### AFGHANISTAN

# Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Districts

Factsheet Booklet Northern Region

Round 2

February 2020



REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

# **ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED IN THE** FRAMEWORK OF:

### HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN

#### Afghanistan Inter-Cluster Coordination Team





ation in Emergencies Working Group (EiEWG) که مشاهم تربیه در شرایط اضطراری، اف



Shelter Cluster Afghanistan ShelterCluster.org Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter



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# **ASSESSMENT FUNDED BY:**



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#### **About REACH:**

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



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# **INTRODUCTION & CONTEXT**

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#### CONTEXT

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

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

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

#### ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

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

#### **OBJECTIVES**

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

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

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

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





# **INTRODUCTION & CONTEXT**

### HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN

(July

(March

#### **SCOPE AND COVERAGE**

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

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

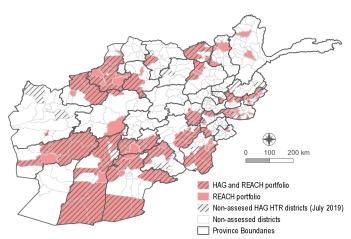
Overall, the REACH portfolio of HTR districts includes 91 district that were also included in the 103 HAG HTR list of July 2019. The 29 REACH portfolio districts that are not part of the HAG list, were still included in the current assessment and booklet to allow for a more comprehensive monitoring and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

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

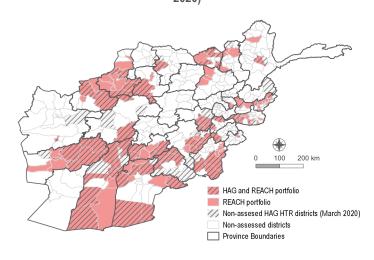
#### Coverage of HAG HTR list by REACH portfolio:

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

Coverage of REACH portfolio and HAG HTR districts 2019)



Coverage of REACH portfolio and HAG HTR districts 2020)



<sup>1</sup> The 2018 HTR assessment report can be found <u>here.</u>

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





# **METHODOLOGY**

#### SAMPLING

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

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

#### DATA COLLECTION

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

#### ANALYSIS

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

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

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

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#### index.

#### LIMITATIONS

• In all but 20 districts, the assessment was conducted within the district, by local enumerators. In 20 HTR districts, data collection was not possible in person or via the phone, due to security restrictions and/or a lack of a reliable phone network. In those districts, the assessment relied on an Area of Knowledge (AoK) approach, interviewing recent Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) that had recently left from different BSUs within the assessed district.<sup>3</sup>

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

• Weighting of data by the number of settlements within a district, rather than the population, may result in an under- or over-representation of any particular settlement population.

• While the settlement functions well as a 'unit of analysis' for issues related to access to services, it is difficult to adequately assess aspects such as nutrition and food consumption for a settlement as a whole. Therefore, for certain indicators or needs, such as nutrition, high proportions of settlements with needs, may not automatically translate to high proportions of the population with needs.

• Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> More information on Basic Services Units mapping can be found in the map collection: for <u>North and North-East</u>, for <u>South</u>, for <u>Capital and South-East</u>, for <u>West</u> and for <u>East</u>. <sup>2</sup> Data collection for the WoAA took place between July and September 2019. Therefore differences observes between accessible and innaccessible areas might be due to change overtime. More information on the WoAA available <u>here</u>.

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

# NATIONAL OVERVIEW LEVEL FACTSHEET

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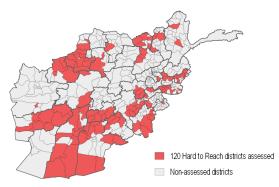


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**OVERVIEW** 



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

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

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	Ш	Nutrition
Severity score R1					2.0		
Severity score R2							2.1
Comparison	-	-	-	-	↓	-	↓

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

### PROTECTION

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

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

<b>19%</b>	Very poor	47% Okay	12% Good
<b>12%</b>	Poor	41 /0 OKay	10% Very good
• • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	

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

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



#### **DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK** •Ř

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

56%	
16%	-
28%	
6%	
18%	
17%	
1%	
	16% 28% 6% 18% 17%

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

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



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

🕇 🛉 🛛 Adults:		÷ † † Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	<b>49%</b>	1. Verbally threatened	43%
2. Hindered to move freely 3		2. Hindered to move freely	35%
3. Assaulted without weapon	30%	3. None of the above	<b>29%</b>

In 37% of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.5

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

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:4

Extreme impact	24%	
Severe impact	34%	
Small impact	48%	

<sup>1</sup> Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. <sup>2</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

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



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

	•
Average severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in 120 Hard to Reach districts: 2	% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to
% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:	data collection: <sup>1</sup>
4% Makeshift 2% Tents 93% Mud/bricks 1% Do not know In 20% of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.	% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection: Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:1         Due to conflict       19%         Due to natural disaster       17%         Due to both       20%	Market too far / no transport       63%         Roads too dangerous       18%         Prices too high / cannot afford NFI       9%         % of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>2</sup>
Image: Severity score of health sectoral need in 120 Hard to Reach districts:       1.8	Reported location of available health facilities:
% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection: In 14% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection. <sup>1</sup>	*Locations and number of services are indicative only.
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:	% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:3Yes, most people have access20%No, medicine too expensive36%
% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>1</sup> Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data	No, medicine not available in the area 39% Do not know / do not want to answer 5% 28% of assessed settlements reported <b>an increase in mortality</b> in the month before data collection. <sup>4</sup> data collection, see displacement section.

- <sup>2</sup> Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, matress/mats and winter clothing.
   <sup>3</sup> If most people have access or do not know / do now want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.
- <sup>4</sup> Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.



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#### 🔓 WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

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



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

Surface water

20%

Unimproved water source Improved water source



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

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

### 🐃 FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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

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

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:6

3% The worst it	51% Bad
can be	37% Small

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

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

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

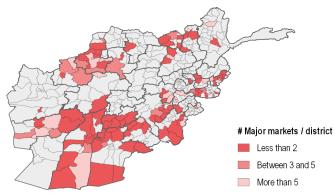
3%	19%	11%	35%	32%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

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

No issues, able to meet needs	30%
Not functioning / dried up	22%
Too far / difficult to reach	22%

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

 $\leq$ Reported location of available major markets:5



\*Locations and number of services are indicative only.

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

Negatively impacted farming	61%	
Negatively impacted livestock	45%	
Negatively impacted income	56%	

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

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

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

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

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

9% Almost none

1% Do not know

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

<sup>6</sup> Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

7 Multiple options could be selected

9 A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unnattended because of displacement.





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

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

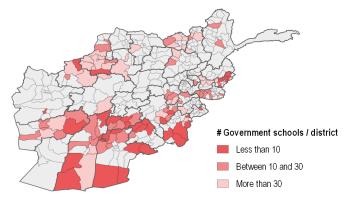
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#### EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

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

74

#### Reported location of available government schools: ń.



\*Locations and number of services are indicative only.

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

### NUTRITION

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

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

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

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

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



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



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

	DUyS.	
<b>66%</b>	1. Lack of facilities	<b>78%</b>
<b>59%</b>	2. School too far / no school	66%
53%	3. Child work instead	34%
	59%	66%1. Lack of facilities59%2. School too far / no school53%3. Child work instead

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

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	12%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	17%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	<b>25%</b>
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	45%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

### ★ ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

21% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in 24% of assessed settlements were reportedly not accessible by the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Food	84%
	000/
Shelter or NFI	22%
Education	18%
Education	18%

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

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

road in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	56%	
Active conflict on road	25%	
Blocked by armed actors	9%	
	<b>3</b> 70 <b>—</b>	

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

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

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





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

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

# **DISTRICT LEVEL FACTSHEET**

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### HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN



# of assessed settlements: 72 out of 284

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

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.4	2.2
Physical constraint:	1.2	1
Conflict intensity:	3	2.7
Complexity of actors:	2.4	2.2

#### Comparison table of severity score1:\*

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	Ë	Nutrition
Severity score R1	3	1	1	2	1	2	1
Severity score R2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Comparison	-	1	1	-	1	-	↑

\* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

#### PROTECTION

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

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

14%	Very poor	74% Okay	4%	Good
3%	Poor	14/0 Okay	6%	Very good

In 56% of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (49%) or due to natural disaster (25%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

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



#### **DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK** R

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

Active conflict or violence	56%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	25%
Earthquake	24%
Flood	0%
None of the above	17%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In 58% of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.<sup>3</sup>

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



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

🕇 🛊 🛛 Adults:		°rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr	
1. Verbally threatened	85%	1. Verbally threatened	83%
2. Hindered to move freely	<b>49%</b>	2. Hindered to move freely	33%
3. Assaulted without weapon	33%	3. Assaulted without weapon	<b>28%</b>
In COO/ of antilamenta		: 	اممم

In 60% of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.5

In 42% of assessed settlements the presence of explosive hazards in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:4

Extreme impact	42%	
Severe impact	19%	
Small impact	17%	

<sup>1</sup> Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. <sup>2</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

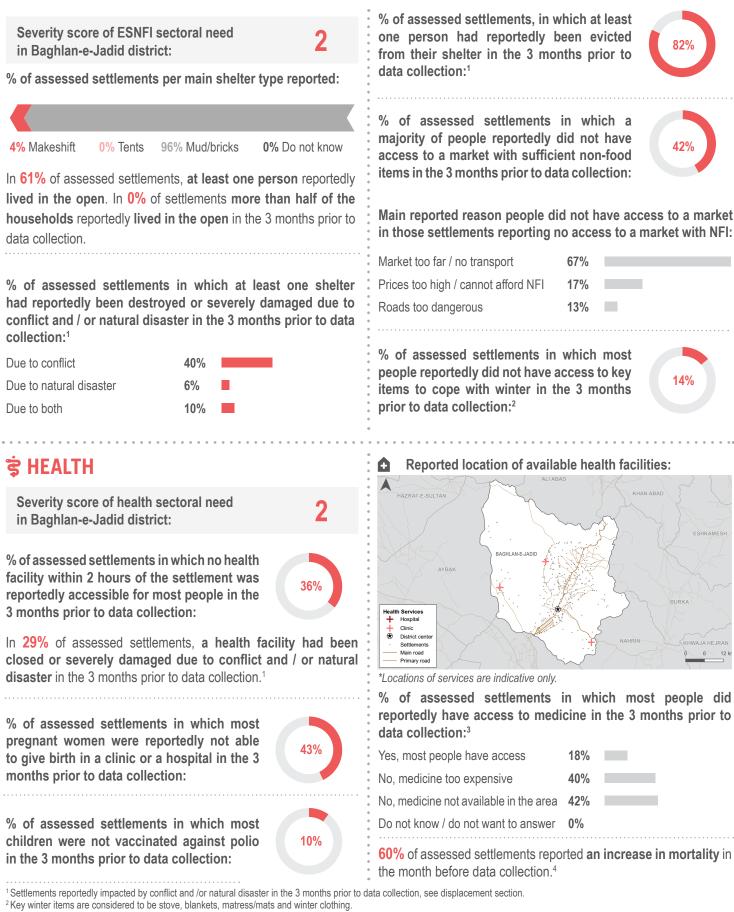
<sup>5</sup> An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined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

<sup>6</sup> This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported. <sup>7</sup>A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.





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



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

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



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#### 🕂 WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

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

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

Surface water

18%

Unimproved water source Improved water source



In 26% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

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

### FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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

In 22% of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:6

0% The worst it	75% Bad	0% Almost none
can be	25% Small	0% Do not know

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

In 0% and 4% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

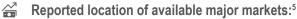
% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:

<	(			
1%	35%	14%	38%	13%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

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

Not enough water points	47%
No issues, able to meet needs	33%
Not functioning / dried up	12%

In 46% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.4





\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Negatively impacted farming	67%	
Negatively impacted livestock	49%	
Negatively impacted income	57%	

In 4% and 46% of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.<sup>2,8</sup>

In 21% and 28% of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.<sup>2,9</sup>

9 A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unnattended because of displacement.





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

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

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

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

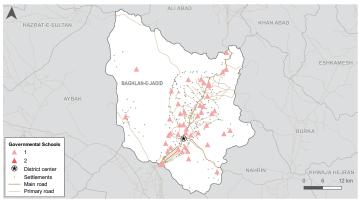
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

### **EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES**

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

#### Reported location of available government schools: ń



<sup>\*</sup>Locations of services are indicative only.

In **51%** of assessed settlements, at least one child (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1,2</sup>

### 🗳 NUTRITION

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

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

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

Services are too far	60%	
Services are too expensive	36%	
Other reason services not accessible	4%	

Other reason services not accessible

#### . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ★ ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

35% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Food	76%
WASH	64%
Healthcare	44%

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

Seed or other agricultural input	75%	
Education for children under 18	56%	
Healthcare	51%	

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

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

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

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

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



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



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

00			
1. School too far / no school	<b>73%</b>	1. Security concerns	<b>76%</b>
2. Security concerns	<b>67%</b>	2. Lack of facilities	<b>76%</b>
3. Lack of facilities	<b>54%</b>	3. School too far / no school	71%

In 99% of assessed settlements, the presence of at least one malnourished child (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	6%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	37%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	<b>21%</b>
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	37%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

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

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

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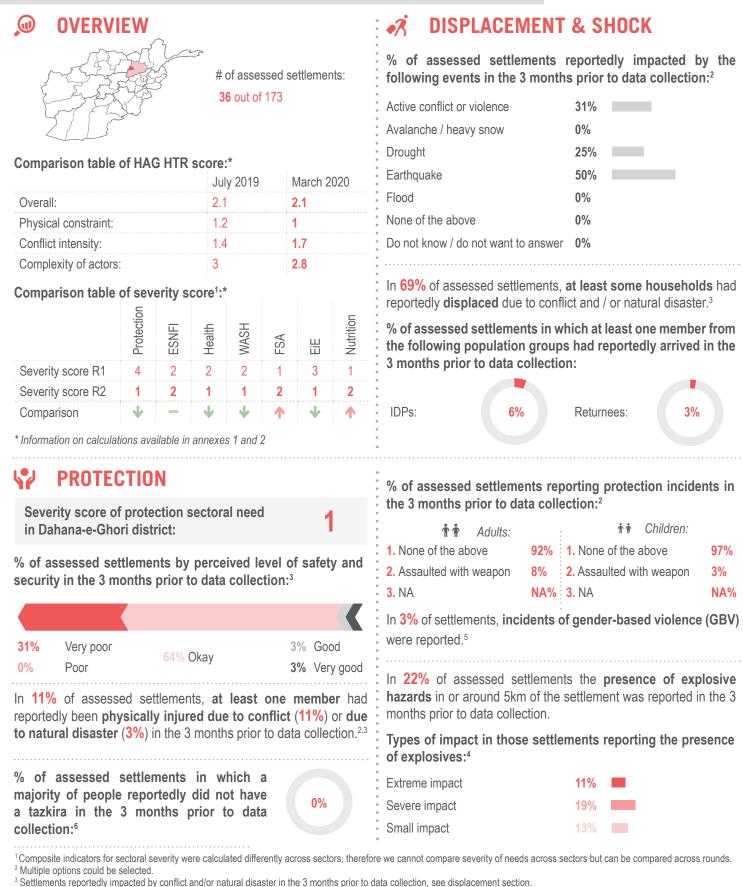
humanitarian action

Blocked by armed actors	41%
No road to settlement	29%
Active conflict on road	24%

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

# Baghlan Dahana-e-Ghori

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup> This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported. <sup>7</sup>A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.





# **Baghlan** Dahana-e-Ghori

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

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need 2 in Dahana-e-Ghori district: 2 % of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:	% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>1</sup>
0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.	% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection: Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI: Market too far / no transport 97%
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>1</sup>	Roads blocked due to winter   3%     NA   NA%
Due to conflict     11%       Due to natural disaster     3%       Due to both     0%	% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>2</sup>
Severity score of health sectoral need in Dahana-e-Ghori district:       1         % of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:       8%	Reported location of available health facilities:
In <b>14%</b> of assessed settlements, <b>a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster</b> in the 3 months prior to data collection. <sup>1</sup>	Clinic     District center     Settlements     Main road     Primary road     *Locations of services are indicative only.
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:	% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>3</sup> Yes, most people have access       67%         No, medicine too expensive       6%
% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>1</sup> Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to d <sup>2</sup> Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, matress/mats and winter clothing.	<ul> <li>No, medicine not available in the area 28%</li> <li>Do not know / do not want to answer 0%</li> <li>8% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.<sup>4</sup></li> </ul>

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

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

# <mark>Baghlan</mark> Dahana-e-Ghori

### HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN

#### 🔓 WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

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

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

Surface water Unimproved water source Improved water source



In 22% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

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

### FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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

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

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

0% The worst it can be 0

0% Bad 0% Small 100% Almost none 0% Do not know

In 8% and 53% of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **81%** and **6%** of assessed settlements **almost half and more than half**, respectively, of the households **reduced adults' food consumption** when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

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

0%	0%	0%	37%	64%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

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

No issues, able to meet needs	58%
Too far / difficult to reach	22%
Not enough water points	11%

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





\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Negatively impacted farming	69%
Negatively impacted livestock	33%
Negatively impacted income	64%

In **11%** and **33%** of those assessed settlements, the **impact on farming** was reported as **severe or extreme**, respectively.<sup>2,8</sup>

In **0%** and **33%** of those assessed settlements **the impact on livestock** was reported as **severe and extreme**, respectively.<sup>2,9</sup>

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

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





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

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

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

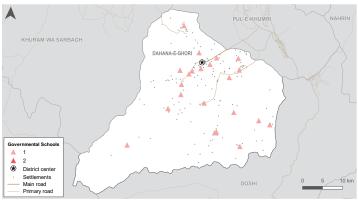
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

# Baghlan Dahana-e-Ghori

### **EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES**

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

#### n Reported location of available government schools:



<sup>\*</sup>Locations of services are indicative only.

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

### NUTRITION

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

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

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

Services are too far	94%	
Services are too expensive	0%	
Other reason services not accessible	6%	

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



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



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

Gills.		DUys.	
1. Lack of facilities	83%	1. Lack of facilities	100%
2. School too far / no school	17%	2. NA	NA%
3. Child work instead	8%	3. NA	NA%

In **58%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

5%
0%
k 76%
19%
0%

### **X** ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

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

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

Food	100%	
NA	0%	
NA	0%	
•••••••••		

#### Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:<sup>3</sup> Food 86%

 Healthcare
 75%

 Livelihood support / employment
 58%

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

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

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

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



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8%

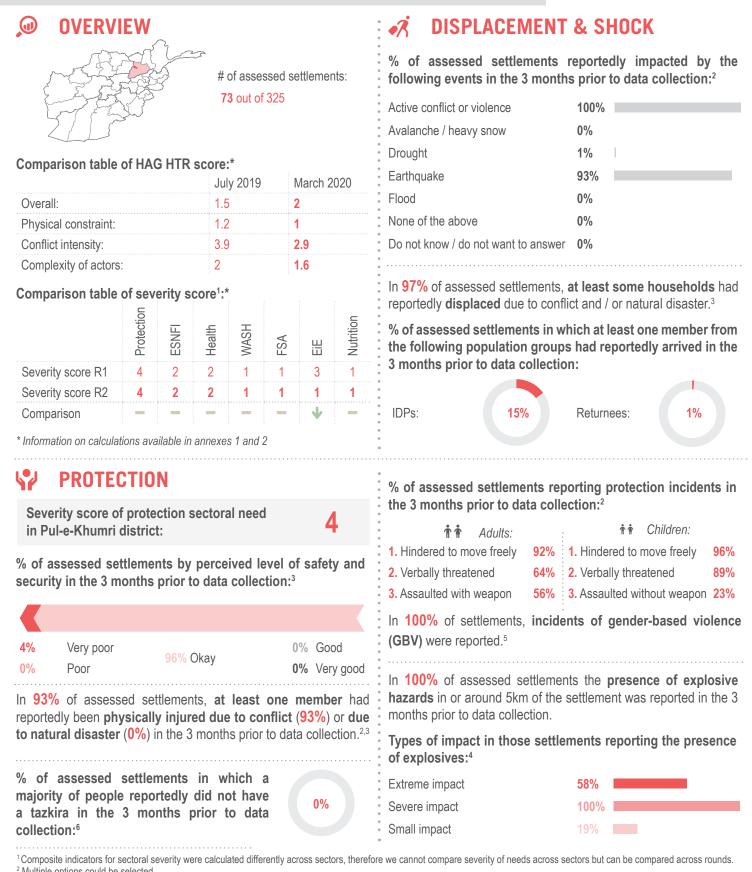
**3%** of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%
••••••	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral in Pul-e-Khumri district:	need 2	% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to		
% of assessed settlements per mai	n shelter type reported:	data collection: <sup>1</sup>		
		% of assessed settlements in which a		
0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mu	ud/bricks 0% Do not know	<ul> <li>majority of people reportedly did not have</li> <li>access to a market with sufficient non-food</li> </ul>		
In <b>7%</b> of assessed settlements, <b>at le</b> <b>lived in the open</b> . In <b>0%</b> of settlement	• • •	items in the 3 months prior to data collection:		
households reportedly lived in the order data collection.		Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:		
		Roads too dangerous 67%		
% of assessed settlements in wi		Market too far / no transport 33%		
had reportedly been destroyed or conflict and / or natural disaster in collection: <sup>1</sup>		NA NA%		
Due to conflict 51%		% of assessed settlements in which most		
Due to natural disaster 0%		<ul> <li>people reportedly did not have access to key</li> <li>items to cope with winter in the 3 months</li> </ul>		
Due to both 26%		prior to data collection: <sup>2</sup>		
		•		
ङ्रे HEALTH		Reported location of available health facilities:		
Severity score of health sectoral in Pul-e-Khumri district:	need 2	AYBAK BAGHLAN-E-JADID		
% of assessed settlements in which facility within 2 hours of the settler reportedly accessible for most peo 3 months prior to data collection:	ment was	Halth Services Hospital		
In <b>4%</b> of assessed settlements, <b>a hea</b> or severely damaged due to conflict the 3 months prior to data collection. <sup>1</sup>		Clinic     District center     Settlements     Main read     Primary read     ALANA-E-GHORI     Data Ana-E-GHORI     0 5 10 km     *Locations of services are indicative only.		
% of assessed settlements in wh pregnant women were reportedly	not able	% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>3</sup> Yes, most people have access 90%		
to give birth in a clinic or a hospita months prior to data collection:	al in the 3	No, medicine too expensive     0%		
- F	<b>—</b>	No, medicine not available in the area <b>10%</b>		
% of assessed settlements in wh	ich most	Do not know / do not want to answer 0%		
children were not vaccinated agai		90% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in		
in the 3 months prior to data collec	tion:	the month before data collection. <sup>4</sup>		
<sup>1</sup> Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or <sup>2</sup> Key winter items are considered to be stove, blank		data collection, see displacement section.		

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

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

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#### 🕂 WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

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

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

Surface water

23%

Unimproved water source Improved water source



In 0% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

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

### FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

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

In 1% of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:6

0% The worst it	<b>0%</b> E
can be	<b>0%</b>

Bad Small

0% Almost none 0% Do not know

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

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

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

0%	0%	0%	3%	97%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

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

No issues, able to meet needs	99%	
Too far / difficult to reach	1%	
NA	NA%	

In 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



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

In 10% and 12% of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.<sup>2,9</sup>

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





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

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

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

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

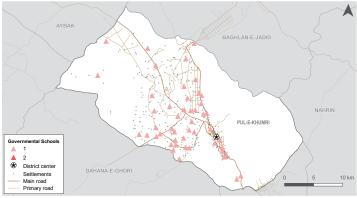
<sup>7</sup> Multiple options could be selected

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

### EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

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

#### Reported location of available government schools:



<sup>\*</sup>Locations of services are indicative only.

In **19%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1,2</sup>

### 🗳 NUTRITION

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

In 96% of assessed settlements, most people were reported to not have access to a nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Services are too far	75%	
Services are too expensive	21%	
	00/	

Other reason services not accessible

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# HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN

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



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



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

Gills.	Boys.	
1. Security concerns	92% 1. Lack of facilities	100%
2. Lack of facilities	8% 2. NA	NA%
3. NA	%NA 3. NA	NA%

In 93% of assessed settlements, the presence of at least one malnourished child (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	2%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	99%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

### 🔆 ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

88% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in 4% of assessed settlements were reportedly not accessible by the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Shelter or NFI	75%
Food	55%
WASH	47%

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

Livelihood support / employment	86%
Protection	80%
Food	48%

road in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

Active conflict on road	67%	
Blocked by armed actors	33%	
NA	NA%	

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



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

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

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





# Balkh Chemtal

### HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN



# of assessed settlements: 37 out of 174

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

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.3	2.6
Physical constraint:	1.2	1.2
Conflict intensity:	2.7	3.4
Complexity of actors:	2.4	2.4

#### Comparison table of severity score1:\*

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	Ш	Nutrition
Severity score R1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Severity score R2	3	3	4	3	1	3	2
Comparison							

\* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

#### PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Chemtal district:

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

3%	Very poor	5% Okay	3% Good
<b>46%</b>	Poor	J/0 Okay	43% Very good
•••••			

In 65% of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (60%) or due to natural disaster (22%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

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



#### **DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK** oR

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

100%
0%
3%
0%
8%
0%
0%

In 76% of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.<sup>3</sup>

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



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

🛉 🛉 🛛 Adults:		÷rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr	
1. Forced to work	51%	1. Forced to work	51%
2. No answer	<b>19%</b>	2. No answer	<b>19%</b>
3. Forcibly detained	16%	3. Hindered to move freely	14%

In 92% of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.5

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

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:4

Extreme impact	5%	
Severe impact	0%	
Small impact	0%	

<sup>1</sup> Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. <sup>2</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

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

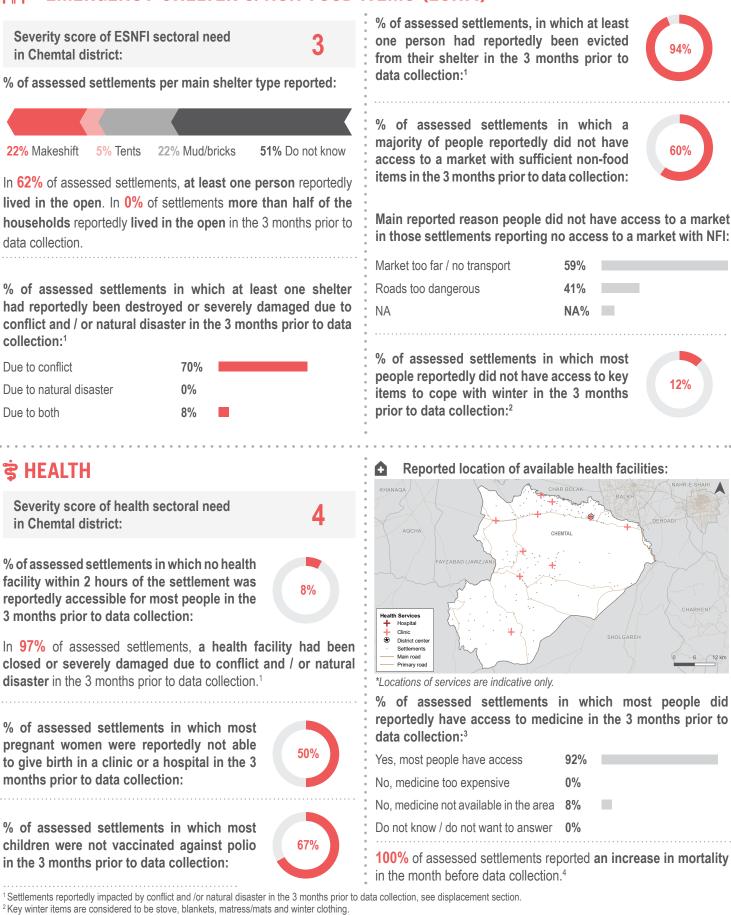


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# **Balkh Chemtal**

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



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

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



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disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1</sup>

months prior to data collection:

in the 3 months prior to data collection:

# <mark>Balkh</mark> Chemtal

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Chemtal district:

3

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

Surface water	92%
Unimproved water source	0%
Improved water source	8%

In 27% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

In **62%** of assessed settlements, **soap** was reported as commonly **not available on the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Chemtal district:

In **5%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly **not able to access enough food** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

0% The worst it	00
can be	00

% Bad % Small 100% Almost none 0% Do not know

In 0% and 3% of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

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

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

0%	38%	16%	27%	19%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

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

Too far / difficult to reach	73%
Not enough water points	11%
High risk to access	8%

In **97%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Negatively impacted farming	73%
Negatively impacted livestock	30%
Negatively impacted income	14%
Negatively impacted income	14%

In **32%** and **24%** of those assessed settlements, the **impact on farming** was reported as **severe or extreme**, respectively.<sup>2,8</sup>

In **24%** and **5%** of those assessed settlements **the impact on livestock** was reported as **severe and extreme**, respectively.<sup>2,9</sup>

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

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

<sup>6</sup> Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

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





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

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

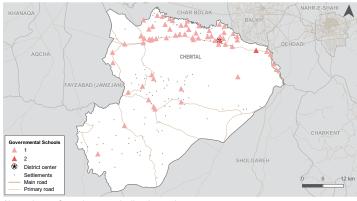
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

# **Balkh Chemtal**

#### EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in **Chemtal district:** 

#### Reported location of available government schools: ń



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

In 62% of assessed settlements, at least one child (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1,2</sup>

### 🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in **Chemtal district:** 

In 87% of assessed settlements, most people were reported to not have access to a nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Services are too far	70%	
Services are too expensive	0%	
Other reason services not accessible	16%	

### ★ ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

3

the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Shelter or NFI	89%
Protection	22%
Education	11%

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

Education for children under 18	78%
Healthcare	73%
Protection	70%

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

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

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

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



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

% of assessed settlements in which most

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



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

Gills.		DUyS.	
1. Security concerns	<b>96%</b>	1. Security concerns	84%
2. Child work instead	32%	2. Child working	32%
3. Cultural reasons	12%	3. Cultural reasons	24%

In 51% of assessed settlements, the presence of at least one malnourished child (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	5%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	0%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	95%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

24% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in 49% of assessed settlements were reportedly not accessible by road in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Active conflict on road	83%	
No road to settlement	17%	
NA	NA%	

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

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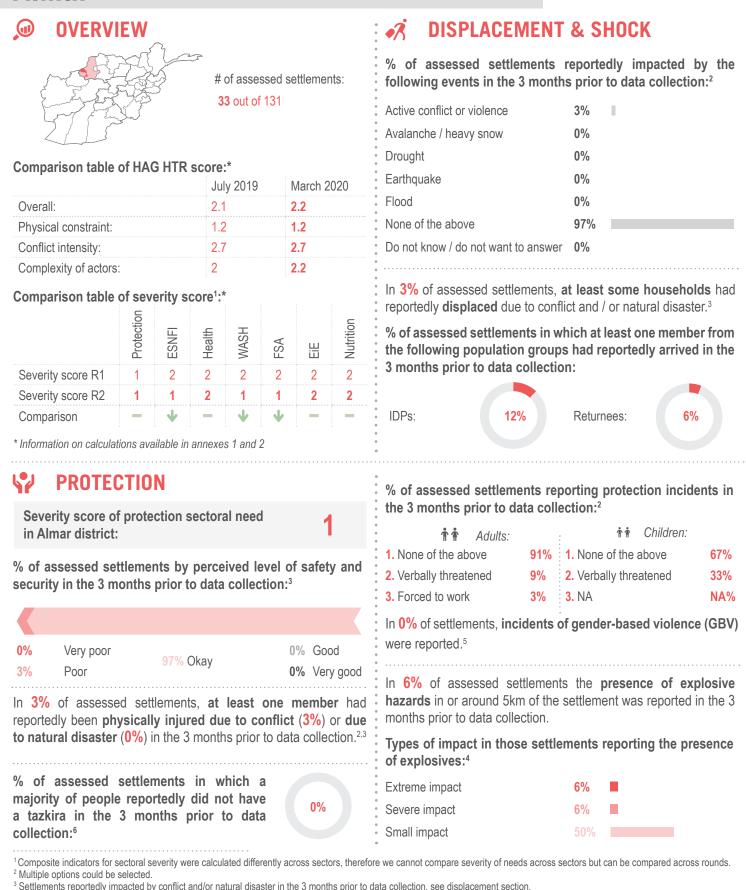
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<sup>3</sup> Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

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

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

<sup>6</sup> This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported. <sup>7</sup>A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.



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

• • •	
Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Almar district:	% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to
% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:	data collection: <sup>1</sup>
	% of assessed settlements in which a
3% Makeshift 0% Tents 97% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know	majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food
In <b>0%</b> of assessed settlements, <b>at least one person</b> reportedly <b>lived in the open</b> . In <b>0%</b> of settlements <b>more than half of the</b>	items in the 3 months prior to data collection:
<b>households</b> reportedly <b>lived in the open</b> in the 3 months prior to data collection.	Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:
	Roads too dangerous 55%
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>1</sup>	Market too far / no transport 45% NA NA%
Due to conflict 3%	% of assessed settlements in which most
Due to natural disaster 0%	<ul> <li>people reportedly did not have access to key</li> <li>items to cope with winter in the 3 months</li> </ul>
Due to both 0%	prior to data collection: <sup>2</sup>
ទុ HEALTH	Reported location of available health facilities:
Severity score of health sectoral need 2	
% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:	GROWINGT GROWINGT GROWINGT Health Services + Hospital Ching
In <b>3%</b> of assessed settlements, <b>a health facility had been closed</b> <b>or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster</b> in the 3 months prior to data collection. <sup>1</sup>	KALA WIRKHAB     B 19 km     Formation     Settlements     Main road     Primary road     *Locations of services are indicative only.
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able	% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>3</sup>
to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3	Yes, most people have access 3%
months prior to data collection:	No, medicine too expensive 36%
	No, medicine not available in the area 61%
% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio	Do not know / do not want to answer 0%
children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:	<b>0%</b> of assessed settlements reported <b>an increase in mortality</b> in the month before data collection. <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section. <sup>2</sup> Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, matress/mats and winter clothing.

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

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



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### HTR - R2 | 2020 **AFGHANISTAN**

### 🐂 WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Almar district:

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

Surface water

Unimproved water source Improved water source

15%	
15%	
70%	

In 0% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

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

### FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Almar district:

In 94% of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:6

3% The worst it can be	94% Bad 3% Small	0% Almost none 0% Do not know

In 0% and 64% of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 0% and 49% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

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

0%	0%	15%	85%	0%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

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

Not enough water points	48%
Too far / difficult to reach	30%
Not enough containers	18%
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	

In 6% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Negatively impacted farming	0%
Negatively impacted livestock	0%
Negatively impacted income	3%

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

In 0% and 0% of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.<sup>2,9</sup>

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

9 A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unnattended because of displacement.





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

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

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

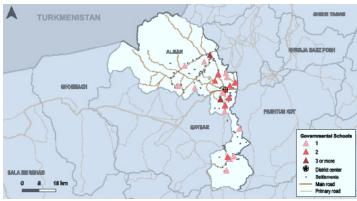
<sup>7</sup> Multiple options could be selected

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

#### EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Almar district:

#### Reported location of available government schools: ń



<sup>\*</sup>Locations of services are indicative only.

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

### 🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Almar district:

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

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

Services are too far	24%
Services are too expensive	15%
Other reason services not accessible	61%

Other reason services not accessible

#### . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . **X** ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

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

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

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

#### Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:<sup>3</sup> Food 85% 670/ Drinking water

Livelihood support / employment	58%
	J0 /0

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

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

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

32

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



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### HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN

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



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



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

0113.		DOys.			
1. Lack of facilities	<b>93%</b>	1. Lack of facilities	100%		
2. School too far / no school	<b>67%</b>	2. School too far / no school	<b>79%</b>		
3. Cultural reasons	<b>52%</b>	3. Child working	47%		

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

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	9%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	91%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

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

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

REA

	NA	NA%
	NA	NA%
•	NA	NA%
•	••••••	

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



Informing more effective

humanitarian action

### HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN



# of assessed settlements: 24 out of 94

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

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	1.6	1.7
Physical constraint:	1	1.2
Conflict intensity:	1.6	1.6
Complexity of actors:	1.8	1.6

#### Comparison table of severity score1:\*

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

\* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

#### PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Andkhoy district:

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

38%	Very poor		0% Good
0%	Poor	63% Okay	0% Very good
• • • • • • • • • •			

In 42% of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (42%) or due to natural disaster (0%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

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



#### **DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK** oR

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

Active conflict or violence	100%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	0%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
None of the above	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In 42% of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.<sup>3</sup>

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



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

🛉 🛉 🛛 Adults:		n°n Children:	
1. Hindered to move freely	100%	1. Hindered to move freely	100%
<ol> <li>Assaulted with weapon</li> </ol>	100%	2. Assaulted with weapon	88%
<ol> <li>Verbally threatened</li> </ol>	<b>92%</b>	3. Verbally threatened	<b>21%</b>

In 0% of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.5

In 79% of assessed settlements the presence of explosive hazards in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:4

Extreme impact	50%	
Severe impact	79%	
Small impact	100%	

<sup>1</sup> Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. <sup>2</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

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





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

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Andkhoy district:	2	% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to
% of assessed settlements per main shelter type re	ported:	data collection:1
		% of assessed settlements in which a
0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do	not know	majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food
In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one person lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than I	half of the	items in the 3 months prior to data collection:
<b>households</b> reportedly <b>lived in the open</b> in the 3 mon data collection.	ths prior to	Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:
		Roads too dangerous 67%
% of assessed settlements in which at least or had reportedly been destroyed or severely damag conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months pri- collection: <sup>1</sup>	ed due to	Prices too high / cannot afford NFI 33%
Due to conflict 42%		% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key
Due to natural disaster 0%		items to cope with winter in the 3 months
Due to both 0%		prior to data collection: <sup>2</sup>
<b>;HEALTH</b>		Reported location of available health facilities:
Severity score of health sectoral need in Andkhoy district:	1	OURGHAN
% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:	33%	Health Services + Hospital Conice
In <b>0%</b> of assessed settlements, <b>a health facility had be</b> <b>or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural</b> the 3 months prior to data collection. <sup>1</sup>		Control Contro Control Control Control Control Control Control Control Control Co
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:	54%	% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>3</sup> Yes, most people have access       21%         No, medicine too expensive       67%
% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio	0%	No, medicine not available in the area <b>13%</b> Do not know / do not want to answer <b>0%</b>
in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>1</sup> Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3	3 months prior to	<ul> <li>33% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.<sup>4</sup></li> <li>data collection, see displacement section.</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, matress/mats and winter clothing.
 <sup>3</sup> If most people have access or do not know / do now want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

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

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**INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM** 



HTR - R2 | 2020

**AFGHANISTAN** 

### 📸 WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Andkhoy district:

2

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

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

In 96% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

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

### 🐃 FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Andkhoy district:

In 13% of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:6

0% The worst it can be

0% Bad 0% Small

100% Almost none 0% Do not know

In 0% and 54% of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 100% and 0% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

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

0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

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

Too expensive	96%
Too far / difficult to reach	4%
NA	NA%

In 0% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Negatively impacted farming	100%	
Negatively impacted livestock	54%	
Negatively impacted income	100%	

In 0% and 17% of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.<sup>2,8</sup>

In 8% and 46% of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.<sup>2,9</sup>

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

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

9 A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unnattended because of displacement.



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Reported location of available major markets:5  $\leq$ 

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

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

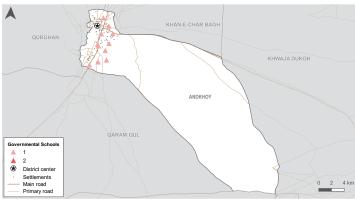
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

#### **EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES**

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Andkhoy district:

#### Reported location of available government schools: ń



<sup>\*</sup>Locations of services are indicative only.

In 83% of assessed settlements, at least one child (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1,2</sup>

### 🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Andkhoy district:

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

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

Services are too far	4%	
Services are too expensive	96%	
Other reason services not accessible	0%	

. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

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

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



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

GINS:	Воу	S.
1. Cultural reasons	100% 1. NA	NA%
2. Security concerns	100% 2. NA	NA%
3. Child work instead	<b>20% 3.</b> NA	NA%

In 88% of assessed settlements, the presence of at least one malnourished child (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

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

### 🔆 ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

2

33% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in 25% of assessed settlements were reportedly not accessible by the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Food	100%	
WASH	38%	
Healthcare	25%	

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

	4000/	
Seed or other agricultural input	100%	
Livelihood support / employment	54%	Ľ,
Drinking water	46%	

road in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

Active conflict on road	83%	
Blocked by armed actors	17%	
NA	NA%	

%	of	ass	ses	sed	se	ttle	ments	in	whic	h	the
mo	bile	n	etv	vork	ha	as	gener	rally	not	be	en
reli	abl	e i	in	the	3	mc	onths	prio	r to	d	ata
collection:4											

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

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

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

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



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0%

## HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN



# of assessed settlements: 15 out of 50

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

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	1.7	2.3
Physical constraint:	1.2	1.2
Conflict intensity:	1	2.6
Complexity of actors:	2.3	2.4

#### Comparison table of severity score1:\*

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

\* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

#### PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Bilcheragh district:

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

7%	Very poor	90% Okov	0%	Good
0%	Poor	80% Okay	13%	Very good

In 60% of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (60%) or due to natural disaster (0%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

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



#### **DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK** R

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

Active conflict or violence	60%
Avalanche / heavy snow	13%
Drought	0%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
None of the above	40%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In 47% of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.<sup>3</sup>

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

IDPs:	0%	Returnees:	0%

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

🛉 🛉 🛛 Adults:		: rr r Children:	
1. Forced to work	87%	1. Verbally threatened	67%
2. Verbally threatened	87%	2. Forced to work	53%
3. Hindered to move freely	27%	3. Hindered to move freely	33%

In 80% of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.5

In 27% of assessed settlements the presence of explosive hazards in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:4

Extreme impact	27%
Severe impact	27%
Small impact	100%

<sup>1</sup> Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. <sup>2</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup> This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported. <sup>7</sup>A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.





## HTR - R2 | 2020 **AFGHANISTAN**

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

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need 2	% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to
% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:	data collection: <sup>1</sup>
	% of assessed settlements in which a
13% Makeshift 0% Tents 87% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know	majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food
In <b>0%</b> of assessed settlements, <b>at least one person</b> reportedly <b>lived in the open</b> . In <b>0%</b> of settlements <b>more than half of the</b>	
<b>households</b> reportedly <b>lived in the open</b> in the 3 months prior to data collection.	
	Market too far / no transport 100%
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter	0
had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>1</sup>	
Due to conflict 47%	% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key
Due to natural disaster 0%	items to cope with winter in the 3 months
Due to both 0%	prior to data collection: <sup>2</sup>
ੇ HEALTH	Reported location of available health facilities:
Severity score of health sectoral need 2	
% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:	ELETERAGE ELETERAGE Health Services + Hoopial
In <b>0%</b> of assessed settlements, <b>a health facility had been close</b> or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster is the 3 months prior to data collection. <sup>1</sup>	d Bestick center
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able	% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>3</sup>
to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3	Yes, most people have access 27%
months prior to data collection:	No, medicine too expensive 47%
	No, medicine not available in the area 27%
% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio	Do not know / do not want to answer 0%
in the 3 months prior to data collection:	<b>53%</b> of assessed settlements reported <b>an increase in mortality</b> in the month before data collection. <sup>4</sup>
<sup>1</sup> Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior <sup>2</sup> Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, matress/mats and winter clothing.	

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

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

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### 🔓 WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Bilcheragh district:



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

Surface water

Unimproved water source



In 0% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

In **53%** of assessed settlements, **soap** was reported as commonly **not available on the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### **FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE**

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Bilcheragh district:

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

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

0% The worst it<br/>can be0% Bad<br/>0% Small

l all 0% Almost none 0% Do not know

In 13% and 40% of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

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

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

0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

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

No issues, able to meet needs	100%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

In **60%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Negatively impacted farming	60%
Negatively impacted livestock	60%
Negatively impacted income	60%

In **7%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements, the **impact on farming** was reported as **severe or extreme**, respectively.<sup>2,8</sup>

In **47%** and **7%** of those assessed settlements **the impact on livestock** was reported as **severe and extreme**, respectively.<sup>2,9</sup>

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

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



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**INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM** 



Informing more effective humanitarian a<u>ction</u>

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

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

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

### EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in **Bilcheragh district:** 

#### Reported location of available government schools: ń



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **13%** of assessed settlements, at least one child (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1,2</sup>

## 🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in **Bilcheragh district:** 

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

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

Services are too far	13%
Services are too expensive	47%
Other reason services not accessible	40%

. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Other reason services not accessible

# HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN

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



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



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

GINS:		/S.
1. Child work instead	100% 1. NA	NA%
2. Cultural reasons	86% 2. NA	NA%
3. Security concerns	86% 3. NA	NA%

In 73% of assessed settlements, the presence of at least one malnourished child (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	27%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	0%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	55%
Do not know / do not want to answer	18%

### **X** ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

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

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

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

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

Food	100%	
Healthcare	80%	
		_
Livelihood support / employment	47%	

40% of assessed settlements were reportedly not accessible by road in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	50%
Snow or ice blocked road	50%
NA	NA%

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



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

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

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

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



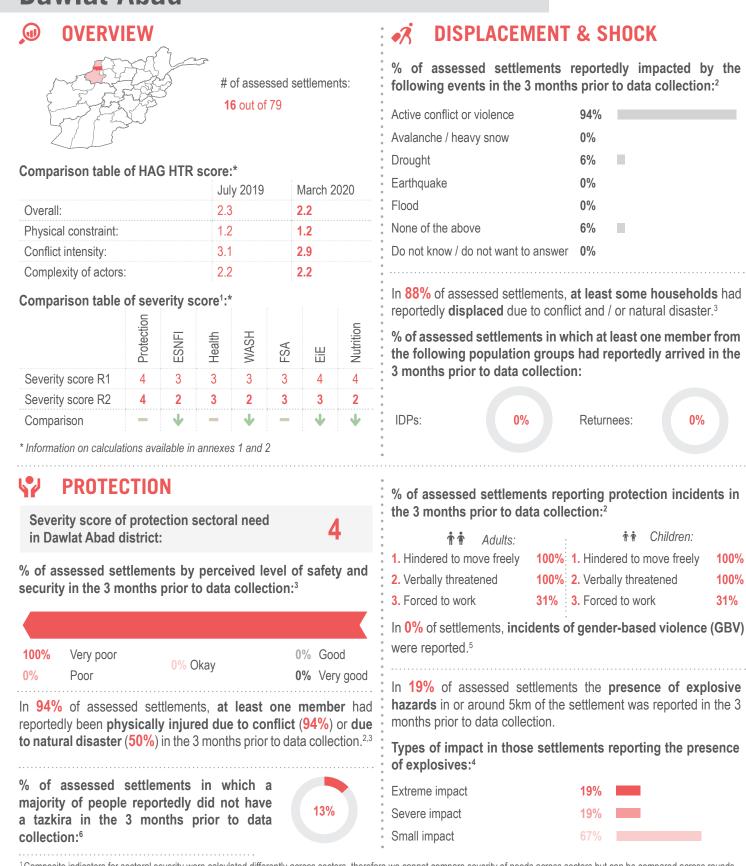
40



## HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN

Informing

more effective humanitarian action



<sup>1</sup> Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. <sup>2</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

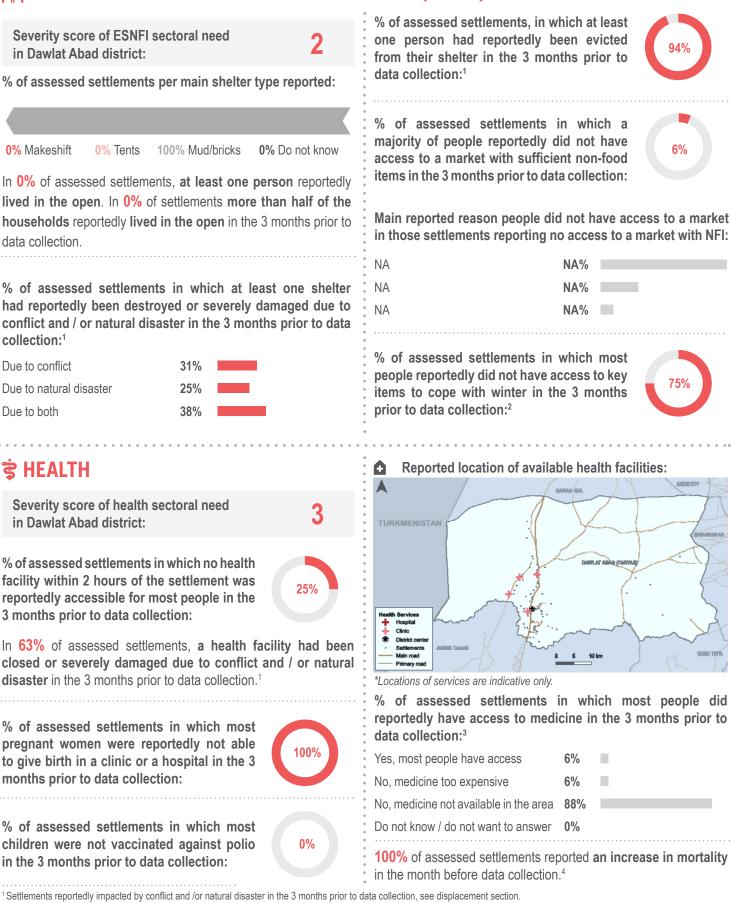
<sup>5</sup>An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined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

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

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



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



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

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

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



**INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM** 



HTR - R2 | 2020

AFGHANISTAN

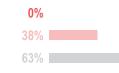
### 🛏 WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Dawlat Abad district:

2

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

Surface water Unimproved water source Improved water source



In 94% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

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

### FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Dawlat Abad district:

In **50%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly **not able to access enough food** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

0% The worst it	100% Bad
can be	0% Small

In **38%** and **25%** of assessed settlements, **almost half and more than half**, respectively, of the households **relied on help or borrowed food / money** to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 0% and 6% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

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

0%	25%	38%	32%	6%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

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

Not enough water points	62%
Too far / difficult to reach	38%
NA	NA%

In **0%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **56%** and **25%** of those assessed settlements, the **impact on farming** was reported as **severe or extreme**, respectively.<sup>2,8</sup>

In **88%** and **6%** of those assessed settlements **the impact on livestock** was reported as **severe and extreme**, respectively.<sup>2,9</sup>

0% Almost none

0% Do not know

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





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

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

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

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

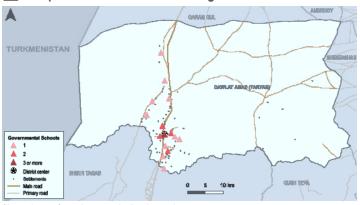
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

### **EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES**

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in **Dawlat Abad district:** 

#### Reported location of available government schools: ń



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

In 56% of assessed settlements, at least one child (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1,2</sup>

### 🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in **Dawlat Abad district:** 

In 94% of assessed settlements, most people were reported to not have access to a nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Services are too far	31%
Services are too expensive	25%
Other reason services not accessible	38%

Other reason services not accessible

## HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN

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



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



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

DOy3.	
100% 1. Child work instead	100%
100% 2. Security concerns	100%
%NA 3. NA	NA%
	<ul><li>100% 1. Child work instead</li><li>100% 2. Security concerns</li></ul>

In 75% of assessed settlements, the presence of at least one malnourished child (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	17%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	8%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	8%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	67%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

### ★ ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

3

88% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Education	100%	
NA	0%	
NA	0%	

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

Shelter / Housing	100%
Drinking water	100%
Food	94%

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

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

	NA	NA%
•	NA	NA%
•	NA	NA%
•		

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



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

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

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

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



ΛΛ





# of assessed settlements: 21 out of 56

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

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2	2.4
Physical constraint:	1.3	1.5
Conflict intensity:	2.2	3.1
Complexity of actors:	2.2	2.4

#### Comparison table of severity score1:\*

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	Ш	Nutrition
Severity score R1	4	3	2	3	3	3	2
Severity score R2	3	2	1	1	1	3	2
Comparison	↓	↓	↓	≁	↓	-	-

\* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

#### PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Gurzewan district:

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

19%	Very poor	43% Okay	0%	Good
0%	Poor	43% OKay	38%	Very good

In 38% of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (19%) or due to natural disaster (29%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

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



#### **DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK** oR

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

Active conflict or violence	24%
Avalanche / heavy snow	95%
Drought	0%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
None of the above	5%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In 24% of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.<sup>3</sup>

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



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

🛉 🛉 🛛 Adults:		÷rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr	
1. Verbally threatened	<b>52%</b>	1. Hindered to move freely	71%
2. None of the above	43%	2. Verbally threatened	<b>62%</b>
3. Hindered to move freely	43%	3. Forced recruitment	<b>19%</b>
		•	

In 19% of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.5

In 38% of assessed settlements the presence of explosive hazards in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:4

Extreme impact	10%
Severe impact	38%
Small impact	100%

<sup>1</sup> Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. <sup>2</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup> This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported. <sup>7</sup>A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.







## HTR - R2 | 2020 **AFGHANISTAN**

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

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need 2	% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to
% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:	data collection: <sup>1</sup>
	% of assessed settlements in which a
0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know	majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food
In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than half of the	items in the 3 months prior to data collection:
<b>households</b> reportedly <b>lived in the open</b> in the 3 months prior to data collection.	Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:
	Market too far / no transport 67%
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter	Roads too dangerous 33%
had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>1</sup>	NA NA%
Due to conflict 19%	% of assessed settlements in which most
Due to natural disaster 0%	<ul> <li>people reportedly did not have access to key</li> <li>items to cope with winter in the 3 months</li> </ul>
Due to both 0%	prior to data collection: <sup>2</sup>
	• •
ਤੇ HEALTH	Reported location of available health facilities:
\$ HEALTH	
Severity score of health sectoral need in Gurzewan district:	PAIRTUR NOT PILCEISMAN
% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:	GURZZNICH KOMERCALAZ GURZZNICH KOMERCALAZ Health Services + Hospital + Hospital
In 0% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection. <sup>1</sup>	B District center - Settlements
	% of assessed settlements in which most people did
% of assessed settlements in which most	<ul> <li>reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to</li> <li>data collection.<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>
pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3	Yes, most people have access 14%
months prior to data collection:	No, medicine too expensive 24%
	No, medicine not available in the area 62%
% of assessed settlements in which most	Do not know / do not want to answer 0%
children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:	<b>19%</b> of assessed settlements reported <b>an increase in mortality</b> in the month before data collection. <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section. <sup>2</sup> Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, matress/mats and winter clothing.

- <sup>3</sup> If most people have access or do not know / do now want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.
- <sup>4</sup> Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

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## WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Gurzewan district:

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

Surface water

Unimproved water source

Improved water source

48%

In 14% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

In **29%** of assessed settlements, **soap** was reported as commonly **not available on the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Gurzewan district:

In **95%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly **not able to access enough food** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

0% The worst it1can be2

15% Bad 25% Small 60% Almost none 0% Do not know

In 5% and 5% of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

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

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

0%	0%	0%	29%	71%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

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

No issues, able to meet needs	43%
Not enough containers	33%
Too far / difficult to reach	14%

In **5%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Negatively impacted farming Negatively impacted livestock Negatively impacted income



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

In **0%** and **14%** of those assessed settlements **the impact on livestock** was reported as **severe and extreme**, respectively.<sup>2,9</sup>

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

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup> Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

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





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

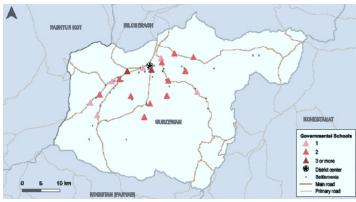
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

### EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in **Gurzewan district:** 

#### Reported location of available government schools: ń



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **43%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1,2</sup>

### 🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in **Gurzewan district:** 

In 76% of assessed settlements, most people were reported to not have access to a nutrition treatment services in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Services are too far	43%	
Services are too expensive	33%	
Other reason services not accessible	0%	

Other reason services not accessible

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## HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN

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

0%

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



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

GIIIS.		DOys.	
1. Cultural reasons	71%	1. Child work instead	94%
2. Security concerns	<b>65%</b>	2. Lack of facilities	<b>65%</b>
3. Lack of facilities	<b>29%</b>	3. Security concerns	35%

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

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	20%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	0%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	80%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

## **TACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS**

3

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

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

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported	in assessed settlements: <sup>3</sup>
Food	76%
Livelihood support / employment	62%

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

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

•	NA	NA%
	NA	NA%
•	NA	NA%
	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	

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

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

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

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

Seed or other agricultural input

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

57%



48



## HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN



# of assessed settlements: 19 out of 98

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

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.4	2.4
Physical constraint:	1.2	1.2
Conflict intensity:	3.5	3.4
Complexity of actors:	2	2.2

#### Comparison table of severity score1:\*

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	Ш	Nutrition
Severity score R1	4	2	2	2	3	2	3
Severity score R2	3	2	2	2	2	2	4
Comparison	≁	-	-	-	↓	-	1

\* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

#### PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Khwaja Sabz Posh district:

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

11%	Very poor	90% Okay	0%	Good
0%	Poor	90% Okay	0%	Very good

In 100% of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (100%) or due to natural disaster (42%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

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



#### **DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK** oR

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

Active conflict or violence	100%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	0%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
None of the above	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In 100% of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.<sup>3</sup>

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



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

🕇 🛊 Adults	:	†† Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	100% 1. Ver	bally threatened	100%
2. Assaulted with weapor	n <b>100% 2.</b> Hin	dered to move freely	95%
3. Assaulted without wea	pon 100% 3. Ass	aulted without weapon	84%

In 5% of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.5

In 11% of assessed settlements the presence of explosive hazards in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:4

Extreme impact	11%	-
Severe impact	11%	
Small impact	100%	

<sup>1</sup> Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. <sup>2</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

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





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

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Khwaja Sabz Posh district: 2	% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to		
% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:	data collection: <sup>1</sup>		
	% of assessed settlements in which a		
0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know	majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food		
In 100% of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly	items in the 2 months prior to date collection.		
lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than half of the			
<b>households</b> reportedly <b>lived in the open</b> in the 3 months prior to data collection.	Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:		
	Roads too dangerous 54%		
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter	6		
had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>1</sup>			
Due to conflict 5%	% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key		
Due to natural disaster 21%	items to cope with winter in the 3 months		
Due to both 68%	prior to data collection. <sup>2</sup>		
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
<b>き HEALTH</b>	Reported location of available health facilities:		
Severity score of health sectoral need in Khwaja Sabz Posh district: 2			
% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:	PARTUR EXT		
In <b>0%</b> of assessed settlements, <b>a health facility had been close</b> or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster i the 3 months prior to data collection. <sup>1</sup>			
	% of assessed settlements in which most people did		
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able	reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>3</sup>		
to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3	Yes, most people have access 0%		
months prior to data collection:	No, medicine too expensive 58%		
_	No, medicine not available in the area 42%		
% of assessed settlements in which most	Do not know / do not want to answer 0%		
children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:	<b>0%</b> of assessed settlements reported <b>an increase in mortality</b> in the month before data collection. <sup>4</sup>		
<sup>1</sup> Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior <sup>2</sup> Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, matress/mats and winter clothing. <sup>3</sup> If most people have access or do not know / do now want to answer were selected, reas <sup>4</sup> Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.			

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## 📸 WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Khwaja Sabz Posh district:

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

Surface water
Unimproved water source
Improved water source

16% 0% 84%

In 95% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

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

### FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Khwaja Sabz Posh district:

In 100% of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:6

100% Bad 0% The worst it can be 0% Small

0% Almost none 0% Do not know

In 0% and 5% of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 0% and 11% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

## HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN

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

0%	16%	37%	48%	0%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

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

Not functioning / dried up	74%
Not enough water points	16%
Too far / difficult to reach	10%

In 16% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.4



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Negatively impacted farming	100%
Negatively impacted livestock	100%
Negatively impacted income	100%

In 0% and 37% of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.<sup>2,8</sup>

In 63% and 37% of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.<sup>2,9</sup>

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

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup> Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

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

9 A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unnattended because of displacement.



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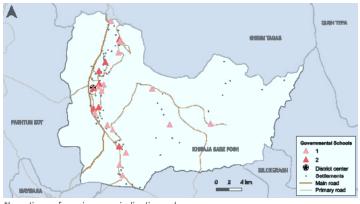
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Unimproved latrine type is defined as no facility (open field, dearan, bush) or family pit latrine - without slab / open (National WASH cluster guidance).

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

### EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Khwaja Sabz Posh district:

#### Reported location of available government schools: ń



<sup>\*</sup>Locations of services are indicative only.

In **100%** of assessed settlements, at least one child (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1,2</sup>

### 🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Khwaja Sabz Posh district:

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

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

Services are too far	42%
Services are too expensive	11%
Other reason services not accessible	47%

## 🔆 ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

90% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Food	100%	
NA	0%	
NA	0%	
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		

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

Food	100%	
Healthcare	84%	
Drinking water	47%	

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

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

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

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



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INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM

## HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN

0%

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

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



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

	GINS:	Boys:
1. NA	%NA 1. NA	NA%
2. NA	%NA 2. NA	NA%
3. NA	%NA 3. NA	NA%

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

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	5%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	95%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	0%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

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

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

•	NA	NA%
2	NA	NA%
2	NA	NA%
	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	

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





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# <mark>Faryab</mark> Kohistan

## HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN



# of assessed settlements: 36 out of 179

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

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.4	2.2
Physical constraint:	2.6	2.6
Conflict intensity:	2.1	2.2
Complexity of actors:	2.5	2.4

#### Comparison table of severity score1:\*

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	ĒĒ	Nutrition
Severity score R1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Severity score R2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
Comparison							

\* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

### PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Kohistan district:

2

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

0%	Very poor		81%	Good
0%	Poor	8% Okay	11%	Very good

In **92%** of assessed settlements, **at least one member** had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (3%)** or **due to natural disaster (92%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

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



### DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

Active conflict or violence	3%	1
Avalanche / heavy snow	81%	
Drought	8%	
Earthquake	17%	-
Flood	94%	
None of the above	0%	
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	

In **42%** of assessed settlements, **at least some households** had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.<sup>3</sup>

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



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:  $^{2}$ 

<b>† †</b> A	Adults:	Ť Ť	Children:	
1. None of the abov	ve 100%	1. None of the	above	100%
2. NA	NA%	2. NA		NA%
3. NA	NA%	3. NA		NA%

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

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

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

Extreme impact	0%
Severe impact	3%
Small impact	100%

<sup>1</sup> Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. <sup>2</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup> This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported. <sup>7</sup>A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

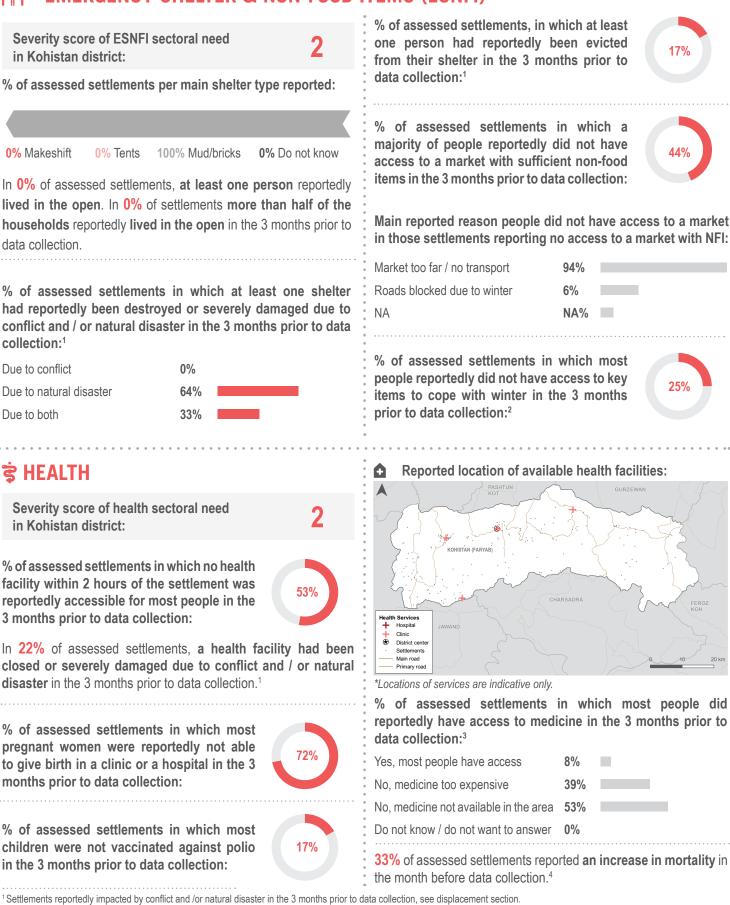


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# Faryab Kohistan

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



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, matress/mats and winter clothing.

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

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



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**INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM** 



HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN

# Faryab **Kohistan**

## 🐂 WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Kohistan district:



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

Surface water
Unimproved water source
Improved water source

11%	
89%	
0%	

In 61% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

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

### FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Kohistan district:

In 22% of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:6

0% The worst it	0% Bad
can be	100% Sn

nall

0% Almost none 0% Do not know

3

In 17% and 42% of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 31% and 22% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

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

8%	58%	3%	8%	22%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

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

Too far / difficult to reach	56%
No issues, able to meet needs	28%
Not enough water points	14%

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





\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In 72% and 25% of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.<sup>2,8</sup>

In 28% and 67% of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.<sup>2,9</sup>

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



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

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

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

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

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

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

# Faryab **Kohistan**

### EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Kohistan district:

#### Reported location of available government schools: ń



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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

## 🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Kohistan district:

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

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

Services are too far	44%
Services are too expensive	42%

Other reason services not accessible 14%

### ★ ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

89% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Food	100%	
NA	0%	
NA	0%	

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

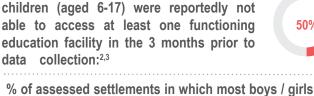
Education for children under 18	92%
Livelihood support / employment	81%
Food	75%

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

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

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

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



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

% of assessed settlements in which most

data collection:<sup>2,3</sup>



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

onio.		20,00	
1. Lack of facilities	100%	1. Lack of facilities	100%
2. School too far / no school	89%	2. School too far / no school	88%
3. Lack document to enrol	39%	3. Lack document to enrol	44%

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

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	28%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	6%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	28%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	39%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

22% of assessed settlements were reportedly not accessible by road in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	100%
NA	NA%
NA	NA /0
NA	NA%

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



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# <mark>Faryab</mark> Pashtun Kot

## HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN



# of assessed settlements: 72 out of 311

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

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.2	2.1
Physical constraint:	1.2	1.2
Conflict intensity:	3	3
Complexity of actors:	2	1.9

#### Comparison table of severity score1:\*

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EiE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	4	3	3	3	2	3	3
Severity score R2	4	3	3	3	2	4	3
Comparison	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

\* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

### PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Pashtun Kot district:

1

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

6%	Very poor	71% Okay	22%	Good
1%	Poor	71% Okay	0%	Very good

In **90%** of assessed settlements, **at least one member** had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (90%)** or **due to natural disaster (22%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

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



### A DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

99%	
8%	
3%	1
4%	
0%	
1%	
0%	
	8% 3% 4% 0% 1%

In **94%** of assessed settlements, **at least some households** had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.<sup>3</sup>

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



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:  $^{2}$ 

🕇 🛉 🛛 Adults:		°rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr	
<ol> <li>Verbally threatened</li> </ol>	90%	1. Verbally threatened	<b>96%</b>
2. Assaulted without weapon	<b>65%</b>	2. Hindered to move freely	<b>65%</b>
3. Assaulted with weapon	57%	3. Assaulted without weapon	46%
In 07% of sottlomonts	incide	: inte of conder-based vio	lonco

In **97%** of settlements, **incidents of gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.<sup>5</sup>

In **81%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Extreme impact	53%
Severe impact	69%
Small impact	85%

<sup>1</sup> Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. <sup>2</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

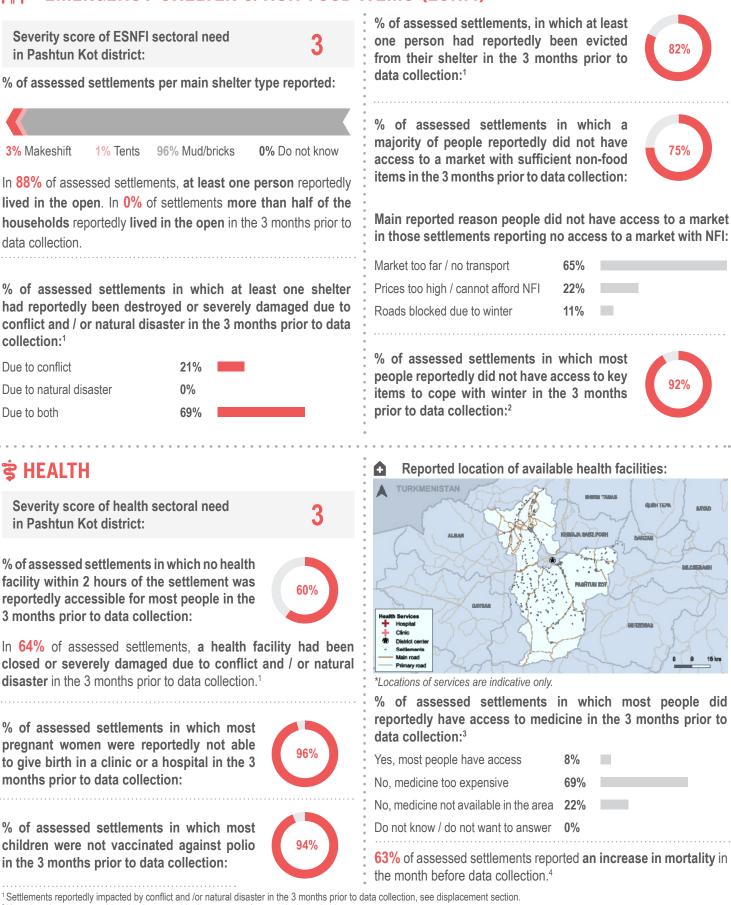
<sup>6</sup> This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported. <sup>7</sup>A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.





# Faryab Pashtun Kot

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



- <sup>2</sup>Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, matress/mats and winter clothing.
- <sup>3</sup> If most people have access or do not know / do now want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.
- <sup>4</sup>Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.



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# Faryab Pashtun Kot

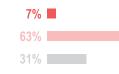
### 🔓 WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Pashtun Kot district:

3

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

Surface water Unimproved water source Improved water source



In 93% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

In **72%** of assessed settlements, **soap** was reported as commonly **not available on the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### **FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE**

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Pashtun Kot district:

In **96%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly **not able to access enough food** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

48% Bad	
46% Small	

In **10%** and **26%** of assessed settlements, **almost half and more than half**, respectively, of the households **relied on help or borrowed food / money** to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 0% and 13% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

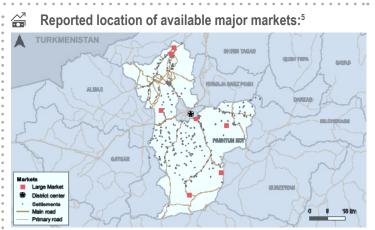
% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:

				<
0%	32%	21%	45%	1%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

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

Not enough water points	38%
Not enough containers	28%
Not functioning / dried up	19%

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



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Negatively impacted farming	82%
Negatively impacted livestock	81%
Negatively impacted income	69%

In **15%** and **49%** of those assessed settlements, the **impact on farming** was reported as **severe or extreme**, respectively.<sup>2,8</sup>

In **26%** and **54%** of those assessed settlements **the impact on livestock** was reported as **severe and extreme**, respectively.<sup>2,9</sup>

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

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

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

4% Almost none

0% Do not know

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

<sup>6</sup> Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths. <sup>7</sup> Multiple options could be selected

Multiple options could be selected.

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



59

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

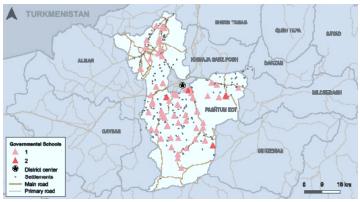
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

# Faryab Pashtun Kot

### **EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES**

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Pashtun Kot district:

#### Reported location of available government schools: ń



<sup>\*</sup>Locations of services are indicative only.

In **81%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1,2</sup>

## 🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in **Pashtun Kot district:** 

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

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

Services are too far	22%
Services are too expensive	65%
Other reason services not accessible	13%

Other reason services not accessible

# HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN

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



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



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

Girls:		Boys:	
1. Lack of facilities	<b>76%</b>	1. Child work instead	<b>93%</b>
2. Cultural reasons	<b>52%</b>	2. Lack of facilities	88%
3. Lack document to enrol	47%	3. Lack document to enrol	67%

In 89% of assessed settlements, the presence of at least one malnourished child (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	14%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	36%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	16%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	34%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

## 🔆 ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

10% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in 65% of assessed settlements were reportedly not accessible by the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Food	100%	
WASH	29%	
Shelter or NFI	29%	

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

Food	56%	
Livelihood support / employment	51%	
Healthcare	40%	

road in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	68%
Active conflict on road	15%
Snow or ice blocked road	11%

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

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

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





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

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

## HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN



# of assessed settlements: 43 out of 237

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

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.4	2.1
Physical constraint:	1.2	1.2
Conflict intensity:	3.2	2.5
Complexity of actors:	2.2	2.2

#### Comparison table of severity score1:\*

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

\* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

#### PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Qaysar district:

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

	Good
2% Okay           5%         Poor         88%	Very good

In 35% of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (23%) or due to natural disaster (19%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

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



#### **DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK** R

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

Active conflict or violence	33%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%	
Drought	12%	
Earthquake	2%	1
Flood	0%	
None of the above	0%	
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	

In 30% of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.<sup>3</sup>

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



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

🛉 🛊 🛛 Adults:		n°n r Children:	
1. Verbally threatened	86%	1. Verbally threatened	<b>79%</b>
2. Assaulted without weapon	37%	2. Assaulted without weapon	<b>49%</b>
3. Forced to work	16%	3. Forced to work	<b>28%</b>

In 95% of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.5

In 14% of assessed settlements the presence of explosive hazards in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:4

Extreme impact	12%	
Severe impact	12%	
Small impact	50%	

<sup>1</sup> Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. <sup>2</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

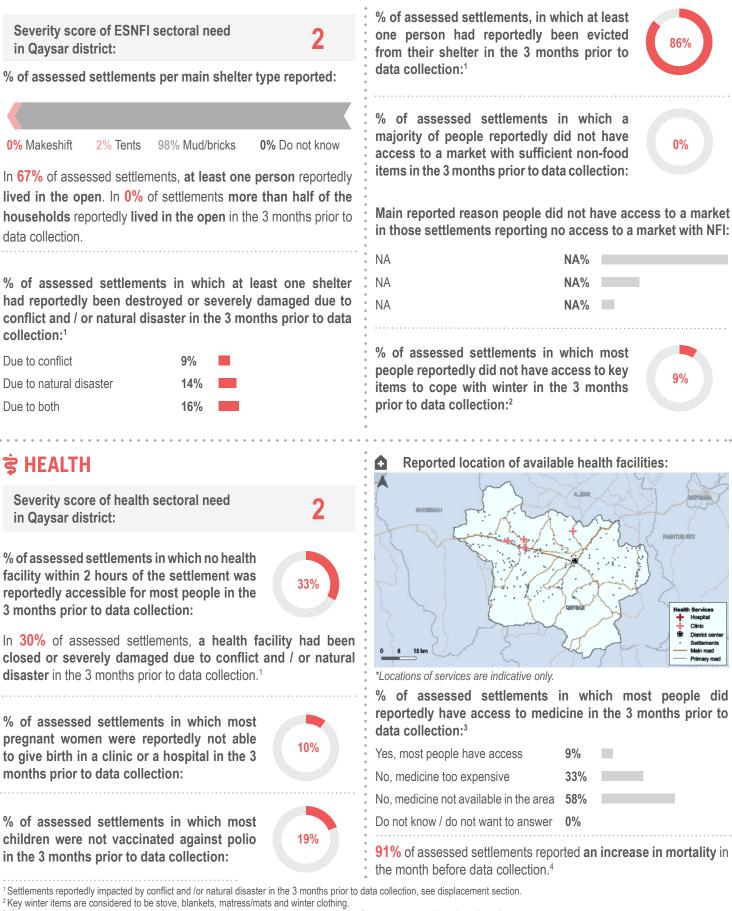
<sup>5</sup> An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined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

<sup>6</sup> This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported. <sup>7</sup>A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.



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



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



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

## WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Qaysar district:

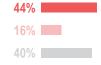
2

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

Surface water

Unimproved water source

Improved water source



In 16% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

In **2%** of assessed settlements, **soap** was reported as commonly **not available on the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

### FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Qaysar district:

In **44%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly **not able to access enough food** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

0% The worst it	26% Bad
can be	74% Sma

<mark>%</mark> Bad ℅ Small 0% Almost none 0% Do not know

In 0% and 9% of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 0% and 19% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

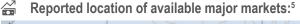
% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%	42%	14%	16%	28%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

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

No issues, able to meet needs	49%
Too far / difficult to reach	42%
High risk to access	5%

In **49%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>





\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Negatively impacted farming	35%
Negatively impacted livestock	21%
Negatively impacted income	19%

In **2%** and **14%** of those assessed settlements, the **impact on farming** was reported as **severe or extreme**, respectively.<sup>2,8</sup>

In **7%** and **14%** of those assessed settlements **the impact on livestock** was reported as **severe and extreme**, respectively.<sup>2,9</sup>

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

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



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

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

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

### **EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES**

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Qaysar district:

#### é. Reported location of available government schools:



<sup>\*</sup>Locations of services are indicative only.

In **35%** of assessed settlements, at least one child (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1,2</sup>

### 🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Qaysar district:

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

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

Services are too far	42%
Services are too expensive	37%
Other reason services not accessible	21%

Other reason services not accessible

### ★ ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Education	68%
Healthcare	44%
Food	44%

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

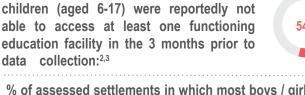
Seed or other agricultural input	91%
Livelihood support / employment	54%
Drinking water	42%

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

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

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

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



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

% of assessed settlements in which most

data collection:<sup>2,3</sup>



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

1. School too far / no school	71%	1. School too far / no school	100%
2. Lack of facilities	41%	2. Lack of facilities	44%
3. Lack document to enrol	12%	3. Child working	11%

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

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	7%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	2%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	14%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	76%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

58% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in 28% of assessed settlements were reportedly not accessible by road in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

No road to settlement	92%
Active conflict on road	8%
NA	NA%

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

64

INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM



200

## HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN

# <mark>Faryab</mark> Shirin Tagab

## HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN



# of assessed settlements: 25 out of 127

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

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.5	2.3
Physical constraint:	1.2	1.2
Conflict intensity:	3.6	3
Complexity of actors:	2.2	2.2

#### Comparison table of severity score1:\*

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

\* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

### PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Shirin Tagab district:

1

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

<b>92%</b>	Very poor	0% Okay	0%	Good
4%	Poor	0% OKay	4%	Very good

In **40%** of assessed settlements, **at least one member** had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (40%)** or **due to natural disaster (4%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

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



### R DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

Active conflict or violence	52%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	0%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	0%
None of the above	48%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **24%** of assessed settlements, **at least some households** had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.<sup>3</sup>

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



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:  $^{2}$ 

🛉 🛊 Adults:		îrê Children:	
1. Hindered to move freely	100%	1. Hindered to move freely	100%
<ol> <li>Verbally threatened</li> </ol>	100%	2. Verbally threatened	100%
3. Assaulted without weapon	40%	3. Forced to work	40%

In **40%** of settlements, **incidents of gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.<sup>5</sup>

In **96%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Extreme impact	92%
Severe impact	92%
Small impact	100%

<sup>1</sup> Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. <sup>2</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup> This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported. <sup>7</sup>A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.





# Faryab Shirin Tagab

# **HTR - R2 | 2020** AFGHANISTAN

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

I'll EMERGENCI SHELLER & NON-FOOD	
Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need 2	% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to
% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:	data collection: <sup>1</sup>
0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know	% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food
In <b>92%</b> of assessed settlements, <b>at least one person</b> reportedly <b>lived in the open</b> . In <b>0%</b> of settlements <b>more than half of the households</b> reportedly <b>lived in the open</b> in the 3 months prior to data collection.	items in the 3 months prior to data collection: Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:
	Market too far / no transport 100%
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>1</sup>	NA NA% NA% NA
Due to conflict 36%	% of assessed settlements in which most
Due to natural disaster 0%	people reportedly did not have access to key
Due to both 0%	items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>2</sup>
ङ्रे HEALTH	Reported location of available health facilities:
Severity score of health sectoral need 3	Health Services + Hospital + Clinic B District center - Settlemente - Main road - Phinary coad
% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:	TURKMENISTAN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND A
In 8% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection. <sup>1</sup>	10 bm     Bearring ROT     HoldsLin Balar Point     Kennes Lin Balar Point     *Locations of services are indicative only.
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:	% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:3Yes, most people have access0%No, medicine too expensive28%
% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio	No, medicine not available in the area 72% Do not know / do not want to answer 0%
in the 3 months prior to data collection:	<b>100%</b> of assessed settlements reported <b>an increase in mortality</b> in the month before data collection. <sup>4</sup>
<sup>1</sup> Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to c	tata collection see displacement section

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

CHA



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**INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM** 

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, matress/mats and winter clothing.

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

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

# Faryab Shirin Tagab

### 🔓 WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Shirin Tagab district:

3

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

Surface water

Unimproved water source

Improved water source

64%

In 52% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

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

### **FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE**

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Shirin Tagab district:

In **28%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly **not able to access enough food** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

0% The worst it	14% Bad
can be	86% Small

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

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

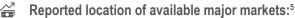
% of assessed settlements by estimated proportion of households with sufficient access to water in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%	72%	16%	12%	0%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

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

Too far / difficult to reach	96%
Not enough containers	4%
NA	NA%

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





\*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which conflict and / or natural disaster reportedly negatively impacted livelihood in the 3 months prior to data collection:<sup>2.7</sup>

Negatively impacted farming	52%
Negatively impacted livestock	52%
Negatively impacted income	52%

In **0%** and **28%** of those assessed settlements, the **impact on farming** was reported as **severe or extreme**, respectively.<sup>2,8</sup>

In **0%** and **52%** of those assessed settlements **the impact on livestock** was reported as **severe and extreme**, respectively.<sup>2,9</sup>

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

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

0% Almost none

0% Do not know

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

<sup>6</sup> Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

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



67



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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

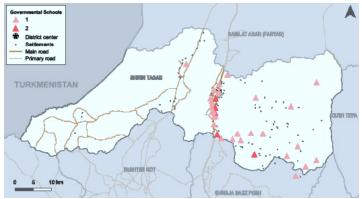
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

# Faryab **Shirin Tagab**

### EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Shirin Tagab district:

#### Reported location of available government schools: ń



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

In 16% of assessed settlements, at least one child (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1,2</sup>

## 🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Shirin Tagab district:

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

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

Services are too far	68%	
Services are too expensive	28%	
Other reason services not accessible	4%	

**X** ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

0% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 76% of assessed settlements were reportedly not accessible by 3 months prior to data collection.

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

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

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

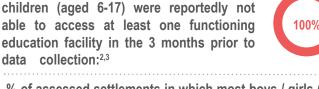
Shelter / Housing	96%
Healthcare	88%
Drinking water	76%

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

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

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

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



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

% of assessed settlements in which most

data collection:2,3



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

Giris:		Boys:	
1. Child work instead	<b>92%</b>	1. Child work instead	<b>96%</b>
2. Security concerns	<b>84%</b>	2. Security concerns	88%
3. Lack of facilities	<b>52%</b>	3. Lack of facilities	<b>52%</b>

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

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	16%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	<b>76</b> %
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	4%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	4%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

road in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	100%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

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

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3

## HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN



# of assessed settlements: 30 out of 152

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

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.2	2.2
Physical constraint:	3.1	3.1
Conflict intensity:	1	1
Complexity of actors:	2.9	2.8

#### Comparison table of severity score1:\*

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	Ш	Nutrition
Severity score R1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Severity score R2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
Comparison							

\* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

#### PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Kohestanat district:

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

7%	Very poor	50% Okay	27% Good
3%	Poor	50% Okay	13% Very good

In 10% of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (3%) or due to natural disaster (7%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

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



#### **DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK** R

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

Active conflict or violence	7%	
Avalanche / heavy snow	33%	
Drought	7%	
Earthquake	0%	
Flood	0%	
None of the above	53%	
Do not know / do not want to answer	3%	I

In 20% of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.<sup>3</sup>

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



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

	÷rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr	
<b>53%</b>	1. Verbally threatened	<b>50%</b>
27%	2. Hindered to move freely	27%
20%	3. None of the above	23%
	27%	<ul> <li>* Children:</li> <li>53% 1. Verbally threatened</li> <li>27% 2. Hindered to move freely</li> <li>20% 3. None of the above</li> </ul>

In 7% of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.5

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

Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:4

Extreme impact	0%
Severe impact	10%
Small impact	0%

<sup>1</sup> Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. <sup>2</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup> This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported. <sup>7</sup>A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.





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

	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need 2	% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to
% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:	data collection:1
27% Makeshift 0% Tents 73% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.	
	Market too far / no transport 83%
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>1</sup>	NA NA%
Due to conflict 0%	% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key
Due to natural disaster 7%	items to cope with winter in the 3 months
Due to both 3%	prior to data collection: <sup>2</sup>
່ຈຸ່ HEALTH	Reported location of available health facilities:
Severity score of health sectoral need in Kohestanat district:	PASHTUN KOT GURZEWAN KOHESTANAT
% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:	KOHISTAN (FARVAB) CHARSADRA Health Services + Hospital Chine FEROZ ND
In 0% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection. <sup>1</sup>	District center     Settlements
	% of assessed settlements in which most people did
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able	reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>3</sup>
to give birth in a clinic or a nospital in the 3	Yes, most people have access 0%
months prior to data collection:	No, medicine too expensive 70%
% of assessed settlements in which most	No, medicine not available in the area <b>30%</b> Do not know / do not want to answer <b>0%</b>
children were not vaccinated against polio 0%	
in the 3 months prior to data collection:	17% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection. <sup>4</sup>
Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior f	0

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

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

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

## HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Kohestanat district:

2

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

Surface water	97%
Unimproved water source	0%
Improved water source	3%

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

In **17%** of assessed settlements, **soap** was reported as commonly **not available on the market** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

## FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Kohestanat district:

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly **not able to access enough food** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

0% The worst it	87% Bad	0% Almost none
can be	13% Small	0% Do not know

In 10% and 37% of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 13% and 60% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

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

0%	7%	13%	70%	10%
None	Few	Less than half	More than half	All

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

Too far / difficult to reach	90%
Not enough containers	7%
Not enough water points	3%

In **97%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an **unimproved latrine type** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>4</sup>



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Negatively impacted farming	40%
Negatively impacted livestock	43%
Negatively impacted income	43%

In **17%** and **10%** of those assessed settlements, the **impact on farming** was reported as **severe or extreme**, respectively.<sup>2,8</sup>

In **33%** and **10%** of those assessed settlements **the impact on livestock** was reported as **severe and extreme**, respectively.<sup>2,9</sup>

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

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



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

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

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

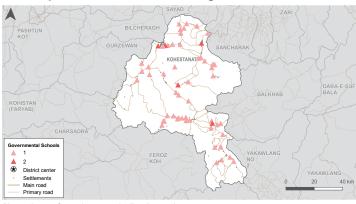
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

### **EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES**

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Kohestanat district:

#### Reported location of available government schools: ń



<sup>\*</sup>Locations of services are indicative only.

In 27% of assessed settlements, at least one child (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1,2</sup>

## 🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Kohestanat district:

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

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

Services are too far	63%
Services are too expensive	27%
Other reason services not accessible	10%

Other reason services not accessible

# HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN

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



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



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

Boys:	
100% 1. Cannot afford cost	100%
100% 2. Child working	100%
<b>77% 3.</b> School too far / no school	86%
	100% 2. Child working

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

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	40%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	33%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	27%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

## **X** ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

3

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

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

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

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

Education for children under 18	77%
Shelter / Housing	60%
Livelihood support / employment	57%

**30%** of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by** road in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

Snow or ice blocked road	56%
Blocked by armed actors	33%
No road to settlement	11%

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

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

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

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





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

# <mark>Sar E Pul</mark> Sozmaqala

### HTR - R2 | 2020 AFGHANISTAN



# of assessed settlements: 50 out of 113

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

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	1.4	1.9
Physical constraint:	1.2	1.2
Conflict intensity:	1.1	1.6
Complexity of actors:	1.8	2.2

#### Comparison table of severity score1:\*

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	ĒĒ	Nutrition
Severity score R1	4	2	1	2	2	2	2
Severity score R2	4	2	2	3	2	3	3
Comparison	-	-	1	1	-	♠	1

\* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

### PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Sozmaqala district:

1

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

34%	Very poor	0% Okay	0%	Good
34%	Poor	0% Okay	32%	Very good

In **96%** of assessed settlements, **at least one member** had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (40%)** or **due to natural disaster (72%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2,3</sup>

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



### 💰 🛛 DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

Active conflict or violence	76%
Avalanche / heavy snow	84%
Drought	56%
Earthquake	0%
Flood	26%
None of the above	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

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

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



% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:  $^{2}$ 

🛉 🛊 Adults:		⁺† Children:	
1. Hindered to move freely	<b>66%</b>	1. Verbally threatened	<b>64%</b>
<ol> <li>Verbally threatened</li> </ol>	<b>64%</b>	2. Hindered to move freely	<b>62%</b>
3. None of the above	34%	3. None of the above	34%

In **100%** of settlements, **incidents of gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.<sup>5</sup>

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

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

Extreme impact	42%	
Severe impact	44%	
Small impact	96%	

<sup>1</sup> Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds. <sup>2</sup> Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup> This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported. <sup>7</sup>A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.





# Sar E Pul Sozmaqala

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

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need 2 in Sozmaqala district:	8% of assessed settlements, in which at least 9 one person had reportedly been evicted 9 from their shelter in the 3 months prior to
% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:	data collection: <sup>1</sup>
	% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have
12% Makeshift 4% Tents 84% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know	access to a market with sufficient non-food
In <b>6%</b> of assessed settlements, <b>at least one person</b> reportedly <b>lived in the open</b> . In <b>0%</b> of settlements <b>more than half of the</b>	items in the 3 months prior to data collection:
households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.	Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI
	Prices too high / cannot afford NFI 50%
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter	Roads blocked due to winter 20%
had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>1</sup>	Roads too dangerous 15%
Due to conflict 2%	% of assessed settlements in which most
Due to natural disaster 46%	g people reportedly did not have access to key g items to cope with winter in the 3 months
Due to both 48%	prior to data collection: <sup>2</sup>
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	, 
ま HEALTH	Reported location of available health facilities:
Severity score of health sectoral need 2	SAR-E-PUL SOZMADALA SHOLGAREH
% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:	SAYAD SAYAD GOSFANDI ZARI Hospital SANCHARAK
In 10% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural	Clinic     District center     Settlements     Main road     Primary road
disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection. <sup>1</sup>	*Locations of services are indicative only.
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able	% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection: <sup>3</sup>
to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3	Yes, most people have access 2%
months prior to data collection:	No, medicine too expensive 46%
	No, medicine not available in the area 52%
% of assessed settlements in which most	Do not know / do not want to answer 0%
children were not vaccinated against polio 0% in the 3 months prior to data collection:	<b>96%</b> of assessed settlements reported <b>an increase in mortality</b> in the month before data collection. <sup>4</sup>
<sup>1</sup> Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and /or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to d <sup>2</sup> Key winter items are considered to be stove blankets, matress/mats and winter clothing	ata collection, see displacement section.

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

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74





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

## <mark>Sar E Pul</mark> Sozmaqala

### WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Sozmaqala district:

3

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

Surface water

Unimproved water source

Improved water source

72% 26% 2%

In 92% of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>2</sup>

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

### **FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE**

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Sozmaqala district:

In 8% of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly **not able to access enough food** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

0% The worst it0%can be10

0% Bad 100% Small 0% Almost none 0% Do not know

In 20% and 52% of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **18%** and **60%** of assessed settlements **almost half and more than half**, respectively, of the households **reduced adults' food consumption** when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

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

0%	14%	32%	54%	0%
None	Few Le	ess than half	More than half	All

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

Too far / difficult to reach	60%	
Not enough water points	38%	
No issues, able to meet needs	2%	

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

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



\*Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Negatively impacted farming	100%	
Negatively impacted livestock	0%	
Negatively impacted income	100%	

In **90%** and **8%** of those assessed settlements, the **impact on farming** was reported as **severe or extreme**, respectively.<sup>2,8</sup>

In **0%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements **the impact on livestock** was reported as **severe and extreme**, respectively.<sup>2,9</sup>

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

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup> Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

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

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





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

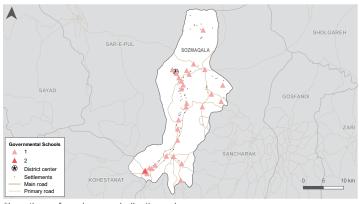
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

## Sar E Pul Sozmaqala

### EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Sozmagala district:

#### Reported location of available government schools: ń



<sup>\*</sup>Locations of services are indicative only.

In **40%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly removed from school due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.<sup>1,2</sup>

### 🗳 NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Sozmagala district:

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

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

Services are too far	22%
Services are too expensive	38%
Other reason services not accessible	40%

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Other reason services not accessible

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



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



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

Girls:		Boys:	
1. Lack of facilities	<b>93%</b>	1. Child work instead	100%
2. Child work instead	<b>91%</b>	2. Lack of facilities	100%
3. School too far / no school	<b>72%</b>	3. School too far / no school	<b>56%</b>

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

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	<b>6%</b>
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	82%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	10%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	2%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

### **X** ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

3

0% of assessed settlements reportedly received assistance in the 24% of assessed settlements were reportedly not accessible by 3 months prior to data collection.

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

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

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

Livelihood support / employment	92%
Education for children under 18	66%
Drinking water	52%

road in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

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No road to settlement	67%
Snow or ice blocked road	25%
Active conflict on road	8%

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

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

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

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



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

## ANNEX 1: DIMENSIONS OF LOW ACCESSIBILITY

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In 2019, the Humanitarian Access Group (HAG) led a coordinated effort to establish a comprehensive list of Afghanistan's HTR districts, updated every 6 months. To this end, they rated each district according to three inaccessibility factors: (1) physical constraints, (2) conflict intensity and conflict spread, and (3) complexity of actors. Based on those dimensions, HTR districts are areas that humanitarian actors struggle to access and provide assistance to, due to (1) their remoteness and poor infrastructure, (2) on-going armed clashes, and/or (3) the presence of one or multiple armed actors that actively limits access to areas under their control. The weighted indicators used to determine the inaccessibility score of every district of Afghanistan are listed below.

Indicators	Weight
Physical Constraints:	15%
Average number of hours to reach district center	50%
Phone coverage	20%
Distance to airport	30%
Conflict Intensity and spread:	35%
Conflict intensity	75%
# Kinetic Incidents (by political actors)	25%
# Deaths Conflict actors (0.25%) Civilian causality (0.75%)	40%
# Airstrikes/IDF incidents	10%
# IED/UXO incidents (detonations and discoveries)	10%
Active/Disputed Control	15%
Conflict spread - Scope of populated areas affected by conflict	25%
Stakeholder Complexity:	50%
Presence of IS-K	25%
% NSAG Control	25%
# Times DAC fell from GOA control	15%
Access by female staff	20%
Access by staff	15%

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### Methodology note

Analysis of HtR district needs was conducted using R's statistical packages.

A sectoral index of need was calculated for each sector (see below), comprised of multiple indicators based on consultations with each active Cluster in Afghanistan and aligned with the 2019 WoAA household survey index<sup>1</sup>.

The composite sectoral indicators include three different categories of distinct indicators, aiming to measure: (1) humanitarian condition of the settlement, (2) access to basic services in the settlement, (3) event/ shock impact on the settlement. Indicators took on different weights based on their estimated proportional contribution to the overall need and the proportion of settlements reporting a need for this indicator. For instance, indicators falling into the third category around the impact of event/shock were commonly weighted higher than indicators on access to services, given that the former were deemed to have a more immediate impact on the humanitarian need of a settlement. Indicators falling into category (1) on the humanitarian condition in general, were sub-divided into three different severity weights (stress, severe, and extreme).

### **Composite indicator**

The composite considered both the magnitude and the intensity of all indicators. Each severity indicator was calculated based on the magnitude of the need (% of settlements), and the intensity of the indicator (weight). The total was then ranked on a severity scale: [1] minimal, [2] stress, [3] severe, [4] extreme.

**Severity of need:** A total severity score was obtained for every district in each sector by aggregating the district's score for weighted indicators within the sectoral index. Districts classified as having a "severe" or "extreme" severity score were classified as having a sectoral need.<sup>2</sup>

1 Whole of Afghanistan Asssessment province level factsheet

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## **ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS** EiE

	Education in	Emergency		
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning formal education facility	In the past 3 months, were there ANY functional formal education facilities or Community Based Education services in the area accessible for MOST children of the settlement?	No	1	
% of assessed settlements in which boys are not able to attend school	In the past 3 months, did MOST boys (aged 6 to 17) of the settlement able to attend school?	No	1	Minimal: <175 Stress: 175-349 Severe: 350-524
% of assessed settlements in which girls are not able to attend school	In the past 3 months, did MOST girls (aged 6 to 17) of the settlement able to attend school?	No	2	Extreme >525
% of assessed settlements in which at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to shocks	In the past 3 months, were ANY children (6-17 years old) removed from school due to conflict or natural disaster in the settlement	Yes	3	

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# **ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS ESNFI**

	Emergency Shelter a	nd Non-Food items		
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements in which most people lived in tent or emergency shelter	In the past 3 months, what type of shelter did MOST people in the settlement live in?	Tents (emergency shelter) or makeshift shelter	2	
% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly lived	Are you aware of ANY people in the settlement living in the open without shelter in the past 3 months?	Yes	2	
	Have ANY shelters in the settlement been destroyed or severely damaged in the past 3	Yes, due to both or yes, due to conflict yes, due to natural disaster and More than half of the shelters or Almost all/ All shelters	3	
% of assessed settlements with shelter destroyed due to conflict or natural disaster	months due to conflict or natural disaster? If yes, how many households had shelter destroyed or severely damaged because of either	Yes, due to both or yes, due to conflict yes, due to natural disaster and Less than half of the shelters or Almost half/half of the shelters	2	Minimal: <275 Stress: 275-549 Severe: 550 -824 Extreme >825
	conflict or natural disaster in the settlement in the past 3 months?	Yes, due to both or yes, due to conflict or yes, due to natural disaster and Very few shelters	1	
% of assessed settlements with evictions reported	Are you aware of ANY people in the settlement being evicted from their shelter in the past 3 months?	Yes	1	
% of assessed settlements where no sufficient access to market with NFI have been reported	In the past 3 months, has there been a market open with sufficient access to Non-Food Items for MOST people in the settlement? (e.g. Sleeping mats/mattress, plastic tarpulin, blankets, etc.)	No	1	
% of assessed settlements in which non-sustainable sources of heating is used	What is the MAIN source of heating for MOST households in your settlement in the winter?	Wood / Bushes or Dung or Waste or No source of heating	2	



# **ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS FSA**

### HTR - R2 | 2020 **AFGHANISTAN**

	Food security			
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements by severity	In the past 3 months, were MOST members of the settlement able to access enough food? If no, how would	No and hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths or no and hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food	3	
of hunger shock	you BEST describe the level of hunger of MOST people in the settlement?	Hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food	2	
	Settement	Almost no hunger	1	
	In the past month, are you	Yes, and more than half	2	
% of assessed settlements relying on coping strategy when food or money to buy	aware of ANY member of your settlement who borrowed/relied on help from friends or relatives for staple food or borrowed money to spend on food or essential household needs? If yes, what proportion of the settlement has to rely on such coping strategy to eat when food or money to buy food is not available?	Yes, and almost half/half	1	
food was not available	In the past month, are you	Yes, and more than half	2	
household in the month prior to data collection	aware of ANY member of your settlement that reduced food	Yes, and almost half/half	1	Minimal: <325 Stress: 325-649 Severe: 650 - 974 Extreme >974
	Did conflict or natural disaster negatively impact the livelihood (eg. livestock, agriculture or employment) of the settlement in the past 3 months? If yes, how?	Yes, negatively impacted livestock and one of the following: livestock have died, or livestock have become ill or livestock was left unattended in previous location because of necessary displacement due to conflict or natural disaster	3	
% of assessed settlements that had their livelihood affected due to conflict or	Yes, negatively impacted livestock and one of the following: livestock have become ill or livestock are producing less produce (milk, eggs etc.)	2		
due to conflict or natural disaster	Did conflict or natural disaster negatively impact the livelihood (eg. livestock, agriculture or	Yes, negatively impacted agriculture and more than half of the harvest lost	3	
	employment) of the settlement in the past 3 months? If yes, how? If affected agriculture, how much production did MOST members of the settlement lose in the past 3 months?	Yes, negatively impacted agriculture and half of the harvest lost	2	

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# **ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS** HEALTH

	Hea	lth		
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements in which no health facility was reportedly accessible within 2 hours	In the past 3 months, was there ANY functioning health facility in the area that MOST people in the settlement could access within 2 hours?	No	1	
% settlements with increased mortality	In the last 3 months, have MORE people died than in the months BEFORE for any reason in [name of settlement]?	Yes	2	Minimal: <200
% of assessed settlements with closed or severely damaged health facilities due to conflict or natural disaster	In the past 3 months, has ANY health facilities closed or been severely damaged due to conflict or natural disaster?	Yes	3	Stress: 200-399 Severe: 400 -599 Extreme >599
% assessed settlements where health is one of the top 3 priority needs	What are the 3 priority needs for MOST people in the settlement?	Healthcare as one of top three needs	1	
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital	In the past 3 months, were MOST pregnant women able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital?	No	1	



# **ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS NUTRITION**

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	Nutrition			
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements in which more than half of the	In the past 3 months, what has been the severity of malnutrition	More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	3	
children were reportedly malnourished and fell sick	for children under 5 in the settlement?	Less than half the children are malnourished and only a few fall sick	2	Minimal: <100 Stress: 100 - 199 Severe: 200-299
% of assessed settlement without access to nutrition treatment services	In the past 3 months, did MOST people of the settlement have sufficient access to nutrition treatment services in the area?	No, services are too far or no, services are too expensive or no, services not accessible (for a reason besides too far or too expensive)	1	Extreme >299



## ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS PROTECTION

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Protection				
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements in which protection incidents	In the past 3 months, are you aware of ANY adults (18 or older) subject to ANY of the following protection incidents? In the past 3 months, are you	At least one of the following incidents reported: Assaulted (beaten, stabbed, attacked, shot) with a weapon, forced to work, forcibly detailed, or hindered to move freely within or outside your settlement	3	
were reported	aware of ANY children (17 or younger) subject to ANY of the following protection incidents?	At least one of the following incidents reported: Verbally threatened, assaulted (hit, slapped, punched) without a weapon, hindered to move freely to another district or province	2	
% assessed settlement with reported GBV incidents	Are you aware of any other threats that household members in the settlement were worried about in the past 3 months that you would like to mention?	Yes, violence targeting women, girls or boys specifically	3	
% of assessed settlements with people reportedly injured by conflict or natural disaster	Are you aware of ANY members of your community that has been physically injured due to conflict in the past 3 months? Are you aware of ANY members of your community been physically injured due to natural disaster in the past 3 months?	Yes	3	Minimal: <350 Stress: 350-699 Severe: 700- 1049 Extreme >1049
% of assessed settlements with reportedly the majority of the male not having a Tazkira	What proportion of men in the settlement have a Tazkira?	Very few or none	1	
% of assessed settlements were the safety is reported to be very poor	How would you rate the safety and security for MOST people in the settlement in the past 3 months?	Very poor	1	
% settlement per type of	In the past 3 months, have you been aware of the presence of ANY explosive hazards (mines, ERWs, PPIEDs) in or within 5km	Yes, and one of the following: incident – death or disability of family member or constrained access to basic services (school, hospital, mosque)	3	
impact due to the presence of explosive	of the settlement? If yes, have this presence impacted the population of the settlement in ANY of the following ways in the past 3 months?	Yes, and one of the following: negative impact on livelihood income, or impact on psychological wellbeing (fear, stress, anxiety)	2	
		Yes and: restricted to playing and recreation (for children)	1	

# **ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS** WASH

### HTR - R2 | 2020 **AFGHANISTAN**

WASH				
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly	In the past 3 months, what was the MAIN source of drinking water	Surface water (stream / river / irrigation)	3	
relied on an improved water source as their main drinking water source	(clean or unclean) for MOST people in the settlement?	Water trucking / tankering or unprotected spring, well or kariz	2	
% of assessed settlements were very few have access to water	In the past 3 month, what proportion of households had SUFFICENT access to water to meet or satisfy their basic needs?	No households or Very few households or Less than half of the households	2	
% of assessed settlement per	settlement per be able to meet What is the MAIN reason people in the settlement are not able to meet their water needs?	High risk to access water sources	2	
water needs		Waterpoints are too far or Social restrictions on waterpoint access	1	Minimal: <299 Stress: 300 - 599 Severe: 600 - 899
% of assessed settlements in which soap was reported as not commonly available on the market	In the past 3 months, was soap commonly available in the market for people in the settlement?	No	1	Extreme >824
% of assessed settlements reporting unimproved types of latrine	In the past 3 months, what was the MOST COMMON type of latrine used by people in your settlement?	No facility - open field, dearan, bush or Family pit latrine - without slab / open	1	
% of assessed settlements with destroyed, damaged or dried up water source due to conflict or natural disaster	Have the MAIN water source in the settlement been destroyed, damaged, or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the past 3 months?	Yes, damaged or destroyed due to conflict Yes, damaged, destroyed or dried up due to natural disaster Yes, damaged or destroyed due to both	3	

