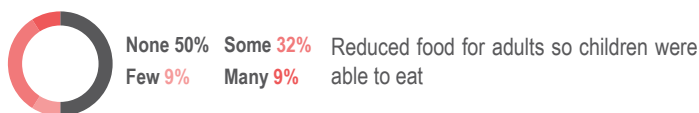
In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
 7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
 8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
 9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
 10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
 11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)



### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

#### Health

In **15%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 86%
2. Private clinic 14%

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 74%
2. Unable to reach (transport issues) 65%
3. Access physically blocked 26%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **18%** and **24%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **12%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 67%
2. School is too far 33%

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room); Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.

17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 94%
2. Open space or makeshift shelter 3%
3. Permanent shelter (robust materials) 3%

**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. Unable to afford rent 62%
2. Substandard accommodation 59%
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 32%

In **9%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **43%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (protected) 65%
2. Piped water (public) 24%
3. Handpump (public) 9%

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Food (In-kind) 100%
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

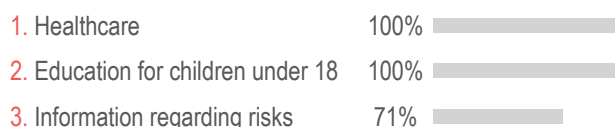
In **68%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



# of assessed settlements:  
**24 out of 192**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

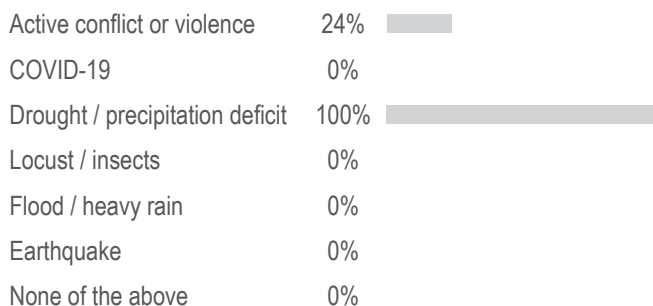
Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>



### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



#### Displacement

In **10%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

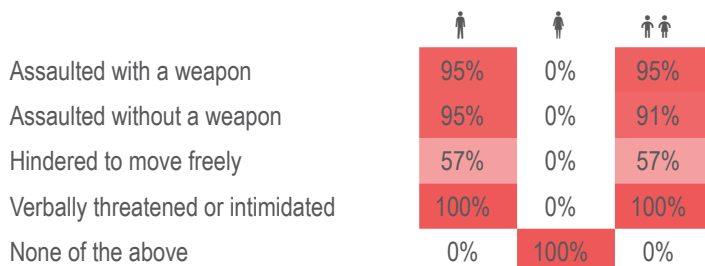


1) Three options maximum could be selected.  
2) This district had not been assessed during the previous round.  
3) Multiple options could be selected.  
4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.  
5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



In % of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls

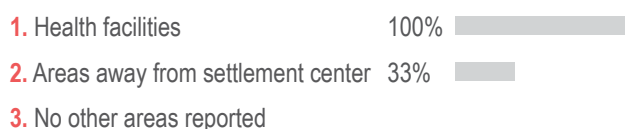


In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **14%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>



#### Explosive hazards

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

### Livelihoods

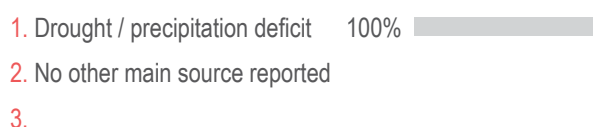
**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



### Impact on farming

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### Impact on livestock

In **50%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

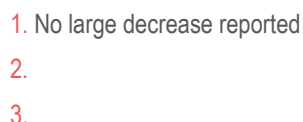
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

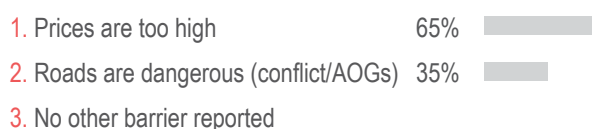
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>



## ACCESS TO MARKET

In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access were:**



In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

### Food security

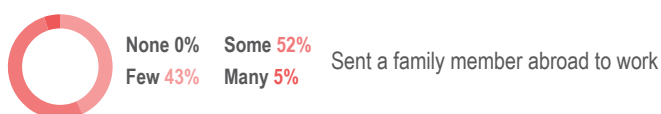
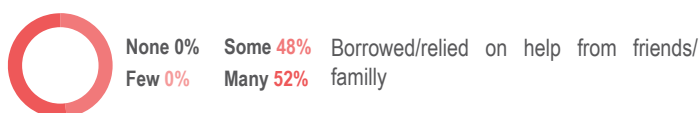
In **95%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>





6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **86%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 67% 
2. Private clinic 33% 

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 76% 
2. Cost of services / medicine too high 62% 
3. Insufficient female medical staff 38% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100% 

#### Nutrition

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **0%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. No barrier reported
- 2.

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **52%** and **91%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **48%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 100% 
2. No other barrier reported

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).

13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.

14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).

15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).

16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.




17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 71% 
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 29% 
3. No other shelter type reported


**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No insulation / heating 100% 
2. Unable to afford construction / labour 95% 
3. Leaks during light or heavy rain 62% 

In **0%** of assessed settlements, a **large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **0%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Spring, well or kariz (unprotected) 100% 
2. No other source reported
- 3.

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

100% 

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. No assistance reported
- 2.
- 3.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio** as the **most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.





# of assessed settlements:  
**30 out of 194**

### ★ PRIORITY NEEDS

Top 3 reported priority needs in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

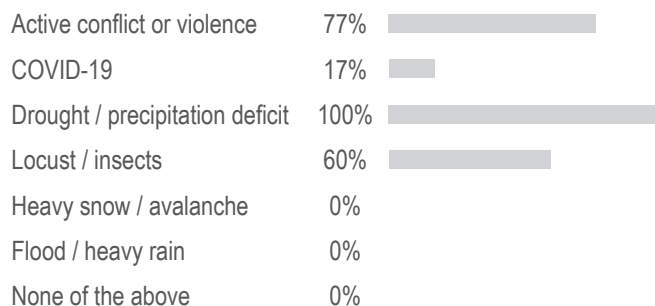


Change <sup>2</sup>

### ➔ EVENT / SHOCK & DISPLACEMENT

#### Event / Shock

% of assessed settlements reportedly impacted by event or shock, in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>3</sup>

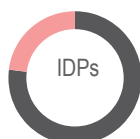


#### Displacement

In **80%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one household had reportedly been displaced due to an event or shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>

% of assessed settlements by estimated prevalence of IDP and returnee households that had reportedly arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection:

None **77%**  
Few **23%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



None **77%**  
Few **23%**  
Some **0%**  
Many **0%**



1) Three options maximum could be selected.

2) This district had not been assessed during the previous round.

3) Multiple options could be selected.

4) In settlements reportedly impacted by at least an event or shock in the 3 months prior to data collection.

5) In settlements where the presence of areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons was reported.

### 🛡️ PROTECTION

#### Protection incidents

% of assessed settlements by **reported protection incidents that have affected men, women, and children**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

	Men	Women	Children
Assaulted with a weapon	47%	3%	10%
Assaulted without a weapon	60%	7%	17%
Hindered to move freely	50%	13%	27%
Verbally threatened or intimidated	57%	13%	17%
None of the above	20%	67%	57%

In **22%** of assessed settlements, **at least one health care worker had reportedly been affected by a protection incident** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Child work and marriage

% of assessed settlements in which **at least one child under the age of 16 had reportedly been working** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Boys



Girls

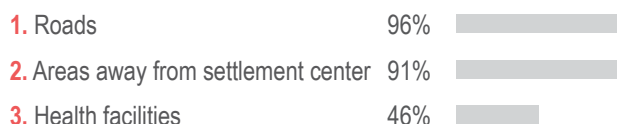


In **3%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **at least one girl under the age of 16 had been married** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

#### Gender-Based Violence

In **73%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of areas in and around the settlement that women and children avoid due to security reasons** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported areas that women and children avoid due to security reasons in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,5</sup>




#### Explosive hazards

In **60%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **the presence of explosive hazards in or within 5km of the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### LIVELIHOODS AND IMPACT

#### Livelihoods



**Top 3 reported main sources of income** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. Farming 100% 
2. No other main source reported
- 3.

#### Impact on farming

In **79%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

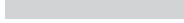
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the volume of their production** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 93% 
2. Active conflict or violence 7% 
3. No other reason reported

#### Impact on livestock

In **31%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned**, in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

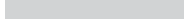
**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in the number of livestock owned** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Drought / precipitation deficit 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

#### Impact on employment

In **0%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **more than a quarter of households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>7,8</sup>

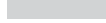


**Top 3 reported reasons that households experienced a large decrease in availability of work** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>9</sup>

1. Active conflict or violence 100% 
2. No other reason reported
- 3.

### ACCESS TO MARKET

In **63%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most residents did not have access to a market with NFI and winterization materials accessible within a one hour walking distance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

In those settlements, **the most commonly reported reasons for no market access** were:<sup>10</sup>

1. Too far/No transport services 58% 
2. Roads are dangerous (conflict/AOGs) 26% 
3. Prices are too high 10% 

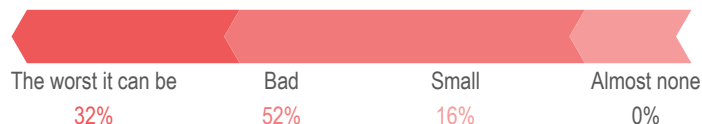
In **100%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **an increase in the price of staple food** in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES

#### Food security

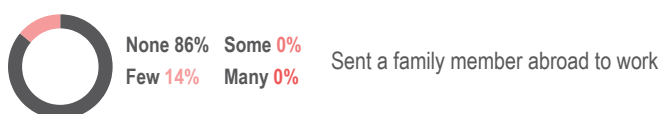
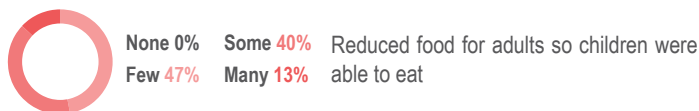
In **93%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most residents were not able to access enough food to meet daily needs** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements by reported **level of hunger for most residents**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>10</sup>



#### Coping strategies

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported no, few, some, or many households **were engaging in the following coping strategies when food or money to buy food was not available** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>11</sup>



6) Only one option could be selected.  
7) In those settlements where KIs reported farming, livestock or employment as one of the 3 main income sources in the settlement.  
8) A large decrease means a decrease of 50% or more of the volume of the production.  
9) In settlements where at least one household reportedly experienced a decrease in the volume of production, number of livestock owned or availability of work.  
10) Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; worst: hunger is the worst it can be, it caused many deaths.  
11) Few (1-25%); Some (26-50%); Many (more than 50%)

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES




#### Health

In **67%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **most people did not have access to a health facility in or next to the settlement** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 2 reported types of health facilities** accessible from assessed settlements:

1. Public clinic (BHC, CHC) 100% 
2. No other facility reported

**Top 3 reported barriers to health services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,12,13</sup>

1. Cost of services / medicine too high 73% 
2. Roads / presence at facilities unsafe 67% 
3. Unable to reach (transport issues) 37% 



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most residents did not have access to medicine**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



#### Nutrition

In **27%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **being aware of the presence of a nutrition facility in their area**; in **25%** of those, **most residents were reportedly not able to access the facility** in the 3 months prior to data collection.



**Top 2 reported barriers to nutrition treatment services access**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,13</sup>

1. Services are not working 50% 
2. Treatments are too expensive 50% 

#### Education

**Most children were reportedly not able to attend a government school or a religious school** respectively in **60%** and **57%** of assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection. In **37%** of assessed settlements **most children were not able to attend neither school**.

**Top 2 reported barriers for most children to access a government school**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. No school in the area 56% 
2. School is too far 44% 

12) Basic Healthcare Center (BHC); Comprehensive Healthcare Center (CHC).  
 13) In those settlements where the presence of a facility was reported.  
 14) Emergency shelters (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Open space or makeshift shelter (tents, huts, kodai, kapa); Collective center (building not intended for living); Transitional shelter build by NGOs (pakhsa, bricks); Permanent shelter with poor materials (pakhsa, sun-dried bricks), with robust materials (fired-bricks, concrete, stone).  
 15) Overcrowding (more than 4 persons in a single room) ; Substandard accommodation (no proper roof, doors, walls or windows).  
 16) A large number means more than 25% of the shelters in the settlement.  
 17) In those settlements which reportedly had received assistance.

### SHELTER

**Top 3 reported shelter types used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6,14</sup>

1. Transitional shelter 67% 
2. Permanent shelter (poor materials) 33% 
3. No other shelter type reported




**Top 3 reported shelter-related concerns among residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,15</sup>

1. No private space for women / girls 80% 
2. No insulation / heating 77% 
3. Overcrowding 73% 

In **18%** of assessed settlements, **a large number of shelters had been reportedly destroyed or severely damaged** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>16</sup> In **13%** of assessed settlements, **none of the destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired**.

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

**Top 3 reported water sources used by most residents** in assessed settlements, in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

1. 32 43% 
2. Handpump (public) 17% 
3. Handpump (pumped well) - private 13% 

% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people were not able to access soap in the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which KIs reported **most people did not have access to a functional latrine facility**, in the 3 months prior to data collection:



### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

In **7%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **at least one resident had received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

**Top 3 reported types of assistance received** in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>3,17</sup>

1. Cash / Vouchers 100% 
2. No other assistance reported
- 3.

In **97%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported **radio as the most preferred means of obtaining information** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

# ANNEX 1: DIMENSIONS OF INACCESSIBILITY

HTR - R5 | 2021  
AFGHANISTAN

Since July 2019, the HAG has been measuring and ranking all Afghan districts on a biannual basis according to three factors of inaccessibility: (1) physical constraints, (2) conflict intensity and spread, and (3) complexity of actors. Based on these dimensions, HTR districts are identified as areas that humanitarian actors struggle to access and provide assistance to, due to (1) their remoteness and poor infrastructure, (2) on-going armed clashes, and / or (3) the presence of one or multiple armed actors that actively limits access to areas under their control. The weighted indicators used as from January 2021 by the HAG to determine the inaccessibility score of all Afghan districts are listed below.

Indicators	Weight
<b>Physical Constraints:</b>	<b>15%</b>
Distance to DAC <sup>1</sup> (population access)	20%
Distance to DAC <sup>1</sup> (programme location)	30%
Phone coverage (area)	10%
Phone coverage (duration)	10%
Distance to airport	30%
<b>Conflict Intensity and Spread:</b>	<b>35%</b>
<b>Conflict intensity</b>	<b>75%</b>
# Kinetic Incidents (by political actors)	25%
# Deaths Conflict actors (10%) Civilian causality (30%)	40%
# Airstrikes/IDF incidents	10%
# IED/UXO incidents (detonations and discoveries)	10%
Active/Disputed Control	15%
<b>Conflict spread</b> - Scope of populated areas affected by conflict	<b>25%</b>
<b>Stakeholder Complexity:</b>	<b>50%</b>
Presence of IS-K	20%
Access negotiation (time taken)	10%
Access negotiation (# times)	10%
Access negotiation level	15%
Access by female national staff	9%
Access by international staff	6%
Access by male national staff	15%
Interferences by conflict actors	15%

<sup>1</sup> District Administrative Center



## Hard-to-Reach Monitoring Assessment Ressources

### General

[Terms of reference](#)

### Maps

[District services maps collection by regions](#)

### Round 1 (August 2019)

[Dataset](#)

[Nationwide & district-levels factsheet booklet \(English\)](#)

### Round 2 (February 2020)

[Dataset](#)

[Nationwide & district-level factsheet booklets by region \(English\)](#)

### Round 3 (July 2020)

[Dataset & tabulated analysis](#)

[Nationwide & district levels factsheet booklet \(English\)](#)

[Impact of COVID-19 on Hard-to-Reach districts factsheet \(English\)](#)

### Round 4 (January 2021)

[Dataset](#)

[Nationwide & district-levels factsheet booklet \(English\)](#)

### Round 5 (May 2021)

[Dataset & tabulated analysis](#)