Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM) Round 9

The District Tables Factsheet

November, 2024 Afghanistan

KEY MESSAGES

- Economic shocks reportedly remained the primary challenge in the majority (89%) of the assessed settlements, likely driven by droughts (45%) and floods (30%). Livelihoods, primarily dependent on agriculture (68%) and livestock (48%), were reportedly severely affected, with households often resorting to debt (89%) and facing limited food access (86%).
- **Food** remained the top priority need in **74%** of the assessed settlements, with **severe hunger** declining to **9%**, down from **11%** in August 2024. Despite that, **severe hunger** persisted in North East, **Baghlan (39%)** and **Takhar (33%)**.
- Women and girls faced barriers to accessing services, with 45% of the
 assessed settlements reportedly requiring them to be accompanied by a
 relative or female friend to access markets. Similarly, access to health facilities
 (51%) and water sources (44%) also depended on such accompaniment.

The **most commonly reported priority needs for most people** in assessed settlements, as reported by the interviewed key informants (KIs)



74%











ood He

Health

Cash 36% Water 32%

Education 24%



KIs in **90%** of the assessed **settlements** reported **access** to **health centers**; however, **medicines** and **equipment** were reportedly **unavailable** in **55%** of these **facilities**, and in **28%**, **women and girls** could only access them when accompanied by a male **relative**.



KIs in **35%** of the assessed **settlements** reported **insufficient access to water** to meet daily needs, while **28%** had limited access to **sanitation facilities** (1–25% of households), with **44%** relying on **unimproved latrines**, posing notable **public health risks**.



KIs in **8%** of the assessed **settlements** reported **no access** to **schools** for **boys** (6–17 years), while **16%** reported **no access** for **girls** (6–12 years). Additionally, KIs in **13%** of the settlements reported **few** or **no attendance** (0–25%) for **boys**, and **25% for girls**, aged 6–12 years.



Kls in **15%** of the assessed **settlements** reported that **many households** (51–75%) had school-aged **children** engaged in **child labour**, underscoring substantial **protection concerns**.



KIs in 4% of the assessed **settlements** reported households were residing in **inadequate shelters** that were unsafe for habitation. Furthermore, KIs in **75**% of the settlements reported **reliance** on **inadequate heating sources**, unsuitable or unsafe for burning.

CONTEXT & RATIONALE

The convergence of endemic poverty, decades of conflict, natural hazards, and the fallout from the historic shift to Taliban leadership in August 2021 has led the population to a severe economic and humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan. This has resulted in diverse needs and vulnerabilities across the country. The rapidity with which humanitarian needs may escalate, calls for analysis at regular intervals to support geographical and sectoral prioritizations within the humanitarian response.

Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM) seeks to inform the prioritization of emergency needs by monitoring the evolution of vulnerabilities, coping strategies, gaps in basic services, and needs of assessed districts quarterly.

ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

HSM Round Nine was conducted from **14 October to 3 November 2024**. A total of **12,009 key informants (KIs) were surveyed.** From the total interviewed KIs, 1,773 (15%) were female KIs, and 298 (2%) self-identified as key informants with disabilities.

The HSM Round Nine was conducted across **12,009 settlements** within **3,235** Basic Service Units (**BSUs**), encompassing all 401 districts (administrative level II) across each of the 34 provinces (administrative level I).

Humanitarian Situation Monitoring is a key informant-based, district-level assessment with **indicative findings.** A more detailed description of the methodology is on page 134.

The <u>HSM round nine analysis</u>, which this document is based on, is available on the <u>IMPACT</u> resource centre.



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REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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Nimroz Helmand District boundary



SHOCKS AND LIVELIHOODS

Key Findings

- In 89% of the assessed settlements, economic shocks¹ remained the primary challenge faced by households, similar to findings from HSM Round 8 (90%, August 2024). Natural hazards, including droughts and floods, likely drove these shocks. In settlements affected by economic shocks, key informants (KIs) reported that households commonly coped by incurring debt (89%) and experiencing limited access to food (86%).
- **Drought conditions** slightly worsened nationally, particularly affecting the **southwest region**, with **45%** of the settlements **impacted**, **up** from **40%** in August 2024. Meanwhile, reports of **heavy rainfall** dropped to **30%** from **47%**, suggesting a likely inverse relationship with drought, **both** of which remained **widespread** challenges.
- Agriculture (68%) and livestock (48%) reportedly remained the top two income sources; meanwhile, there was
 a slight decrease in reliance on livestock, from 52% in August to 48% in November. This shift was particularly
 noticeable in drought-affected areas, where households reduced their livestock holdings.



In 40% of the assessed settlements, KIs reported that some households (26–50%) experienced a decrease in livestock ownership, an increase from 34% reported in August 2024.



In **39%** of the assessed settlements, KIs reported **casual labour** as **the third most** common **income source**, an increase from 36% in August 2024.

Map 2: Proportion of settlements reported drought by district

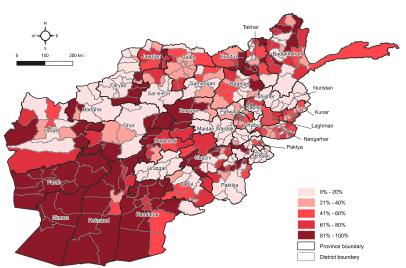
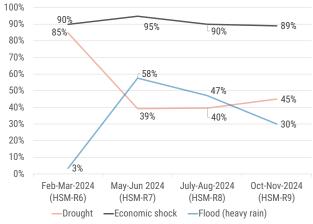
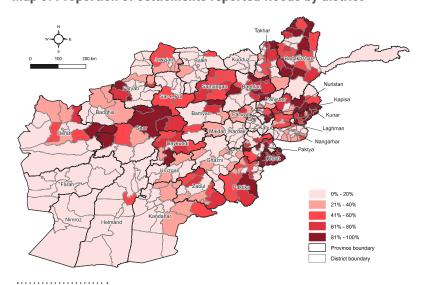


Figure 1: % of settlements where KIs reported economic shock, drought, and flood (HSM R6-R9)



Map 3: Proportion of settlements reported floods by district



of the assessed settlements, KIs reported that many men (51–75%) were unemployed, an increase from 21% in August 2024.

of the assessed settlements, KIs reported that women could not engage in income-generating activities, an increase from 28% in August 2024.

of the assessed settlements, KIs reported that **many households** (51–75%) were in **debt**, an increase from 36% in August 2024.

In **51%** of the assessed settlements, KIs reported **food** purchases as the most common **reason** for household **debt**.

¹ Economic shocks (loss of primary income sources or notable income reduction for most households in the settlement).



				% of settlem	ents where KIs	reported o	n		
on	Shock	s experiences	ced by ttlement ²		LIVELIHO		AID		
Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock ¹	Drought / precipitation deficit	Flood / heavy rain		Primary and secondary sources of income ³		Women could not reportedly be employed	Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid ⁴	Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵
_	Econo	Dr	Flood /	Agriculture	Livestock	Many men (51-75%) were reportedly unemployed	Won not rep	Not a any ho that r humanii	Compl
National level	89%	45%	30%	68%	48%	27%	37%	74%	27%
				Regional	level				
Central Highland	100%	73%	38%	98%	89%	28%	12%	73%	10%
Capital	86%	21%	16%	69%	36%	25%	26%	72%	43%
Eastern	81%	37%	45%	61%	56%	27%	27%	68%	19%
North Eastern	89%	51%	40%	62%	44%	26%	36%	84%	43%
Northern	81%	33%	23%	74%	41%	21%	23%	61%	10%
South Eastern	87%	39%	38%	55%	42%	42%	61%	80%	34%
Southern	96%	65%	15%	76%	46%	26%	54%	78%	32%
Western	94%	52%	25%	66%	58%	24%	37%	65%	7%
				Regional	level				
Central Highland Reg	gion								
Bamyan	100%	71%	28%	97%	93%	32%	15%	80%	21%
Daykundi	99%	74%	47%	99%	85%	24%	10%	68%	0%
Capital Region									
Kabul	72%	35%	7%	41%	23%	33%	32%	87%	59%
Kapisa	88%	1%	32%	75%	45%	12%	39%	89%	86%
Logar	75%	19%	40%	74%	60%	24%	45%	53%	33%
Maidan Wardak	95%	7%	10%	86%	58%	0%	13%	54%	19%
Panjsher	99%	40%	15%	98%	27%	5%	0%	46%	1%
Parwan	99%	17%	18%	78%	13%	62%	28%	82%	43%
Eastern Region									
Kunar	100%	39%	83%	83%	85%	53%	0%	75%	5%
Laghman	96%	53%	45%	41%	51%	18%	31%	76%	50%
Nangarhar	63%	39%	21%	48%	40%	19%	49%	64%	19%
Nuristan	93%	4%	53%	94%	61%	12%	0%	52%	7%
North Eastern Region	า								
Badakhshan	92%	51%	54%	61%	57%	24%	27%	86%	54%
Baghlan	98%	34%	53%	65%	59%	32%	21%	84%	25%
Kunduz	82%	62%	6%	61%	22%	25%	48%	80%	36%
Takhar	85%	54%	35%	61%	31%	25%	51%	85%	46%

¹ Economic shocks (loss of primary income sources or notable income reduction for most households in the settlement).



² In the six months prior to data collection.

³ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.

⁴ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.

				% of settlem	ents where KIs	reported o	n		
on		s experience ds in the se			LIVELIHO	OODS		AI	D
Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock ¹	Economic shock ¹ Drought / precipitation deficit	Drought / orecipitation deficit		Primary and secondary sources of income ³		Women could not reportedly be employed	Not aware of any households that received numanitarian aid ⁴	Complete stop of humanitarian aid $^{\rm 5}$
	Econol	Dro precipit	Flood /	Agriculture	Livestock	Many men (51-75%) were reportedly unemployed	Worr not rep em	Not any ho that human	Compl
National level	89%	45%	30%	68%	48%	27%	37%	74%	27%
Northern Region									
Balkh	63%	34%	6%	68%	31%	13%	5%	67%	12%
Faryab	100%	28%	21%	71%	46%	33%	43%	86%	18%
Jawzjan	100%	55%	35%	66%	34%	3%	23%	47%	3%
Samangan	73%	22%	61%	96%	54%	12%	3%	56%	0%
Sar-e-Pul	85%	27%	18%	79%	51%	43%	50%	19%	10%
South Eastern Region									
Ghazni	90%	62%	11%	67%	49%	27%	51%	84%	48%
Khost	51%	0%	96%	20%	41%	43%	77%	94%	50%
Paktika	97%	33%	44%	54%	49%	39%	62%	68%	11%
Paktya	100%	32%	36%	59%	17%	83%	64%	74%	19%
Southern Region									
Helmand	99%	82%	6%	83%	64%	29%	40%	96%	57%
Kandahar	94%	75%	18%	73%	50%	25%	49%	77%	36%
Nimroz	100%	97%	0%	34%	34%	38%	59%	48%	2%
Uruzgan	99%	6%	13%	83%	32%	18%	70%	85%	10%
Zabul	90%	34%	36%	79%	16%	23%	82%	52%	2%
Western Region									
Badghis	97%	32%	14%	61%	41%	33%	58%	70%	3%
Farah	100%	96%	2%	80%	70%	10%	0%	75%	19%
Ghor	88%	56%	52%	67%	67%	45%	55%	40%	0%
Herat	95%	41%	24%	62%	55%	13%	32%	74%	9%



 $^{^{1}}$ Economic shocks (loss of primary income sources or notable income reduction for most households in the settlement). 2 In the six months prior to data collection.

 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to. $^{\rm 4}$ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.

				% of settleme	ents where KIs	reported o	n		
on Ice		s experiences			LIVELIHO	OODS		Al	D
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— <u>«</u>	Econol	Dro	Drecipit:	Agriculture	Livestock	Many men (51-75%) were reportedly unemployed	Wom not rep em	Not any ho that human	Compl
National level	89%	45%	30%	68%	48%	27%	37%	74%	27%
				District l	level				
Central Highland Reg	jion								
Bamyan Province									
Bamyan	100%	20%	11%	77%	51%	23%	17%	100%	6%
Shibar	100%	39%	29%	100%	100%	18%	50%	93%	0%
Sayghan	100%	84%	68%	100%	100%	42%	58%	100%	0%
Kahmard	100%	24%	82%	100%	100%	47%	53%	65%	6%
Yakawlang	100%	98%	13%	94%	94%	35%	0%	76%	0%
Panjab	100%	94%	55%	100%	99%	51%	6%	93%	75%
Waras	99%	74%	7%	100%	99%	19%	3%	61%	16%
Daykundi Province									
Nili	96%	92%	4%	100%	50%	35%	23%	88%	0%
Shahrestan	100%	54%	62%	100%	84%	34%	0%	96%	2%
Ashtarlay	100%	66%	61%	100%	93%	42%	0%	32%	0%
Khedir	100%	84%	61%	100%	90%	10%	13%	87%	0%
Kiti	100%	72%	28%	100%	81%	0%	0%	59%	0%
Miramor	100%	72%	47%	98%	86%	0%	0%	67%	0%
Sang-e-Takht	98%	100%	40%	100%	85%	27%	48%	92%	0%
Kajran	100%	100%	0%	97%	83%	0%	0%	33%	0%
Patoo	100%	24%	96%	100%	100%	52%	0%	68%	0%
Capital Region								,	
Kabul Province									
Kabul	68%	24%	2%	0%	1%	34%	15%	90%	63%
Paghman	70%	39%	9%	70%	42%	33%	33%	82%	61%
Chahar Asyab	29%	43%	5%	48%	43%	14%	57%	100%	76%
Bagrami	56%	31%	0%	28%	22%	28%	22%	78%	63%
Deh Sabz	100%	55%	18%	64%	32%	32%	68%	41%	0%
Shakar Dara	100%	68%	0%	96%	71%	64%	21%	100%	96%
Musahi	50%	0%	21%	100%	50%	21%	0%	64%	57%
Mir Bacha Kot	100%	75%	0%	88%	31%	19%	56%	75%	25%
Khak-e-Jabbar	0%	0%	0%	92%	0%	0%	0%	100%	92%
Kalakan	93%	86%	100%	100%	36%	79%	79%	100%	100%



 $^{^{1}}$ Economic shocks (loss of primary income sources or notable income reduction for most households in the settlement). 2 In the six months prior to data collection.

 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to. $^{\rm 4}$ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

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				% of settleme	ents where KIs	s reported o	n		
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Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock ¹	Drought / precipitation deficit	Flood / heavy rain		Primary and secondary sources of income ³		Women could not reportedly be employed	Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid ⁴	Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵
Œ	Econol	Dro	Flood /	Agriculture	Livestock	Many men (51-75%) were reportedly unemployed	Worr not rep	Not any ho that human	Compl
National level	89%	45%	30%	68%	48%	27%	37%	74%	27%
Guldara	100%	100%	0%	100%	89%	100%	78%	100%	100%
Farza	100%	47%	0%	80%	20%	20%	73%	93%	27%
Estalef	100%	90%	0%	100%	100%	90%	30%	100%	90%
Qarabagh (Kabul)	100%	0%	0%	30%	10%	0%	95%	100%	10%
Surobi (Kabul)	65%	19%	10%	71%	35%	13%	35%	81%	42%
Kapisa Province								'	
Mahmood-e-Raqi	100%	0%	0%	65%	13%	3%	23%	100%	100%
Hisa-e-Duwum Kohistan	71%	0%	5%	100%	10%	52%	95%	95%	90%
Koh Band	84%	0%	0%	21%	47%	11%	37%	84%	84%
Hisa-e-Awal Kohistan	63%	11%	0%	53%	11%	0%	100%	53%	53%
Nijrab	89%	0%	56%	89%	59%	15%	26%	85%	74%
Tagab (Kapisa)	100%	0%	83%	100%	100%	6%	0%	100%	100%
Alasay	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Logar Province									
Pul-e-Alam	75%	5%	13%	35%	23%	0%	85%	53%	60%
Baraki Barak	74%	15%	30%	100%	93%	67%	0%	33%	0%
Charkh	78%	39%	72%	67%	56%	17%	11%	0%	0%
Khoshi	83%	0%	78%	100%	94%	0%	72%	83%	67%
Mohammad Agha	100%	10%	7%	77%	60%	40%	50%	70%	53%
Kharwar	11%	84%	95%	84%	37%	11%	47%	58%	0%
Azra	92%	0%	46%	92%	100%	38%	8%	85%	23%
Maidan Wardak Prov	rince								
Maydan Shahr	100%	0%	5%	48%	19%	0%	29%	38%	33%
Nerkh	92%	20%	0%	76%	60%	4%	48%	68%	52%
Jalrez	68%	0%	0%	95%	100%	0%	68%	84%	84%
Chak-e-Wardak	100%	0%	0%	94%	11%	0%	0%	25%	3%
Saydabad	97%	3%	0%	94%	23%	0%	0%	29%	29%
Daymirdad	100%	0%	16%	74%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%

 $^{^{1}}$ Economic shocks (loss of primary income sources or notable income reduction for most households in the settlement). 2 In the six months prior to data collection.



 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to. $^{\rm 4}$ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.

				reported o	n				
on		s experience ds in the se			LIVELIHO	OODS		AI	D
Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock ¹	Drought / precipitation deficit	Flood / heavy rain	Primary and sources of		Many men (51-75%) were reportedly unemployed	Women could not reportedly be employed	Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid ⁴	Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵
_	Econo	Dr	Flood /	Agriculture	Livestock	Many m were i	Wom not rep	Not any h that humar	Compl
National level	89%	45%	30%	68%	48%	27%	37%	74%	27%
Hesa-e-Awal Behsud	93%	0%	0%	71%	54%	0%	22%	41%	29%
Jaghato (Wardak)	100%	0%	0%	61%	50%	0%	0%	28%	0%
Markaz-e-Behsud	97%	15%	24%	99%	95%	0%	2%	81%	3%
Panjsher Province									
Bazarak	100%	73%	7%	93%	0%	0%	0%	40%	0%
Rukha	100%	0%	50%	94%	6%	0%	0%	44%	0%
Dara	100%	78%	22%	100%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%
Khenj	100%	0%	0%	100%	64%	5%	0%	100%	0%
Onaba	100%	56%	25%	100%	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%
Shutul	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Paryan	95%	0%	0%	95%	90%	24%	0%	90%	5%
Parwan Province	1	l .							
Charikar	100%	4%	0%	57%	8%	59%	31%	100%	61%
Bagram	100%	21%	9%	94%	3%	64%	27%	100%	67%
Shinwari	100%	21%	21%	86%	14%	55%	24%	100%	59%
Sayed Khel	100%	12%	16%	100%	4%	60%	12%	100%	76%
Jabal Saraj	100%	25%	0%	80%	5%	70%	35%	85%	50%
Salang	100%	20%	20%	60%	40%	67%	33%	100%	40%
Ghorband	100%	5%	71%	62%	5%	33%	57%	29%	0%
Koh-e-Safi	100%	60%	7%	73%	40%	67%	27%	67%	33%
Surkh-e-Parsa	93%	22%	30%	93%	7%	89%	0%	44%	0%
Shekh Ali	100%	5%	33%	81%	38%	62%	48%	57%	0%
Eastern Region	_				,				
Kunar Province									
Asad Abad	100%	41%	77%	45%	50%	55%	0%	86%	18%
Marawara	100%	86%	100%	93%	93%	100%	0%	86%	0%
Watapur	100%	24%	40%	88%	28%	8%	0%	12%	0%
Narang	100%	53%	100%	79%	95%	58%	0%	95%	5%
Sar Kani	100%	72%	89%	100%	100%	67%	0%	61%	0%
Shigal	100%	24%	89%	100%	92%	81%	0%	95%	5%
Dara-e-Pech	95%	52%	90%	24%	57%	52%	0%	43%	10%



 $^{^{1}}$ Economic shocks (loss of primary income sources or notable income reduction for most households in the settlement). 2 In the six months prior to data collection.

 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to. $^{\rm 4}$ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

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				% of settleme	ents where KIs	reported o	n		
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Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock ¹	Drought / precipitation deficit	Flood / heavy rain		Primary and secondary sources of income ³		Women could not reportedly be employed	Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid ⁴	Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵
_	Econo	Dr	Flood /	Agriculture	Livestock	Many men (51-75%) were reportedly unemployed	Won not rep	Not any ho that that human	Comp
National level	89%	45%	30%	68%	48%	27%	37%	74%	27%
Bar Kunar	100%	35%	100%	100%	100%	35%	0%	88%	0%
Chawkay	100%	29%	71%	63%	100%	88%	0%	92%	4%
Khas Kunar	100%	47%	47%	95%	100%	68%	0%	79%	0%
Ghazi Abad	100%	42%	100%	100%	100%	38%	0%	81%	0%
Dangam	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	5%	0%	100%	0%
Chapa Dara	100%	79%	63%	68%	68%	26%	0%	16%	11%
Nurgal	100%	29%	81%	90%	100%	95%	0%	90%	5%
Nari	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	16%	0%	100%	11%
Laghman Province									
Mehtarlam	94%	49%	34%	37%	44%	17%	30%	77%	43%
Qarghayee	97%	50%	50%	50%	47%	16%	25%	72%	50%
Alishang	97%	57%	41%	46%	54%	24%	24%	76%	57%
Alingar	100%	61%	50%	32%	50%	5%	39%	87%	55%
Dawlatshah	88%	52%	64%	48%	68%	36%	36%	64%	52%
Nangarhar Province									
Jalalabad	92%	4%	8%	0%	12%	23%	31%	69%	19%
Behsud	97%	0%	22%	66%	16%	9%	25%	88%	28%
Surkh Rod	96%	30%	15%	87%	30%	7%	2%	37%	37%
Chaparhar	91%	43%	27%	55%	30%	32%	43%	89%	34%
Kama	5%	32%	18%	32%	36%	0%	55%	68%	0%
Kuz Kunar	55%	18%	41%	91%	64%	9%	32%	45%	18%
Rodat	100%	69%	13%	69%	6%	38%	44%	69%	25%
Khogyani	98%	37%	2%	76%	80%	0%	12%	29%	10%
Bati Kot	92%	38%	38%	50%	25%	54%	63%	83%	21%
Deh Bala	54%	50%	29%	46%	43%	32%	75%	68%	11%
Pachir Wa Agam	74%	35%	26%	35%	17%	65%	78%	96%	17%
Dara-e-Nur	100%	43%	14%	36%	14%	79%	79%	93%	14%
Kot	31%	8%	0%	54%	54%	0%	54%	69%	23%
Goshta	5%	75%	5%	20%	45%	5%	85%	65%	0%
Achin	11%	61%	32%	11%	29%	0%	75%	89%	36%
Shinwar	29%	32%	32%	39%	57%	29%	71%	61%	14%
Muhmand Dara	13%	33%	27%	13%	13%	0%	87%	73%	20%



 $^{^{1}}$ Economic shocks (loss of primary income sources or notable income reduction for most households in the settlement). 2 In the six months prior to data collection.

 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to. $^{\rm 4}$ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.

		% of settlements where KIs reported on										
on Ice		s experience ds in the se			LIVELIHO	OODS		AI	D			
Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock ¹	Drought / precipitation deficit	Flood / heavy rain		Primary and secondary sources of income ³		Women could not reportedly be employed	Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid ⁴	Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵			
	Econol	Dro	Flood /	Agriculture	Livestock	Many men (51-75%) were reportedly unemployed	Worr not rep	Not any ho that human	Compl			
National level	89%	45%	30%	68%	48%	27%	37%	74%	27%			
Lalpoor	15%	60%	10%	10%	60%	10%	90%	85%	15%			
Sherzad	94%	56%	12%	85%	74%	18%	6%	21%	12%			
Nazyan	23%	32%	32%	14%	32%	9%	86%	91%	27%			
Hesarak	91%	65%	9%	96%	70%	9%	4%	22%	13%			
Dur Baba	24%	48%	45%	0%	33%	18%	88%	67%	6%			
Nuristan Province	'	l					J	J				
Parun	93%	0%	100%	100%	13%	33%	0%	20%	0%			
Waygal	100%	5%	84%	95%	16%	5%	0%	68%	37%			
Wama	94%	6%	100%	100%	6%	6%	0%	39%	11%			
Nurgaram	89%	6%	28%	67%	72%	6%	0%	72%	0%			
Duab	94%	6%	6%	100%	100%	11%	0%	33%	0%			
Kamdesh	82%	5%	41%	91%	77%	9%	0%	23%	0%			
Mandol	93%	0%	80%	100%	100%	20%	0%	73%	0%			
Barg-e-Matal	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	11%	0%	89%	6%			
North Eastern Region	า	l					ı					
Badakhshan Province	9											
Fayzabad (Badakhshan)	77%	27%	44%	48%	40%	25%	27%	100%	87%			
Argo	83%	19%	53%	53%	31%	17%	53%	94%	50%			
Arghanj Khwah	100%	87%	87%	30%	83%	68%	0%	100%	100%			
Yaftal-e-Sufla	100%	77%	77%	85%	42%	46%	15%	100%	96%			
Khash	90%	0%	14%	86%	57%	29%	48%	24%	19%			
Baharak (Badakhshan)	72%	45%	31%	66%	7%	7%	38%	86%	59%			
Darayem	95%	0%	20%	90%	60%	5%	50%	100%	55%			
Kohestan (Badakhshan)	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%	100%	10%			
Yawan	100%	0%	12%	27%	42%	8%	35%	73%	19%			
Jorm	64%	64%	54%	68%	68%	36%	75%	100%	100%			
Teshkan	100%	93%	93%	30%	63%	81%	15%	93%	89%			
Shuhada	74%	53%	53%	84%	26%	21%	42%	84%	32%			
Shahr-e-Buzurg	100%	70%	53%	95%	65%	42%	18%	100%	53%			
Raghestan	100%	0%	8%	24%	8%	4%	4%	64%	4%			



 $^{^{1}}$ Economic shocks (loss of primary income sources or notable income reduction for most households in the settlement). 2 In the six months prior to data collection.

 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to. $^{\rm 4}$ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.

				% of settlem	ents where KIs	reported o	n		
on 1ce		s experience ds in the se			LIVELIHO			AI	D
Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock ¹	Drought / precipitation deficit Flood / heavy rain		Primary and secondary sources of income ³		Women could not reportedly be employed	Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid ⁴	Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵	
<u>.</u>	Econol	Dre	Flood /	Agriculture	Livestock	Many men (51-75%) were reportedly unemployed	Worr not rep em	Not any ho that human	Compl
National level	89%	45%	30%	68%	48%	27%	37%	74%	27%
Kishm	100%	77%	80%	68%	20%	18%	9%	86%	66%
Warduj	67%	58%	38%	88%	29%	4%	38%	42%	42%
Tagab (Badakhshan)	100%	71%	100%	29%	95%	14%	0%	100%	100%
Yamgan	100%	0%	100%	89%	67%	28%	22%	94%	22%
Shighnan	86%	62%	57%	90%	48%	5%	24%	95%	33%
Khwahan	100%	78%	78%	89%	100%	0%	0%	19%	0%
Kofab	100%	81%	89%	93%	100%	0%	0%	33%	11%
Darwaz-e-Paeen	83%	33%	60%	80%	53%	13%	37%	90%	7%
Eshkashem	100%	28%	17%	61%	67%	50%	44%	100%	100%
Shaki	100%	79%	92%	100%	88%	0%	0%	88%	0%
Zebak	80%	73%	73%	93%	27%	0%	20%	47%	33%
Keran Wa Monjan	100%	0%	10%	3%	97%	37%	100%	100%	100%
Darwaz-e-Bala	84%	96%	84%	100%	72%	44%	74%	92%	18%
Wakhan	100%	56%	0%	22%	83%	2%	0%	100%	100%
Baghlan Province									
Pul-e-Khumri	95%	22%	53%	47%	40%	11%	11%	85%	15%
Dahana-e-Ghori	100%	53%	87%	97%	80%	43%	30%	60%	43%
Doshi	100%	50%	0%	45%	27%	45%	27%	77%	0%
Nahrin	100%	26%	65%	70%	65%	0%	0%	100%	9%
Baghlan-e-Jadid	100%	64%	0%	66%	61%	55%	25%	68%	0%
Khinjan	100%	16%	5%	63%	37%	42%	42%	53%	0%
Andarab	100%	5%	68%	74%	58%	5%	0%	100%	5%
Deh Salah	100%	14%	83%	72%	69%	14%	11%	100%	22%
Khwaja Hejran	100%	8%	67%	58%	58%	3%	17%	94%	19%
Burka	100%	4%	92%	72%	56%	0%	0%	92%	8%
Tala Wa Barfak	100%	34%	11%	58%	50%	42%	24%	71%	3%
Pul-e-Hisar	84%	36%	92%	68%	60%	56%	24%	96%	92%
Khost Wa Fereng	100%	90%	80%	70%	100%	65%	50%	85%	65%
Guzargah-e-Noor	100%	44%	94%	61%	83%	78%	33%	100%	94%
Fereng Wa Gharu	100%	58%	75%	67%	83%	58%	50%	100%	100%

 $^{^{1}}$ Economic shocks (loss of primary income sources or notable income reduction for most households in the settlement). 2 In the six months prior to data collection.



 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to. $^{\rm 4}$ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.

				% of settlem	ents where KIs	s reported o	n		
on		cs experience ds in the se			LIVELIHO	OODS		AI	D
Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock ¹	Drought / precipitation deficit	Flood / heavy rain		Primary and secondary sources of income ³		Women could not reportedly be employed	Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid ⁴	Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵
	Econo	Dro	Flood /	Agriculture	Livestock	Many men (51-75%) were reportedly unemployed	Wom not rep	Not any ho that human	Compl
National level	89%	45%	30%	68%	48%	27%	37%	74%	27%
Kunduz Province				,					
Kunduz	58%	63%	8%	52%	28%	2%	55%	86%	40%
Chahar Darah	98%	49%	11%	92%	30%	0%	30%	72%	2%
Ali Abad	97%	100%	6%	9%	3%	66%	14%	100%	17%
Khan Abad	100%	100%	2%	36%	5%	91%	9%	52%	0%
Imam Sahib	77%	25%	0%	80%	20%	0%	94%	99%	91%
Dasht-e-Archi	100%	100%	11%	59%	41%	92%	11%	43%	3%
Qala-e-Zal	100%	45%	14%	100%	23%	0%	32%	68%	5%
Takhar Province									
Taloqan	100%	40%	49%	58%	33%	1%	23%	89%	43%
Hazar Sumuch	100%	13%	47%	100%	73%	0%	13%	40%	27%
Baharak (Takhar)	100%	9%	9%	86%	30%	23%	32%	94%	15%
Bangi	100%	100%	18%	88%	18%	82%	88%	12%	0%
Chal	100%	98%	56%	21%	6%	60%	83%	81%	0%
Namak Ab	100%	90%	71%	14%	5%	52%	81%	95%	33%
Kalafgan	97%	100%	10%	43%	28%	90%	0%	100%	87%
Farkhar	100%	53%	18%	52%	65%	5%	85%	98%	0%
Khwaja Ghar	100%	58%	23%	88%	15%	0%	8%	96%	73%
Rostaq	100%	48%	76%	43%	48%	0%	45%	88%	71%
Eshkamesh	100%	88%	28%	63%	38%	78%	78%	13%	0%
Dasht-e-Qala	100%	4%	13%	67%	50%	0%	0%	100%	96%
Warsaj	100%	18%	35%	65%	49%	4%	24%	90%	49%
Khwaja Bahawuddin	10%	3%	3%	77%	3%	3%	97%	100%	97%
Darqad	19%	14%	19%	71%	10%	5%	95%	100%	76%
Chahab	44%	85%	82%	67%	31%	0%	74%	97%	85%
Yangi Qala	6%	72%	63%	69%	0%	0%	91%	100%	91%
Northern Region									
Balkh Province									
Mazar-e-Sharif	72%	8%	0%	6%	0%	14%	0%	98%	6%
Nahr-e-Shahi	71%	39%	4%	39%	4%	37%	12%	76%	14%
Dehdadi	42%	21%	0%	54%	17%	4%	0%	100%	8%



 $^{^{1}}$ Economic shocks (loss of primary income sources or notable income reduction for most households in the settlement). 2 In the six months prior to data collection.

 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to. $^{\rm 4}$ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.

				% of settlem	ents where KIs	s reported o	n		
on		s experienc			LIVELIHO			AI	D
Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock ¹	Drought / precipitation deficit	Drought / orecipitation deficit		Primary and secondary sources of income ³		Women could not reportedly be employed	Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid ⁴	Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵
_	Econo	Dr. precipit	Flood /	Agriculture	Livestock	Many men (51-75%) were reportedly unemployed	Won not rep	Not any h that human	Comp
National level	89%	45%	30%	68%	48%	27%	37%	74%	27%
Charkent	68%	39%	7%	82%	46%	11%	18%	57%	29%
Marmul	47%	27%	7%	87%	33%	0%	7%	13%	13%
Balkh	49%	30%	0%	85%	20%	7%	0%	92%	21%
Sholgareh	64%	31%	0%	83%	50%	11%	6%	56%	14%
Chemtal	59%	28%	28%	87%	69%	26%	10%	21%	13%
Dawlatabad (Balkh)	38%	57%	0%	90%	29%	5%	0%	95%	0%
Khulm	77%	47%	20%	63%	23%	0%	3%	83%	27%
Char Bolak	69%	61%	0%	83%	33%	8%	17%	42%	8%
Shortepa	57%	0%	14%	100%	79%	7%	0%	29%	0%
Kaldar	50%	13%	44%	100%	69%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Keshendeh	69%	72%	0%	100%	45%	21%	0%	55%	0%
Zari	73%	68%	0%	91%	59%	14%	0%	73%	0%
Sharak-e-Hayratan	89%	0%	0%	0%	11%	22%	0%	100%	11%
Faryab Province									
Maymana	100%	8%	11%	26%	18%	26%	24%	100%	8%
Pashtun Kot	100%	9%	19%	96%	60%	23%	28%	86%	13%
Khwaja Sabz Posh	100%	15%	8%	92%	62%	15%	15%	100%	8%
Almar	100%	9%	83%	94%	11%	3%	94%	11%	0%
Bilcheragh	100%	88%	0%	100%	100%	59%	18%	76%	35%
Shirin Tagab	100%	11%	28%	72%	50%	22%	33%	100%	6%
Qaysar	100%	19%	66%	100%	22%	0%	84%	100%	0%
Gurzewan	100%	93%	0%	97%	93%	69%	24%	100%	66%
Dawlat Abad (Faryab)	100%	18%	18%	9%	36%	55%	82%	73%	0%
Kohistan (Faryab)	100%	93%	0%	100%	100%	85%	7%	100%	89%
Qaram Qul	100%	13%	0%	13%	25%	50%	88%	88%	0%
Qurghan	100%	15%	0%	10%	10%	55%	85%	100%	0%

 $^{^{1}}$ Economic shocks (loss of primary income sources or notable income reduction for most households in the settlement). 2 In the six months prior to data collection.



 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to. $^{\rm 4}$ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.

				% of settlem	ents where KI	s reported o	n		
on ice		s experiences ds in the se			LIVELIHO	OODS		AID	
Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock ¹	Drought / precipitation deficit	Flood / heavy rain		d secondary f income ³	Many men (51-75%) were reportedly unemployed	Women could not reportedly be employed	Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid ⁴	Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵
<u>.</u>	Econol	Dro	Flood /	Agriculture	Livestock	Many m were i unei	Worr not rep	Not any ho that human	Compl
National level	89%	45%	30%	68%	48%	27%	37%	74%	27%
Andkhoy	100%	23%	0%	15%	15%	35%	19%	96%	4%
Khan-e-Char Bagh	100%	9%	9%	9%	9%	27%	73%	91%	0%
Jawzjan Province		<u> </u>	1			<u> </u>			
Shiberghan	100%	45%	25%	35%	40%	10%	13%	88%	13%
Khwaja Dukoh	100%	63%	42%	63%	37%	0%	47%	89%	5%
Khanaqa	100%	50%	11%	72%	39%	0%	33%	6%	0%
Mingajik	100%	62%	48%	67%	29%	0%	29%	14%	0%
Qush Tepa	100%	93%	29%	86%	43%	7%	7%	21%	0%
Khamyab	100%	8%	42%	75%	42%	0%	25%	25%	0%
Aqcha	100%	82%	36%	73%	27%	0%	0%	27%	0%
Fayzabad (Jawzjan)	100%	73%	27%	82%	18%	0%	45%	82%	0%
Mardyan	100%	88%	13%	88%	13%	0%	0%	25%	0%
Qarqin	100%	33%	58%	75%	25%	0%	25%	50%	0%
Darzab	100%	36%	64%	79%	43%	0%	29%	21%	0%
Samangan Province									
Aybak	76%	31%	59%	93%	62%	3%	7%	41%	0%
Hazrat-e-Sultan	61%	42%	42%	100%	82%	0%	0%	26%	0%
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	84%	20%	64%	92%	56%	24%	0%	32%	0%
Feroz Nakhchir	69%	19%	69%	100%	50%	0%	0%	38%	0%
Ruy-e-Duab	71%	36%	57%	96%	64%	14%	7%	43%	0%
Dara-e-Suf Payin	87%	0%	79%	95%	29%	26%	3%	95%	0%
Dara-e-Suf Bala	61%	6%	65%	97%	32%	13%	6%	97%	0%
Sar-e-Pul Province									
Sar-e-Pul	71%	64%	14%	38%	26%	33%	33%	36%	10%
Sayad	77%	38%	0%	92%	62%	23%	54%	8%	8%
Kohestanat	92%	8%	42%	100%	73%	65%	65%	62%	46%
Sozmaqala	77%	33%	2%	90%	52%	29%	29%	4%	0%
Sancharak	100%	0%	4%	83%	52%	48%	57%	4%	4%

 $^{^{1}}$ Economic shocks (loss of primary income sources or notable income reduction for most households in the settlement). 2 In the six months prior to data collection.



 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to. $^{\rm 4}$ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.

				% of settlem	ents where KI	s reported o	n		
on		s experience ds in the se			LIVELIHO	DODS		AID	
Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock ¹	Economic snock ' Drought / precipitation deficit	Flood / heavy rain		d secondary f income ³	Many men (51-75%) were reportedly unemployed	Women could not reportedly be employed	Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid ⁴	Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵
	Econo	Dre	Flood /	Agriculture	Livestock	Many m were i unei	Worr not rep	Not any h that human	Compl
National level	89%	45%	30%	68%	48%	27%	37%	74%	27%
Gosfandi	100%	0%	13%	100%	63%	50%	75%	0%	0%
Balkhab	100%	0%	52%	88%	60%	64%	88%	0%	0%
South Eastern Region	1	l	l						
Ghazni Province									
Ghazni	54%	29%	2%	38%	13%	10%	71%	54%	23%
Wali Muhammad Shahid	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	63%	0%	100%	100%
Khwaja Omari	100%	69%	0%	23%	8%	54%	31%	100%	85%
Waghaz	100%	85%	12%	100%	62%	4%	58%	46%	50%
Deh Yak	0%	74%	21%	74%	37%	0%	100%	58%	5%
Jaghatu (Ghazni)	87%	97%	23%	43%	47%	43%	0%	97%	97%
Andar	100%	9%	0%	82%	38%	41%	94%	97%	97%
Zanakhan	0%	69%	8%	31%	62%	8%	100%	31%	0%
Rashidan	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	63%	0%	69%	69%
Nawur	100%	75%	15%	100%	100%	15%	0%	97%	46%
Qarabagh (Ghazni)	100%	14%	0%	55%	56%	9%	71%	68%	17%
Giro	100%	65%	22%	100%	39%	9%	48%	57%	57%
Ab Band	100%	0%	0%	92%	31%	85%	100%	92%	77%
Jaghori	100%	92%	32%	42%	64%	74%	51%	97%	96%
Muqur (Ghazni)	100%	18%	0%	96%	54%	50%	100%	100%	89%
Malistan	100%	88%	13%	98%	80%	0%	0%	100%	3%
Gelan	100%	97%	0%	83%	3%	0%	100%	97%	0%
Ajristan	100%	56%	28%	94%	61%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Nawa	100%	71%	0%	75%	21%	0%	100%	100%	0%
Khost Province									
Matun (Khost)	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	98%	100%
Mandozayi	9%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Gurbuz	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Tani	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	95%	100%
Musa Khel	100%	0%	95%	52%	100%	100%	38%	81%	0%
Nadir Shah Kot	7%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%



 $^{^{1}}$ Economic shocks (loss of primary income sources or notable income reduction for most households in the settlement). 2 In the six months prior to data collection.

 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to. $^{\rm 4}$ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.

				% of settlem	ents where KI	s reported o	n		
on	Shock	cs experience ds in the se	ced by ttlement ²		LIVELIHO	OODS		AI	D
Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock ¹	Drought / precipitation deficit	Flood / heavy rain		d secondary f income ³	Many men (51-75%) were reportedly unemployed	Women could not reportedly be employed	Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid ⁴	Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵
_	Econo	Dr	Flood /	Agriculture	Livestock	Many n were	Won not rep	Not any h that human	Comp
National level	89%	45%	30%	68%	48%	27%	37%	74%	27%
Sabari	100%	0%	100%	76%	24%	100%	94%	53%	0%
Terezayi	100%	7%	87%	53%	73%	33%	0%	100%	0%
Bak	100%	0%	100%	23%	77%	100%	100%	100%	0%
Qalandar	100%	0%	62%	15%	92%	92%	15%	100%	0%
Spera	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	83%	100%	100%	0%
Shamul	83%	0%	100%	8%	67%	50%	100%	100%	17%
Jaji Maydan	100%	0%	87%	73%	100%	100%	0%	93%	0%
Paktika Province									
Sharan	100%	0%	35%	96%	19%	12%	85%	73%	15%
Mata Khan	100%	0%	75%	100%	25%	75%	100%	69%	38%
Yosuf Khel	100%	0%	55%	25%	25%	80%	0%	15%	0%
Yahya Khel	100%	71%	36%	100%	93%	0%	57%	79%	29%
Sar Rawzah	100%	86%	50%	29%	100%	0%	71%	100%	43%
Omna	100%	100%	20%	27%	100%	0%	80%	87%	27%
Zarghun Shahr	100%	88%	35%	76%	88%	0%	47%	82%	35%
Gomal	100%	0%	96%	0%	43%	83%	22%	57%	0%
Jani Khel	95%	35%	45%	85%	60%	10%	80%	80%	15%
Surobi (Paktika)	100%	0%	72%	6%	61%	72%	56%	67%	0%
Urgun	74%	16%	0%	32%	0%	63%	63%	100%	11%
Ziruk	100%	100%	40%	40%	100%	0%	60%	33%	0%
Nika	100%	75%	58%	50%	100%	0%	75%	50%	0%
Barmal	93%	41%	11%	4%	22%	44%	33%	96%	0%
Giyan	95%	43%	0%	5%	0%	76%	5%	95%	0%
Dila	100%	67%	48%	81%	95%	0%	81%	100%	0%
Wazakhwah	100%	4%	44%	96%	37%	44%	96%	67%	15%
Wormamay	96%	0%	71%	86%	21%	61%	100%	11%	0%
Turwo	100%	0%	58%	100%	50%	67%	83%	25%	0%
Paktya Province									
Gardez	100%	98%	0%	26%	14%	100%	45%	71%	2%
Ahmadaba	94%	6%	94%	88%	19%	38%	19%	81%	6%
Zurmat	100%	0%	56%	84%	9%	84%	100%	100%	0%
Shawak	100%	73%	20%	60%	27%	100%	80%	87%	27%



 $^{^{1}}$ Economic shocks (loss of primary income sources or notable income reduction for most households in the settlement). 2 In the six months prior to data collection.

 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to. $^{\rm 4}$ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.

				% of settlem	ents where KI	s reported o	n		
on	Shock	s experiences	ed by		LIVELIHO	OODS		Al	D
Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock ¹	Drought / precipitation deficit	Flood / heavy rain	Primary and sources o	d secondary f income ³	Many men (51-75%) were reportedly unemployed	Women could not reportedly be employed	Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid ⁴	Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵
	Econo	Dr precipit	Flood	Agriculture	Livestock	Many r were une	Won not re	Not any h that humar	Comp
National level	89%	45%	30%	68%	48%	27%	37%	74%	27%
Zadran	100%	0%	92%	83%	21%	79%	100%	100%	0%
Sayed Karam	100%	0%	0%	64%	25%	79%	57%	11%	0%
Jaji	100%	5%	68%	79%	16%	42%	21%	79%	74%
Laja Ahmad Khel	100%	44%	89%	81%	33%	93%	52%	81%	70%
Jani Khel (Paktya)	100%	0%	0%	68%	27%	82%	45%	23%	0%
Chamkani	100%	76%	0%	14%	0%	100%	95%	100%	33%
Dand Wa Patan	100%	21%	0%	16%	0%	89%	84%	89%	21%
Southern Region						I.			
Helmand Province									
Lashkargah	97%	50%	8%	35%	17%	20%	30%	88%	45%
Nad-e-Ali	100%	82%	7%	94%	86%	56%	24%	90%	26%
Nawa-e-Barakzaiy	100%	92%	0%	89%	80%	57%	2%	95%	84%
Nahr-e-Saraj	98%	37%	47%	84%	78%	14%	69%	94%	61%
Washer	100%	97%	0%	100%	100%	0%	97%	100%	28%
Garmser	100%	90%	10%	90%	86%	3%	72%	100%	100%
Nawzad	100%	100%	0%	100%	98%	4%	100%	100%	100%
Sangin	100%	66%	0%	90%	24%	66%	0%	93%	0%
Musa Qala	95%	100%	0%	76%	35%	68%	0%	97%	0%
Kajaki	100%	76%	2%	84%	56%	42%	40%	93%	31%
Reg-e-Khan Nishin	100%	100%	0%	72%	78%	0%	50%	100%	94%
Baghran	100%	100%	0%	87%	26%	3%	8%	100%	80%
Deh-e-Shu	100%	100%	0%	86%	64%	19%	50%	100%	100%
Kandahar Province									
Kandahar	93%	75%	2%	30%	21%	21%	16%	95%	30%
Arghandab	100%	73%	8%	81%	58%	31%	31%	50%	23%
Daman	93%	97%	10%	72%	59%	3%	21%	86%	38%
Panjwayee	100%	84%	19%	55%	48%	39%	32%	90%	29%
Zheray	100%	100%	0%	90%	70%	30%	25%	100%	70%
Shah Wali Kot	100%	100%	25%	68%	35%	53%	28%	100%	55%
Khakrez	100%	100%	8%	76%	52%	52%	24%	92%	32%
Arghestan	100%	86%	29%	83%	60%	40%	29%	97%	60%

 $^{^{1}}$ Economic shocks (loss of primary income sources or notable income reduction for most households in the settlement). 2 In the six months prior to data collection.



 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to. $^{\rm 4}$ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.

				% of settlem	ents where KI	s reported o	n		
on		s experiences			LIVELIHO	OODS		AI	D
Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock ¹	Drought / precipitation deficit Flood / heavy rain		d secondary f income ³	Many men (51-75%) were reportedly unemployed	Women could not reportedly be employed	Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid ⁴	Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵	
	Econol	Dro	Flood /	Agriculture	Livestock	Many m were r uner	Wom not rep em	Not any ho that human	Compl
National level	89%	45%	30%	68%	48%	27%	37%	74%	27%
Ghorak	68%	91%	0%	100%	36%	5%	64%	64%	64%
Maiwand	70%	97%	0%	100%	16%	0%	100%	62%	59%
Spin Boldak	98%	42%	35%	74%	40%	25%	75%	98%	28%
Nesh	100%	100%	31%	46%	0%	100%	0%	100%	54%
Miyanshin	100%	100%	29%	79%	71%	33%	50%	88%	25%
Shorabak	100%	50%	0%	100%	94%	0%	50%	0%	0%
Maruf	91%	16%	44%	96%	89%	2%	100%	18%	7%
Reg	80%	93%	7%	0%	73%	0%	53%	93%	47%
Nimroz Province		l	ı	l	ı				
Zaranj	100%	87%	0%	0%	10%	23%	48%	84%	10%
Kang	100%	100%	0%	33%	29%	43%	33%	48%	0%
Chakhansur	100%	100%	0%	18%	35%	65%	59%	24%	0%
Char Burjak	100%	100%	0%	33%	43%	52%	48%	10%	0%
Khashrod	100%	100%	0%	71%	51%	26%	91%	51%	0%
Uruzgan Province		l	ı	l	ı				
Tirinkot	100%	6%	23%	74%	26%	10%	68%	81%	3%
Dehraoud	100%	11%	18%	96%	32%	4%	75%	93%	7%
Chora	100%	0%	18%	91%	0%	27%	27%	82%	18%
Shahid-e-Hassas	100%	0%	0%	100%	43%	3%	86%	89%	0%
Khas Uruzgan	97%	6%	0%	65%	58%	32%	77%	81%	6%
Chinarto	100%	17%	0%	94%	44%	17%	94%	61%	6%
Gizab	100%	0%	36%	68%	0%	48%	40%	100%	36%
Zabul Province									
Qalat	78%	41%	8%	49%	22%	22%	81%	57%	0%
Tarnak Wa Jaldak	94%	58%	23%	77%	6%	52%	87%	42%	13%
Shinkay	92%	42%	29%	100%	29%	8%	75%	88%	0%
Mizan	100%	100%	6%	100%	13%	50%	100%	56%	0%
Arghandab (Zabul)	100%	0%	75%	100%	8%	0%	83%	71%	0%
Shah Joi	65%	20%	0%	40%	23%	0%	50%	20%	3%

 $^{^{1}}$ Economic shocks (loss of primary income sources or notable income reduction for most households in the settlement). 2 In the six months prior to data collection.



 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to. $^{\rm 4}$ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.

				% of settlem	ents where KIs	reported o	n		
on Ice		cs experience ds in the se			LIVELIHO			Al	D
Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock ¹	Drought / precipitation deficit	Flood / heavy rain	Primary and sources of	d secondary f income ³	Many men (51-75%) were reportedly unemployed	Women could not reportedly be employed	Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid ⁴	Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵
<u> </u>	Econol	Dro	Flood /	Agriculture	Livestock	Many m were r uner	Wom not rep	Not any ho that human	Compl
National level	89%	45%	30%	68%	48%	27%	37%	74%	27%
Daychopan	100%	24%	48%	100%	24%	24%	96%	72%	0%
Atghar	94%	33%	39%	89%	6%	39%	100%	61%	0%
Nawbahar	95%	5%	52%	95%	14%	19%	86%	62%	0%
Shamul Zai	97%	64%	61%	76%	9%	42%	91%	18%	0%
Kakar	100%	0%	74%	100%	19%	7%	85%	67%	0%
Western Region									
Badghis Province									
Qala-e-Naw	97%	36%	0%	66%	10%	54%	57%	84%	7%
Ab Kamari	100%	96%	0%	76%	13%	83%	61%	35%	0%
Muqur (Badghis)	54%	100%	0%	62%	0%	46%	62%	85%	0%
Qadis	100%	6%	0%	100%	83%	36%	97%	89%	6%
Bala Murghab	100%	0%	33%	80%	83%	0%	83%	53%	0%
Jawand	100%	10%	39%	2%	49%	0%	0%	92%	0%
Ghormach	100%	0%	22%	81%	63%	0%	96%	37%	0%
Farah Province									
Farah	100%	100%	0%	67%	67%	0%	0%	53%	27%
Pushtrod	100%	100%	0%	91%	100%	0%	0%	82%	73%
Khak-e-Safed	100%	93%	0%	87%	100%	0%	0%	100%	80%
Qala-e-Kah	100%	100%	0%	86%	48%	0%	0%	95%	0%
Shibkoh	100%	100%	0%	100%	75%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Bala Buluk	100%	100%	0%	96%	88%	46%	0%	75%	0%
Anar Dara	100%	95%	0%	86%	100%	0%	0%	100%	86%
Bakwa	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	33%	0%	89%	0%
Lash-e-Juwayn	100%	100%	0%	100%	72%	33%	0%	89%	0%
Gulistan	100%	100%	0%	87%	53%	0%	0%	80%	0%
Pur Chaman	100%	85%	11%	48%	39%	2%	0%	39%	0%



 $^{^{1}}$ Economic shocks (loss of primary income sources or notable income reduction for most households in the settlement). 2 In the six months prior to data collection.

 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to. $^{\rm 4}$ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.

				% of settlem	ents where KIs	reported o	n		
on		s experiences			LIVELIHO	OODS		Al	D
Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock ¹	Economic snock Drought / precipitation deficit Flood / heavy rain			d secondary f income ³	Many men (51-75%) were reportedly unemployed	Women could not reportedly be employed	Not aware of any households that received numanitarian aid ⁴	Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵
_	Econo	Dr	Flood /	Agriculture	Livestock	Many m were i une	Wom not rep	Not any h that human	Compl
National level	89%	45%	30%	68%	48%	27%	37%	74%	27%
Ghor Province									
Feroz Koh	90%	16%	85%	84%	79%	19%	21%	34%	0%
Dolayna	100%	22%	22%	70%	65%	48%	30%	39%	0%
Dawlatyar	5%	95%	95%	59%	14%	5%	82%	23%	0%
Charsadra	100%	0%	92%	100%	92%	8%	0%	33%	0%
Pasaband	100%	9%	9%	96%	76%	61%	7%	0%	0%
Shahrak	79%	34%	52%	0%	100%	3%	100%	97%	0%
Lal Wa Sarjangal	85%	100%	69%	55%	23%	82%	74%	60%	0%
Taywarah	100%	100%	3%	100%	87%	72%	82%	15%	0%
Tolak	100%	67%	89%	0%	100%	4%	100%	93%	0%
Saghar	100%	100%	6%	100%	94%	72%	67%	6%	0%
Herat Province		l.		1		1	1		
Herat	87%	3%	0%	8%	0%	3%	3%	92%	11%
Injil	95%	45%	12%	62%	16%	7%	11%	59%	9%
Guzara	75%	0%	36%	61%	42%	3%	17%	89%	19%
Karukh	100%	9%	0%	53%	59%	34%	0%	100%	0%
Zindajan	100%	25%	50%	61%	61%	25%	21%	54%	14%
Pashtun Zarghun	100%	23%	45%	77%	43%	23%	2%	32%	0%
Kushk	100%	58%	27%	96%	64%	24%	44%	38%	4%
Gulran	100%	3%	21%	47%	50%	0%	15%	100%	0%
Adraskan	100%	0%	0%	86%	97%	0%	86%	93%	0%
Kushk-e-Kuhna	97%	0%	68%	74%	45%	26%	45%	84%	3%
Ghoryan	97%	92%	8%	78%	83%	14%	44%	58%	3%
Obe	88%	85%	88%	52%	88%	0%	3%	97%	0%
Kohsan	85%	73%	19%	85%	65%	12%	77%	58%	12%
Shindand	100%	77%	0%	81%	95%	29%	84%	61%	31%
Farsi	100%	100%	0%	83%	100%	13%	88%	100%	4%
Chisht-e-Sharif	100%	100%	100%	41%	85%	0%	0%	100%	0%

 $^{^{1}}$ Economic shocks (loss of primary income sources or notable income reduction for most households in the settlement). 2 In the six months prior to data collection.



 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to. $^{\rm 4}$ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.



Key Findings

- Food stayed the top priority need in 74% of the assessed settlements, followed by livelihoods (55%) and health (40%), much like Round 8 in August 2024. iood access was relatively consistent with Round 8. In 24% of settlements, only a few households (1-25%) could access sufficient food to meet minimum daily needs, while severe hunger 6 was reported in 9% of settlements. Although hun jer levels were reportedly high in the northeastern provinces of Baghlan (39%) and Takhar (33%), these figures these figures decreased by at least 10% compared to August 2024, showing improvement.
- Food security indicators broadly remained stable compared to Round 8 (August 2024), with some improvements in food access and reduced severe ht nger.⁶ For instance, the percentage of settlements where KIs reported severe hunger dropped from 11% in August 2024 HSM R8) to 9%, likely driven by a cereal output 10% above average.⁷
- Markets remained broadly accessib e in the assessed settlements; however, restrictions on women's access to markets have intensified. According to key ir formants (KIs), 45% of settlements reportedly required women to be accompanied by a relative (male or female), an in crease from 41% in August 2024. Additionally, 27% of settlements permitted market access only with male relatives, while 6% entirely restricted women's access to markets, up from 4% in August 2024.

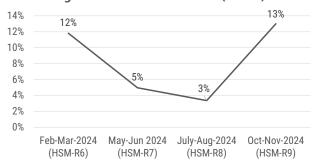
Percentage of the assessed settlement: where KIs reported perceived changes in prices of food an I non-food items 8

A	t national level	Increa sed a lit le	Increased a lot
	Staple food	45 %	13%
NFI	Non-food items	43 %	10%

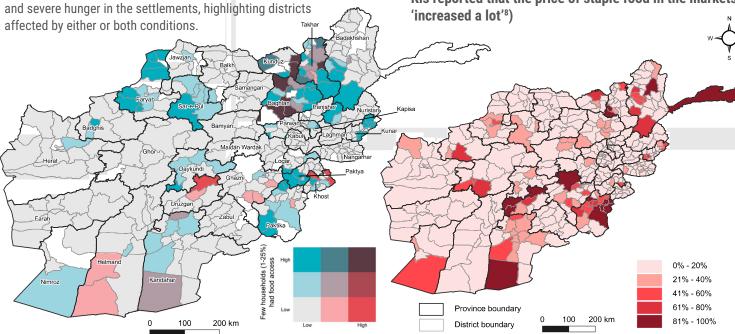
Map 3 illustrates the relationship between limited food access

Map 4: Food Access (% of assessed settlements where KIs reported 'few households' (1-25%) with adequate food access), vs. Severe Hunger 6,8 (% settlements where KIs reported severe hunger)

Figure 2: Trends in reports of staple food prices 'increasing a lot' across HSM Rounds (R6-R9)



Map 5: Food Prices (% of assessed settlements where Kls reported that the price of staple food in the markets 'increased a lot'8)



Top market access barriers for men in the assessed settlements (in three months prior to data collection)

Financial constraints 90%

Market too far 40%

Movement restrictions 1%

Top market access barriers for women in the assessed settlements (in three months prior to data collection)

Financial constraints 85%

No access for women alone 46%

Market too far 45%



⁶Households in the settlements had often no access to food (during the 30 days prior to data collection), most households had no access to food during more than 10 days in total.

⁷ FAO, GIEWS Country Brief – Afghanistan, November 28, 2024.

⁸ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

	% of settlements where KIs reported on											
					FOOD SE	CURITY						
egation province	for most	- 25%) e able to ood 10					ne three most o the markets	food in the	litems in the			
Disaggregation Region/province	Hunger was severe for most households ⁹	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food ¹⁰	Financial	constraints	Market	too far	No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets "	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{11,12}			
	Hunger	Few ho in settle acces	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Pric incre	Price			
National level	9%	24%	90%	85%	40%	45%	46%	45%	43%			
	1			Region	al level				ı			
Central Highland	1%	18%	100%	100%	36%	54%	37%	51%	45%			
Capital	0%	10%	85%	84%	14%	24%	30%	43%	39%			
Eastern	1%	28%	74%	71%	51%	53%	22%	43%	46%			
North Eastern	24%	48%	95%	91%	51%	53%	47%	38%	43%			
Northern	4%	26%	90%	89%	33%	41%	49%	51%	40%			
South Eastern	12%	26%	90%	79%	49%	48%	68%	40%	39%			
Southern	12%	15%	91%	79%	47%	49%	55%	51%	47%			
Western	2%	9%	96%	89%	33%	39%	51%	52%	46%			
				Provinci	ial level	1	1					
Central Highland Reg	ion											
Bamyan	1%	1%	100%	100%	41%	63%	34%	48%	40%			
Daykundi	0%	33%	100%	99%	32%	46%	39%	54%	49%			
Capital Region									l			
Kabul	1%	5%	85%	84%	13%	17%	16%	40%	39%			
Kapisa	0%	33%	99%	99%	7%	18%	4%	90%	84%			
Logar	0%	21%	96%	90%	21%	25%	56%	27%	42%			
Maidan Wardak	0%	2%	94%	93%	4%	18%	29%	47%	28%			
Panjsher	0%	0%	95%	85%	30%	43%	92%	30%	20%			
Parwan	0%	14%	54%	62%	22%	38%	28%	30%	35%			
Eastern Region												
Kunar	3%	75%	98%	89%	56%	60%	57%	47%	61%			
Laghman	0%	12%	100%	100%	39%	39%	1%	73%	69%			
Nangarhar	1%	10%	54%	51%	49%	52%	16%	39%	35%			
Nuristan	0%	16%	67%	64%	62%	64%	2%	10%	22%			
North Eastern Region												
Badakhshan	6%	18%	91%	84%	46%	49%	43%	47%	52%			
Baghlan	39%	78%	100%	98%	58%	55%	52%	25%	40%			
Kunduz	28%	53%	99%	96%	66%	68%	76%	45%	44%			
Takhar	33%	64%	95%	93%	45%	48%	30%	31%	32%			

^{.....}



⁹ Most households had often no access to food (during the 30 days prior to data collection, most households had no access to food during more than 10 days in total).

¹⁰ Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹¹ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹² Non-food items (NFIs) including soap, fuel, clothing etc.

		% of settlements where KIs reported on											
					FOOD SE	CURITY							
egation orovince	Of settlements with markets access, the three most common challenges regarding access to the market						food in the	items in the					
Disaggregation Region/province	Hunger was severe for most households ⁹	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food ¹⁰	Financial constraints		Market too far		No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets "	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets 11,12				
	Hunger	Few hor in settle	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Pric	Price or increa				
National level	9%	24%	90%	85%	40%	45%	46%	45%	43%				
Northern Region									ı				
Balkh	5%	17%	90%	90%	21%	30%	18%	44%	45%				
Faryab	0%	43%	82%	79%	49%	53%	67%	72%	43%				
Jawzjan	0%	26%	95%	93%	25%	30%	74%	68%	37%				
Samangan	12%	1%	100%	99%	41%	43%	56%	29%	27%				
Sar-e-Pul	3%	46%	91%	93%	32%	57%	66%	38%	40%				
South Eastern Region													
Ghazni	10%	13%	89%	73%	53%	55%	55%	51%	51%				
Khost	26%	25%	100%	97%	75%	80%	88%	63%	58%				
Paktika	9%	38%	96%	87%	21%	19%	72%	21%	28%				
Paktya	10%	40%	77%	66%	56%	45%	74%	23%	11%				
Southern Region													
Helmand	13%	11%	92%	89%	43%	51%	56%	68%	62%				
Kandahar	11%	28%	92%	73%	49%	52%	54%	42%	38%				
Nimroz	11%	22%	100%	100%	41%	46%	26%	56%	62%				
Uruzgan	27%	4%	71%	61%	40%	36%	60%	16%	15%				
Zabul	0%	3%	92%	68%	59%	49%	60%	52%	45%				
Western Region	·		·	`									
Badghis	0%	16%	97%	94%	29%	31%	83%	65%	49%				
Farah	6%	5%	91%	87%	51%	54%	66%	52%	50%				
Ghor	1%	3%	99%	84%	26%	44%	68%	55%	62%				
Herat	2%	11%	96%	91%	33%	35%	23%	44%	35%				



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				% of settle	ments wh	ere KIs rep	orted on		
					FOOD SE	CURITY			
Disaggregation Region/province	for most	(1 - 25%) re able to food 10			e three most o the markets	food in the	d items in the		
Disaggr Region/ _I	Hunger was severe for most households ⁹	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food ¹⁰	Financial	constraints	Market	t too far	No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets "	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{11,12}
	Hunger	Few he in settle	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Pric incre	Price incre
National level	9%	24%	90%	85%	40%	45%	46%	45%	43%
				Distric	t level				
Central Highland Reg	ion								
Bamyan Province									
Bamyan	3%	0%	100%	100%	14%	20%	23%	49%	49%
Shibar	0%	4%	100%	100%	57%	57%	82%	21%	39%
Sayghan	5%	11%	100%	100%	53%	53%	95%	16%	16%
Kahmard	6%	0%	100%	100%	59%	59%	100%	24%	29%
Yakawlang	0%	0%	100%	100%	11%	15%	19%	50%	43%
Panjab	0%	1%	100%	100%	75%	87%	19%	81%	63%
Waras	1%	0%	100%	99%	35%	90%	21%	44%	27%
Daykundi Province									
Nili	0%	31%	100%	100%	0%	27%	27%	62%	54%
Shahrestan	2%	4%	98%	98%	26%	28%	38%	42%	54%
Ashtarlay	0%	34%	100%	99%	56%	61%	32%	30%	37%
Khedir	0%	65%	100%	100%	39%	68%	23%	90%	71%
Kiti	0%	50%	100%	100%	47%	59%	59%	44%	47%
Miramor	0%	47%	100%	100%	7%	35%	12%	72%	56%
Sang-e-Takht	0%	0%	100%	100%	25%	50%	60%	58%	35%
Kajran	0%	97%	100%	100%	27%	37%	37%	87%	73%
Patoo	0%	0%	100%	100%	44%	44%	68%	24%	36%
Capital Region									
Kabul Province									
Kabul	1%	8%	83%	83%	1%	2%	3%	38%	36%
Paghman	0%	0%	85%	85%	9%	9%	24%	33%	36%
Chahar Asyab	0%	0%	100%	95%	33%	76%	52%	76%	43%
Bagrami	0%	0%	72%	72%	3%	3%	13%	53%	56%
Deh Sabz	0%	5%	100%	100%	5%	14%	5%	64%	95%
Shakar Dara	0%	29%	100%	100%	14%	14%	68%	4%	0%
Musahi	0%	0%	86%	93%	64%	64%	0%	14%	14%
Mir Bacha Kot	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	6%	38%	50%



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	% of settlements where KIs reported on											
					FOOD SE	CURITY						
Disaggregation Region/province	for most	1 - 25%) e able to food 10			e three most o the markets	food in the	d items in the 2					
Disaggr Region/	Hunger was severe for most households ⁹	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food 10	Financial	constraints	Market	t too far	No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets "	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets 11,12			
	Hunger	Few he in settle	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Pric	Price			
National level	9%	24%	90%	85%	40%	45%	46%	45%	43%			
Khak-e-Jabbar	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	69%	69%			
Kalakan	0%	0%	100%	100%	57%	64%	86%	86%	50%			
Guldara	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	67%	67%	0%			
Farza	0%	0%	93%	93%	0%	7%	13%	40%	67%			
Estalef	0%	0%	100%	60%	0%	10%	30%	70%	10%			
Qarabagh (Kabul)	0%	0%	100%	100%	5%	5%	0%	5%	15%			
Surobi (Kabul)	0%	3%	70%	70%	47%	50%	13%	30%	47%			
Kapisa Province	l.											
Mahmood-e-Raqi	0%	0%	97%	97%	6%	26%	19%	90%	97%			
Hisa-e-Duwum Kohistan	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	86%	57%			
Koh Band	0%	0%	95%	95%	16%	42%	0%	89%	74%			
Hisa-e-Awal Kohistan	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	79%	63%			
Nijrab	0%	52%	100%	100%	4%	11%	0%	93%	96%			
Tagab (Kapisa)	0%	100%	100%	100%	11%	11%	0%	94%	94%			
Alasay	0%	100%	100%	100%	17%	33%	0%	100%	100%			
Logar Province												
Pul-e-Alam	0%	0%	95%	95%	5%	0%	63%	15%	18%			
Baraki Barak	0%	30%	100%	96%	4%	15%	37%	15%	52%			
Charkh	0%	22%	100%	94%	6%	33%	83%	17%	67%			
Khoshi	0%	0%	94%	78%	56%	50%	94%	17%	17%			
Mohammad Agha	0%	0%	90%	83%	23%	30%	20%	33%	50%			
Kharwar	0%	95%	100%	89%	16%	11%	74%	58%	47%			
Azra	0%	38%	92%	85%	85%	85%	46%	62%	77%			
Maidan Wardak Provi	nce											
Maydan Shahr	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	14%	10%	10%			
Nerkh	0%	0%	100%	88%	0%	0%	12%	20%	28%			
Jalrez	0%	0%	100%	79%	0%	0%	21%	16%	26%			



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				% of settle	ments wh	ere KIs rep	orted on		
					FOOD SE	CURITY			
Disaggregation Region/province	for most	1 - 25%) e able to food 10		lements wit	food in the	d items in the			
Disaggr Region/	Hunger was severe for most households ⁹	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food 10	Financial constrain		Market too far		No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets "	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{11,12}
	Hunger	Few he in settl	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Pric	Price or increase.
National level	9%	24%	90%	85%	40%	45%	46%	45%	43%
Chak-e-Wardak	0%	6%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	33%	6%
Saydabad	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	80%	46%	17%
Daymirdad	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	16%	21%
Hesa-e-Awal Behsud	0%	0%	100%	95%	0%	2%	27%	22%	17%
Jaghato (Wardak)	0%	28%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	50%	33%
Markaz-e-Behsud	0%	1%	82%	89%	12%	50%	40%	83%	46%
Panjsher Province								,	
Bazarak	0%	0%	100%	87%	13%	13%	93%	7%	7%
Rukha	0%	0%	100%	94%	19%	38%	50%	31%	0%
Dara	0%	0%	100%	96%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Khenj	0%	0%	95%	73%	45%	82%	95%	64%	45%
Onaba	0%	0%	100%	100%	6%	13%	100%	19%	6%
Shutul	0%	0%	100%	100%	67%	67%	100%	0%	0%
Paryan	0%	0%	76%	57%	76%	95%	100%	71%	62%
Parwan Province									
Charikar	0%	0%	35%	39%	0%	0%	2%	39%	45%
Bagram	0%	0%	36%	52%	12%	12%	24%	24%	45%
Shinwari	0%	0%	41%	69%	10%	59%	52%	34%	41%
Sayed Khel	0%	0%	36%	36%	0%	4%	8%	44%	48%
Jabal Saraj	0%	0%	35%	35%	0%	0%	5%	45%	50%
Salang	0%	0%	40%	60%	33%	93%	60%	47%	40%
Ghorband	0%	10%	100%	100%	38%	43%	0%	10%	10%
Koh-e-Safi	0%	0%	60%	73%	33%	100%	67%	40%	40%
Surkh-e-Parsa	0%	78%	85%	89%	48%	67%	56%	19%	15%
Shekh Ali	0%	62%	100%	100%	81%	86%	52%	0%	0%



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 $^{^{10}}$ Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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				% of settle	ments wh	ere KIs rep	orted on		
					FOOD SE	CURITY			
egation orovince	for most	I - 25%) e able to ood 10			e three most o the markets	food in the	in the		
Disaggregation Region/province	Hunger was severe for most households ⁹	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food 10	Financial	constraints	Market	too far	No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets "	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{11,12}
	Hunger	Few ho in settle acce	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Pric	Price c increa
National level	9%	24%	90%	85%	40%	45%	46%	45%	43%
Eastern Region									
Kunar Province									
Asad Abad	9%	91%	91%	95%	64%	55%	41%	36%	59%
Marawara	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	79%	79%	86%
Watapur	0%	0%	100%	64%	0%	0%	48%	88%	80%
Narang	21%	79%	100%	100%	84%	100%	58%	58%	42%
Sar Kani	22%	78%	100%	100%	72%	78%	61%	61%	78%
Shigal	0%	89%	97%	100%	78%	95%	8%	24%	46%
Dara-e-Pech	0%	19%	86%	33%	33%	29%	52%	76%	71%
Bar Kunar	0%	100%	100%	100%	59%	65%	71%	41%	65%
Chawkay	0%	100%	100%	96%	75%	83%	42%	0%	46%
Khas Kunar	0%	100%	100%	100%	58%	63%	26%	21%	63%
Ghazi Abad	4%	92%	100%	100%	77%	77%	88%	69%	73%
Dangam	0%	95%	100%	100%	24%	29%	86%	48%	48%
Chapa Dara	0%	11%	100%	53%	0%	5%	84%	84%	84%
Nurgal	0%	86%	100%	100%	76%	76%	67%	5%	52%
Nari	0%	84%	100%	100%	37%	37%	84%	32%	42%
Laghman Province		l				l			
Mehtarlam	0%	11%	100%	100%	34%	34%	1%	77%	73%
Qarghayee	0%	22%	97%	100%	9%	9%	0%	94%	84%
Alishang	0%	11%	100%	100%	41%	41%	0%	78%	70%
Alingar	0%	8%	100%	100%	58%	58%	0%	53%	53%
Dawlatshah	0%	8%	100%	100%	56%	56%	0%	60%	64%
Nangarhar Province							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Jalalabad	0%	12%	73%	62%	27%	31%	23%	15%	31%
Behsud	0%	19%	91%	78%	9%	13%	9%	34%	31%
Surkh Rod	0%	0%	72%	72%	26%	28%	4%	48%	41%
Chaparhar	7%	20%	82%	82%	27%	25%	25%	48%	32%
Kama	0%	0%	23%	23%	50%	50%	5%	32%	23%
Kuz Kunar	0%	5%	64%	64%	59%	64%	18%	45%	45%



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				% of settle	ments wh	ere KIs rep	orted on		
					FOOD SE	CURITY			
Disaggregation Region/province	for most	1 - 25%) e able to food 10			e three most o the markets	food in the	d items in the		
Disaggr Region/	Hunger was severe for most households ⁹	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food ¹⁰	s enough f		onstraints Market too far		No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets "	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{11,12}
	Hunger	Few ho in settle acce	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Pric incre	Price
National level	9%	24%	90%	85%	40%	45%	46%	45%	43%
Rodat	6%	25%	75%	69%	38%	38%	19%	56%	38%
Khogyani	0%	5%	73%	71%	27%	27%	5%	29%	7%
Bati Kot	4%	21%	83%	75%	21%	29%	38%	54%	17%
Deh Bala	0%	11%	39%	39%	75%	75%	18%	36%	32%
Pachir Wa Agam	0%	30%	83%	83%	43%	43%	35%	65%	57%
Dara-e-Nur	0%	36%	79%	79%	29%	29%	43%	43%	57%
Kot	0%	15%	15%	8%	54%	54%	54%	31%	31%
Goshta	0%	0%	25%	25%	80%	80%	5%	25%	30%
Achin	0%	0%	11%	18%	82%	79%	18%	57%	50%
Shinwar	4%	0%	29%	25%	71%	75%	21%	32%	36%
Muhmand Dara	0%	7%	33%	0%	33%	53%	20%	60%	20%
Lalpoor	5%	10%	10%	10%	85%	80%	20%	20%	30%
Sherzad	0%	3%	71%	71%	41%	59%	0%	29%	38%
Nazyan	0%	14%	9%	5%	86%	82%	9%	45%	59%
Hesarak	0%	0%	57%	57%	70%	70%	4%	39%	57%
Dur Baba	0%	9%	18%	24%	88%	97%	0%	30%	30%
Nuristan Province)	L	J.						
Parun	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	13%	60%
Waygal	0%	0%	100%	100%	16%	21%	0%	26%	63%
Wama	0%	0%	100%	89%	0%	11%	0%	17%	44%
Nurgaram	0%	28%	22%	22%	78%	78%	6%	6%	0%
Duab	0%	39%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Kamdesh	0%	0%	100%	91%	100%	100%	5%	14%	5%
Mandol	0%	73%	0%	0%	93%	93%	0%	7%	7%
Barg-e-Matal	0%	0%	100%	100%	94%	94%	6%	0%	0%
North Eastern Region									
Badakhshan Province									
Fayzabad (Badakhshan)	8%	19%	96%	85%	38%	42%	27%	42%	50%
Argo	14%	3%	28%	25%	19%	36%	50%	36%	44%



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				% of settle	ments wh	nere KIs rep	orted on		
					FOOD SI	CURITY			
Disaggregation Region/province	for most	1 - 25%) e able to food 10	food in the	d items in the					
Disaggr Region/	Hunger was severe for most households ⁹	Hunger was severe for mosi households ⁹ Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food ¹⁰	Financial constraints		Market too far		No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets "	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{11,12}
		Few h in settl acce	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Pri	Price
National level	9%	24%	90%	85%	40%	45%	46%	45%	43%
Arghanj Khwah	0%	47%	89%	89%	85%	79%	72%	13%	11%
Yaftal-e-Sufla	0%	8%	96%	81%	62%	77%	42%	19%	15%
Khash	57%	43%	14%	10%	5%	14%	29%	43%	29%
Baharak (Badakhshan)	7%	3%	89%	46%	39%	32%	79%	46%	50%
Darayem	30%	35%	40%	30%	30%	45%	80%	45%	35%
Kohestan (Badakhshan)	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	7%	0%	90%	93%
Yawan	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	4%	0%	54%	19%
Jorm	11%	18%	100%	96%	46%	54%	32%	14%	21%
Teshkan	19%	70%	100%	96%	96%	96%	46%	96%	100%
Shuhada	0%	0%	89%	68%	37%	32%	79%	63%	68%
Shahr-e-Buzurg	0%	0%	100%	98%	64%	80%	77%	68%	73%
Raghestan	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	72%	60%
Kishm	2%	45%	100%	89%	50%	57%	57%	64%	75%
Warduj	0%	0%	88%	75%	33%	17%	63%	54%	71%
Tagab (Badakhshan)	19%	71%	100%	100%	98%	98%	5%	19%	67%
Yamgan	0%	0%	100%	100%	67%	83%	11%	67%	72%
Shighnan	0%	0%	95%	67%	14%	19%	76%	62%	67%
Khwahan	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	81%	89%
Kofab	0%	0%	96%	100%	0%	0%	0%	96%	96%
Darwaz-e-Paeen	7%	23%	90%	83%	24%	21%	3%	41%	52%
Eshkashem	0%	0%	100%	100%	78%	83%	100%	11%	44%
Shaki	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	83%	83%
Zebak	0%	0%	100%	79%	21%	21%	100%	71%	71%
Keran Wa Monjan	10%	67%	100%	100%	87%	90%	0%	3%	17%
Darwaz-e-Bala	2%	2%	95%	91%	61%	66%	68%	25%	23%
Wakhan	0%	0%	100%	100%	98%	98%	100%	0%	12%



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				% of settle	ments wh	ere KIs rep	orted on		
					FOOD SE	CURITY			
Disaggregation Region/province	for most	1 - 25%) e able to food 10			ne three most so the markets	food in the	d items in the		
Disaggr Region/	Hunger was severe for most households ⁹	Hunger was severe for most households ⁹ Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food ¹⁰	Financial	constraints	Market too far		No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets "	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets 11,12
	Hunger	Few ho in settle accer	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Pric incre	Price or increase
National level	9%	24%	90%	85%	40%	45%	46%	45%	43%
Baghlan Province									
Pul-e-Khumri	15%	55%	98%	96%	49%	49%	49%	25%	40%
Dahana-e-Ghori	0%	83%	100%	100%	40%	40%	10%	50%	73%
Doshi	100%	100%	100%	100%	55%	45%	82%	32%	32%
Nahrin	35%	78%	100%	96%	65%	61%	43%	9%	9%
Baghlan-e-Jadid	89%	89%	100%	100%	70%	70%	84%	20%	25%
Khinjan	89%	89%	100%	100%	74%	58%	74%	0%	32%
Andarab	42%	63%	100%	100%	68%	68%	53%	37%	21%
Deh Salah	19%	64%	100%	100%	58%	58%	39%	25%	42%
Khwaja Hejran	17%	69%	100%	100%	81%	81%	39%	14%	11%
Burka	36%	64%	100%	96%	64%	64%	52%	20%	20%
Tala Wa Barfak	76%	87%	100%	92%	89%	82%	61%	8%	26%
Pul-e-Hisar	8%	92%	100%	96%	16%	8%	48%	36%	80%
Khost Wa Fereng	10%	80%	100%	100%	45%	45%	20%	35%	85%
Guzargah-e-Noor	11%	100%	100%	100%	39%	17%	50%	56%	78%
Fereng Wa Gharu	0%	75%	100%	100%	8%	0%	50%	50%	100%
Kunduz Province			_						
Kunduz	11%	45%	96%	92%	36%	40%	70%	34%	35%
Chahar Darah	21%	38%	100%	96%	100%	98%	98%	77%	68%
Ali Abad	29%	86%	100%	97%	77%	77%	9%	89%	94%
Khan Abad	77%	89%	100%	98%	70%	73%	41%	43%	54%
Imam Sahib	0%	21%	99%	97%	61%	62%	98%	7%	6%
Dasht-e-Archi	100%	100%	100%	95%	100%	100%	100%	86%	95%
Qala-e-Zal	41%	73%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	77%	41%
Takhar Province									
Taloqan	43%	49%	98%	99%	70%	61%	55%	50%	50%
Hazar Sumuch	13%	87%	93%	47%	87%	87%	87%	0%	0%
Baharak (Takhar)	2%	26%	91%	94%	26%	20%	41%	70%	59%

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				% of settle	ments wh	ere KIs rep	orted on		
					FOOD SE	CURITY			
Disaggregation Region/province	for most	1 - 25%) e able to food 10			e three most o the markets	food in the	d items in the		
Disaggr Region/	Hunger was severe for most households ⁹	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food 10	ments wer s enough t Linancial c		onstraints Market too far		No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets "	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{11,12}
	Hunger	Few he in settle	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Price increa	Price increa
National level	9%	24%	90%	85%	40%	45%	46%	45%	43%
Bangi	18%	94%	97%	97%	53%	85%	0%	6%	6%
Chal	38%	38%	90%	88%	23%	23%	8%	17%	8%
Namak Ab	43%	29%	52%	52%	76%	76%	5%	10%	5%
Kalafgan	100%	98%	100%	93%	0%	5%	17%	43%	50%
Farkhar	18%	100%	98%	100%	92%	90%	77%	28%	30%
Khwaja Ghar	4%	81%	100%	100%	4%	4%	0%	19%	69%
Rostaq	48%	48%	100%	98%	88%	90%	48%	60%	57%
Eshkamesh	41%	88%	100%	100%	66%	91%	0%	3%	3%
Dasht-e-Qala	0%	13%	92%	79%	38%	46%	83%	0%	0%
Warsaj	20%	92%	98%	98%	29%	29%	16%	37%	55%
Khwaja Bahawuddin	3%	39%	100%	100%	32%	42%	0%	39%	10%
Darqad	19%	62%	100%	90%	57%	76%	5%	29%	19%
Chahab	56%	85%	92%	90%	23%	33%	21%	8%	8%
Yangi Qala	31%	50%	100%	97%	19%	19%	0%	3%	3%
Northern Region									
Balkh Province									
Mazar-e-Sharif	5%	5%	80%	86%	0%	5%	12%	55%	38%
Nahr-e-Shahi	2%	22%	100%	100%	14%	20%	6%	31%	57%
Dehdadi	8%	8%	71%	75%	25%	33%	0%	75%	21%
Charkent	4%	32%	100%	100%	32%	36%	32%	39%	64%
Marmul	0%	20%	100%	100%	7%	13%	0%	33%	47%
Balkh	10%	10%	75%	74%	26%	46%	13%	64%	38%
Sholgareh	0%	22%	100%	100%	17%	22%	22%	25%	58%
Chemtal	0%	21%	100%	100%	18%	23%	18%	28%	72%
Dawlatabad (Balkh)	10%	10%	90%	86%	24%	76%	24%	81%	24%
Khulm	0%	20%	100%	100%	10%	10%	0%	20%	47%
Char Bolak	3%	22%	100%	100%	22%	22%	19%	22%	42%
Shortepa	7%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	7%	50%
Kaldar	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	13%	44%



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				% of settle	ments wh	ere Kls rep	orted on					
	FOOD SECURITY											
Disaggregation Region/province	for most	1 - 25%) e able to ood 10		tlements wit	food in the	d items in the						
Disaggı Region/	Hunger was severe for most households ⁹	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food ¹⁰	Financial	constraints	onstraints Market too tar		No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets "	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets 11,12			
	Hunger	Few hor in settle acce	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Pric increa	Price (increa			
National level	9%	9% 24%	90%	85%	40%	45%	46%	45%	43%			
Keshendeh	14%	31%	79%	76%	59%	76%	62%	72%	41%			
Zari	18%	41%	77%	68%	77%	91%	68%	64%	32%			
Sharak-e-Hayratan	11%	11%	89%	89%	0%	0%	0%	56%	11%			
Faryab Province												
Maymana	0%	18%	87%	76%	13%	13%	24%	58%	18%			
Pashtun Kot	0%	37%	96%	91%	40%	47%	88%	54%	32%			
Khwaja Sabz Posh	0%	23%	77%	77%	46%	62%	77%	38%	31%			
Almar	0%	89%	89%	86%	57%	57%	83%	86%	46%			
Bilcheragh	0%	6%	76%	76%	24%	24%	71%	94%	47%			
Shirin Tagab	0%	33%	83%	78%	56%	56%	89%	39%	39%			
Qaysar	0%	69%	75%	75%	72%	72%	66%	91%	63%			
Gurzewan	0%	0%	62%	66%	41%	41%	48%	83%	48%			
Dawlat Abad (Faryab)	0%	82%	82%	73%	64%	82%	82%	64%	45%			
Kohistan (Faryab)	0%	0%	89%	89%	89%	93%	85%	96%	70%			
Qaram Qul	0%	75%	75%	50%	50%	88%	63%	63%	50%			
Qurghan	0%	75%	75%	75%	70%	65%	65%	90%	35%			
Andkhoy	0%	69%	69%	62%	50%	62%	42%	77%	62%			
Khan-e-Char Bagh	0%	73%	73%	73%	36%	36%	36%	82%	45%			
Jawzjan Province												
Shiberghan	0%	23%	93%	90%	18%	25%	65%	78%	50%			
Khwaja Dukoh	0%	5%	95%	89%	11%	26%	74%	74%	53%			
Khanaqa	0%	22%	94%	100%	29%	29%	88%	53%	29%			
Mingajik	0%	38%	95%	100%	29%	33%	76%	81%	38%			
Qush Tepa	0%	29%	100%	93%	50%	50%	86%	57%	29%			
Khamyab	0%	25%	83%	83%	33%	42%	92%	75%	42%			
Aqcha	0%	36%	100%	100%	18%	18%	55%	64%	9%			
Fayzabad (Jawzjan)	0%	27%	91%	91%	27%	27%	73%	73%	45%			



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				% of settle	ments wh	ere Kls rep	orted on		
					FOOD SE	CURITY			
Disaggregation Region/province	for most	1 - 25%) e able to ood 10			e three most o the markets	food in the	in the		
Disaggregation Region/province	Hunger was severe for most households ⁹	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food ¹⁰	Financial constraints		Market too far		No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets "	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{11,12}
	Hunger	Few ho in settle acce	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Price increa	Price or increa
National level	9%	24%	90%	85%	40%	45%	46%	45%	43%
Mardyan	0%	50%	100%	100%	50%	50%	100%	75%	50%
Qarqin	0%	25%	100%	83%	0%	8%	75%	42%	17%
Darzab	0%	29%	100%	100%	36%	36%	57%	50%	21%
Samangan Province		l	J.						
Aybak	7%	3%	100%	100%	52%	52%	66%	17%	24%
Hazrat-e-Sultan	29%	0%	100%	97%	53%	53%	63%	3%	3%
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	16%	0%	100%	100%	40%	44%	60%	36%	40%
Feroz Nakhchir	13%	0%	100%	100%	6%	13%	56%	25%	25%
Ruy-e-Duab	14%	0%	100%	100%	54%	54%	64%	32%	25%
Dara-e-Suf Payin	0%	0%	100%	100%	39%	42%	47%	53%	53%
Dara-e-Suf Bala	3%	3%	97%	94%	29%	32%	35%	35%	23%
Sar-e-Pul Province			,						
Sar-e-Pul	0%	38%	71%	81%	12%	19%	33%	50%	64%
Sayad	8%	31%	85%	85%	46%	54%	54%	46%	69%
Kohestanat	8%	77%	100%	96%	69%	88%	92%	15%	12%
Sozmaqala	0%	42%	94%	96%	10%	44%	56%	46%	52%
Sancharak	0%	43%	100%	100%	22%	70%	83%	35%	17%
Gosfandi	0%	63%	100%	100%	38%	88%	100%	25%	13%
Balkhab	12%	40%	100%	100%	72%	92%	96%	32%	20%
South Eastern Region									
Ghazni Province									
Ghazni	15%	6%	100%	79%	13%	17%	77%	46%	27%
Wali Muhammad Shahid	16%	16%	100%	100%	95%	95%	100%	47%	47%
Khwaja Omari	15%	8%	100%	77%	85%	85%	100%	46%	46%
Waghaz	8%	12%	100%	100%	65%	85%	77%	27%	27%
Deh Yak	0%	0%	100%	89%	0%	0%	58%	63%	37%
Jaghatu (Ghazni)	3%	43%	100%	100%	77%	77%	43%	30%	33%



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				% of settle	ments wh	ere KIs rep	orted on						
	FOOD SECURITY												
egation orovince	for most	1 - 25%) e able to ood 10		lements wi	food in the	in the							
Disaggregation Region/province	Hunger was severe for most households ⁹	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food ¹⁰	Financial o	nancial constraints		t too far	No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets "	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{11,12}				
	Hunger	Few ho in settle acce	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Price	Price (increa				
National level	9%	24%	90%	85%	40%	45%	46%	45%	43%				
Andar	35%	18%	88%	47%	53%	41%	100%	41%	44%				
Zanakhan	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	8%	54%	77%	54%				
Rashidan	6%	6%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	13%	13%				
Nawur	0%	16%	19%	19%	82%	84%	0%	0%	48%				
Qarabagh (Ghazni)	5%	2%	100%	89%	62%	58%	45%	83%	85%				
Giro	4%	9%	100%	100%	87%	87%	74%	26%	26%				
Ab Band	38%	15%	92%	23%	62%	54%	85%	31%	46%				
Jaghori	0%	28%	99%	97%	34%	43%	0%	58%	57%				
Muqur (Ghazni)	50%	11%	100%	46%	68%	71%	96%	36%	43%				
Malistan	10%	18%	83%	90%	70%	78%	13%	85%	33%				
Gelan	0%	0%	100%	52%	0%	0%	100%	93%	76%				
Ajristan	28%	17%	89%	89%	72%	78%	100%	61%	83%				
Nawa	0%	0%	100%	11%	0%	0%	100%	89%	89%				
Khost Province	J	I	1			L							
Matun (Khost)	0%	50%	100%	100%	30%	45%	95%	59%	59%				
Mandozayi	0%	57%	100%	100%	57%	52%	100%	48%	52%				
Gurbuz	0%	29%	100%	100%	53%	76%	100%	88%	88%				
Tani	0%	52%	100%	100%	81%	90%	95%	76%	76%				
Musa Khel	100%	0%	100%	100%	95%	95%	95%	100%	100%				
Nadir Shah Kot	0%	71%	100%	100%	86%	86%	100%	71%	71%				
Sabari	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	94%	0%	0%				
Terezayi	100%	0%	100%	100%	80%	80%	100%	100%	100%				
Bak	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	69%	8%	0%				
Qalandar	100%	0%	100%	85%	100%	85%	100%	92%	92%				
Spera	0%	0%	94%	94%	94%	100%	50%	61%	0%				
Shamul	0%	0%	100%	75%	100%	100%	17%	8%	0%				
Jaji Maydan	100%	0%	100%	87%	93%	100%	100%	100%	100%				
Paktika Province													
Sharan	4%	85%	100%	100%	4%	4%	35%	81%	81%				

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				% of settle	ments wh	ere Kls rep	orted on							
		FOOD SECURITY												
egation orovince	for most	I - 25%) e able to ood 10			e three most o the markets	food in the	in the							
Disaggregation Region/province	Hunger was severe for most households ⁹	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food 10	wseholds (1) wents were s enough file the series of the se		constraints Market too far		No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets "	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{11,12}					
	Hunger	Few ho in settle acce	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Price	Price (increa					
National level	9%	24%	90%	85%	40%	45%	46%	45%	43%					
Mata Khan	25%	100%	100%	100%	0%	6%	0%	31%	31%					
Yosuf Khel	20%	45%	85%	60%	65%	30%	70%	0%	0%					
Yahya Khel	0%	14%	100%	100%	0%	0%	93%	7%	7%					
Sar Rawzah	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	14%	0%					
Omna	0%	0%	100%	87%	13%	13%	100%	13%	0%					
Zarghun Shahr	0%	0%	94%	100%	0%	0%	100%	24%	0%					
Gomal	9%	43%	87%	91%	83%	70%	61%	0%	4%					
Jani Khel	5%	55%	100%	100%	20%	35%	80%	25%	50%					
Surobi (Paktika)	61%	28%	94%	83%	83%	56%	50%	0%	0%					
Urgun	0%	0%	100%	89%	0%	5%	100%	0%	58%					
Ziruk	0%	0%	100%	100%	7%	7%	100%	20%	0%					
Nika	0%	0%	100%	100%	8%	8%	92%	17%	0%					
Barmal	0%	0%	100%	26%	0%	0%	100%	4%	41%					
Giyan	10%	0%	100%	86%	0%	0%	100%	0%	24%					
Dila	0%	0%	100%	95%	5%	5%	95%	5%	0%					
Wazakhwah	4%	93%	89%	89%	37%	41%	41%	56%	52%					
Wormamay	21%	96%	89%	89%	32%	29%	39%	39%	57%					
Turwo	0%	92%	100%	100%	8%	17%	58%	42%	58%					
Paktya Province		1												
Gardez	29%	90%	100%	100%	0%	0%	93%	0%	0%					
Ahmadaba	31%	0%	69%	25%	69%	38%	50%	44%	13%					
Zurmat	0%	97%	100%	100%	34%	34%	100%	34%	0%					
Shawak	27%	60%	80%	67%	40%	27%	80%	13%	13%					
Zadran	0%	88%	100%	100%	42%	42%	100%	67%	8%					
Sayed Karam	0%	7%	100%	93%	93%	93%	93%	21%	32%					
Jaji	21%	0%	95%	63%	89%	26%	100%	53%	16%					
Laja Ahmad Khel	4%	7%	52%	19%	100%	63%	48%	19%	15%					
Jani Khel (Paktya)	0%	0%	100%	86%	100%	100%	95%	14%	27%					
Chamkani	5%	10%	0%	0%	48%	52%	0%	0%	0%					

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	% of settlements where KIs reported on												
	FOOD SECURITY												
egation province	for most	I - 25%) e able to ood 10					ne three most so the markets	food in the	in the				
Disaggregation Region/province	Hunger was severe for most households ⁹	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food ¹⁰	Financial	constraints	Marke	t too far	No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets "	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{11,12}				
	Hunger	Few ho in settle acce	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Pri	Price				
National level	9%	24%	90%	85%	40%	45%	46%	45%	43%				
Dand Wa Patan	0%	0%	0%	5%	42%	37%	5%	0%	0%				
Southern Region													
Helmand Province													
Lashkargah	5%	10%	92%	90%	13%	22%	42%	50%	52%				
Nad-e-Ali	18%	18%	100%	100%	65%	74%	36%	74%	68%				
Nawa-e-Barakzaiy	25%	41%	98%	97%	38%	28%	62%	43%	77%				
Nahr-e-Saraj	16%	12%	90%	84%	39%	55%	69%	71%	61%				
Washer	5%	8%	41%	31%	44%	38%	100%	72%	64%				
Garmser	14%	14%	100%	100%	28%	28%	69%	90%	55%				
Nawzad	7%	7%	100%	94%	50%	87%	83%	52%	41%				
Sangin	0%	0%	100%	100%	14%	31%	14%	90%	69%				
Musa Qala	0%	3%	100%	100%	43%	57%	14%	92%	92%				
Kajaki	4%	4%	80%	80%	18%	29%	47%	76%	69%				
Reg-e-Khan Nishin	50%	0%	100%	78%	44%	50%	50%	100%	67%				
Baghran	2%	0%	97%	93%	75%	66%	80%	49%	51%				
Deh-e-Shu	50%	6%	100%	97%	67%	86%	50%	89%	56%				
Kandahar Province													
Kandahar	7%	19%	98%	86%	18%	23%	26%	46%	40%				
Arghandab	8%	23%	100%	77%	15%	12%	54%	46%	42%				
Daman	10%	28%	97%	83%	24%	59%	59%	48%	52%				
Panjwayee	26%	42%	100%	90%	26%	26%	58%	35%	39%				
Zheray	0%	20%	95%	75%	25%	40%	45%	35%	35%				
Shah Wali Kot	23%	48%	95%	70%	65%	65%	65%	38%	33%				
Khakrez	16%	40%	88%	76%	60%	56%	56%	40%	44%				
Arghestan	11%	23%	94%	77%	51%	57%	80%	51%	46%				
Ghorak	0%	32%	100%	100%	95%	95%	91%	41%	55%				
Maiwand	0%	51%	86%	84%	84%	86%	76%	0%	3%				
Spin Boldak	12%	18%	91%	69%	45%	46%	38%	51%	48%				
Nesh	54%	54%	100%	100%	54%	54%	46%	46%	46%				



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	% of settlements where KIs reported on													
		FOOD SECURITY												
egation orovince	for most	I - 25%) e able to ood 10					e three most o the markets	food in the	l items in the					
Disaggregation Region/province	Hunger was severe for most households ⁹	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food ¹⁰	Financial constraints		Marke	t too far	No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets "	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{11,12}					
	Hunger	Few he in settle	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Pri	Price (increa					
National level	9%	24%	90%	85%	40%	45%	46%	45%	43%					
Miyanshin	0%	33%	67%	38%	88%	63%	75%	38%	25%					
Shorabak	0%	0%	94%	89%	67%	78%	50%	78%	67%					
Maruf	0%	9%	85%	31%	45%	47%	47%	53%	29%					
Reg	47%	40%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%					
Nimroz Province														
Zaranj	0%	3%	100%	100%	10%	16%	26%	68%	74%					
Kang	14%	19%	100%	100%	48%	52%	29%	57%	67%					
Chakhansur	35%	53%	100%	100%	65%	65%	18%	41%	53%					
Char Burjak	14%	43%	100%	100%	48%	48%	33%	52%	52%					
Khashrod	6%	11%	100%	100%	49%	57%	26%	54%	60%					
Uruzgan Province														
Tirinkot	26%	10%	55%	45%	48%	42%	42%	23%	32%					
Dehraoud	14%	0%	46%	71%	14%	29%	68%	4%	4%					
Chora	55%	0%	100%	64%	27%	82%	27%	9%	18%					
Shahid-e-Hassas	0%	0%	57%	77%	11%	11%	77%	0%	0%					
Khas Uruzgan	26%	3%	97%	71%	71%	42%	42%	48%	32%					
Chinarto	17%	11%	100%	44%	61%	11%	89%	28%	17%					
Gizab	80%	8%	72%	44%	52%	60%	64%	0%	4%					
Zabul Province														
Qalat	0%	16%	68%	43%	43%	32%	59%	27%	30%					
Tarnak Wa Jaldak	0%	0%	84%	39%	45%	26%	81%	23%	32%					
Shinkay	0%	0%	100%	100%	88%	71%	46%	71%	54%					
Mizan	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	63%	88%	50%					
Arghandab (Zabul)	0%	0%	100%	100%	96%	96%	50%	92%	75%					
Shah Joi	0%	8%	93%	30%	3%	3%	65%	23%	15%					
Daychopan	4%	4%	100%	92%	100%	76%	52%	80%	72%					
Atghar	0%	0%	100%	56%	39%	11%	56%	11%	11%					
Nawbahar	0%	0%	95%	86%	81%	76%	57%	71%	52%					
Shamul Zai	0%	0%	94%	55%	42%	27%	73%	45%	39%					

⁹ Most households had often no access to food (during the 30 days prior to data collection, most households had no access to food during more than 10 days in total).



¹⁰ Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹¹ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹² Non-food items (NFIs) including soap, fuel, clothing etc.

		% of settlements where KIs reported on												
		FOOD SECURITY												
egation province	for most	- 25%) e able to ood 10					e three most o the markets	food in the	l items in the					
Disaggregation Region/province	Hunger was severe for most households ⁹	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food 10	Financial	constraints	Marke	t too far	No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets "	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{11,12}					
	Hunger	Few ho in settle acce	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Pric	Price incre					
National level	9%	24%	90%	85%	40%	45%	46%	45%	43%					
Kakar	0%	0%	100%	100%	81%	81%	48%	85%	81%					
Western Region		'	'	'		'			1					
Badghis Province														
Qala-e-Naw	0%	54%	100%	97%	12%	16%	66%	69%	67%					
Ab Kamari	0%	0%	100%	98%	0%	0%	72%	85%	59%					
Muqur (Badghis)	0%	69%	100%	100%	0%	0%	46%	92%	92%					
Qadis	3%	0%	100%	81%	81%	83%	97%	19%	19%					
Bala Murghab	0%	0%	90%	87%	7%	13%	100%	33%	50%					
Jawand	0%	0%	100%	100%	56%	51%	98%	83%	34%					
Ghormach	0%	0%	85%	89%	33%	37%	89%	63%	41%					
Farah Province		·	'	'		_								
Farah	0%	0%	90%	73%	47%	47%	77%	63%	53%					
Pushtrod	0%	0%	100%	100%	45%	55%	100%	91%	73%					
Khak-e-Safed	0%	0%	93%	93%	93%	87%	100%	7%	0%					
Qala-e-Kah	0%	0%	57%	62%	67%	33%	67%	38%	38%					
Shibkoh	8%	0%	75%	67%	33%	58%	42%	25%	67%					
Bala Buluk	0%	0%	100%	96%	0%	21%	8%	75%	75%					
Anar Dara	5%	0%	95%	95%	95%	86%	100%	48%	5%					
Bakwa	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	56%	11%	100%	100%					
Lash-e-Juwayn	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	83%	78%					
Gulistan	10%	10%	80%	70%	47%	43%	80%	37%	70%					
Pur Chaman	20%	20%	100%	100%	89%	87%	100%	35%	26%					
Ghor Province														
Feroz Koh	2%	5%	100%	81%	5%	52%	27%	85%	77%					
Dolayna	0%	0%	100%	100%	4%	13%	65%	39%	57%					
Dawlatyar	0%	5%	100%	68%	32%	55%	91%	18%	27%					
Charsadra	0%	0%	100%	92%	0%	17%	8%	100%	100%					
Pasaband	0%	2%	100%	94%	11%	22%	94%	13%	67%					
Shahrak	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	62%	90%	90%					

⁹ Most households had often no access to food (during the 30 days prior to data collection, most households had no access to food during more than 10 days in total).



¹⁰ Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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¹² Non-food items (NFIs) including soap, fuel, clothing etc.

				% of settle	ments wh	ere KIs rep	orted on		
					FOOD SE	CURITY			
egation province	for most	- 25%) e able to ood 10					e three most o the markets	food in the	litems in the
Disaggregation Region/province	Hunger was severe for most households ⁹	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food 10	Financial (constraints	Marke	t too far	No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets "	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{11,12}
	Hunger	Few ho in settle acces	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Pric increa	Price (
National level	9%	24%	90%	85%	40%	45%	46%	45%	43%
Lal Wa Sarjangal	4%	3%	99%	81%	32%	72%	68%	78%	74%
Taywarah	0%	8%	97%	74%	92%	85%	77%	5%	5%
Tolak	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	85%	93%	93%
Saghar	0%	0%	100%	39%	89%	61%	100%	0%	0%
Herat Province									
Herat	0%	2%	96%	81%	1%	1%	0%	61%	41%
Injil	0%	15%	85%	81%	0%	1%	12%	51%	34%
Guzara	0%	14%	100%	100%	22%	25%	0%	67%	19%
Karukh	0%	50%	100%	97%	44%	69%	16%	22%	13%
Zindajan	0%	32%	96%	93%	4%	7%	14%	29%	14%
Pashtun Zarghun	0%	2%	93%	82%	11%	11%	7%	11%	9%
Kushk	9%	0%	100%	100%	40%	40%	0%	24%	33%
Gulran	0%	0%	100%	100%	97%	94%	97%	0%	12%
Adraskan	0%	0%	93%	90%	79%	83%	24%	14%	21%
Kushk-e-Kuhna	0%	23%	97%	97%	71%	71%	48%	32%	29%
Ghoryan	11%	19%	94%	92%	25%	36%	11%	44%	53%
Obe	0%	18%	97%	97%	58%	61%	3%	85%	58%
Kohsan	0%	19%	100%	96%	35%	38%	4%	38%	38%
Shindand	0%	0%	100%	91%	40%	36%	92%	57%	58%
Farsi	8%	4%	100%	96%	46%	50%	4%	33%	46%
Chisht-e-Sharif	0%	0%	100%	100%	56%	56%	0%	100%	56%



⁹ Most households had often no access to food (during the 30 days prior to data collection, most households had no access to food during more than 10 days in total).

¹⁰ Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹¹ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹² Non-food items (NFIs) including soap, fuel, clothing etc.

🕏 🔥 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Key Findings

- **Healthcare access** remained broadly consistent with the previous round (Round 8, August 2024), with **10%** of the assessed settlements reportedly having **no access** to **healthcare services**, a slight improvement from **13%** in August 2024. However, with respect to Round 8, a higher percentage of settlements in **Zabul (26%)** and **Farah (23%)** had **no access** to **healthcare**.
- In 90% of the assessed settlements, households had access to active health centres within three months prior
 to data collection. However, In over half (55%) of these facilities, medicines and equipment were reportedly
 unavailable, marking an improvement from 65% reported in August 2024. Additionally, 17% of healthcare
 facilities were structurally damaged, while 42% of assessed settlements with healthcare facilities reported a
 shortage of medical doctors.
- Healthcare accessibility for women and girls became further restricted, with 51% of settlements allowing access only when accompanied by a male or female relative or friend, up from 47% in August 2024.
- In 38% of the assessed settlements, most households reportedly were unaware of available nutrition services. The main concerns related to nutrition services included unavailability of nutrition services (44%) and lack of supplies concerning nutrition services (30%), figures consistent with August 2024.

of the assessed settlements with healthcare facilities, these facilities were structurally damaged.

of the assessed settlements with healthcare facilities, there was a shortage of medical doctors.

The nearest health facility for most of the households in the settlements, by the time needed to reach it

Less than 30 minutes 29%

Between 30 and 59 minutes 38%

Between 1 and 3 hours 28%

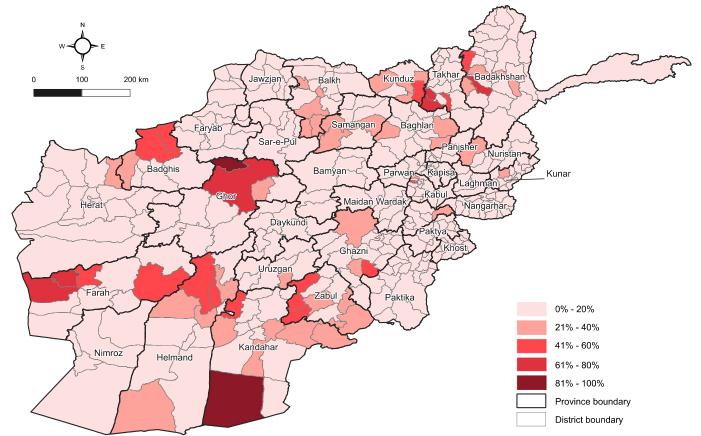
More than 3 hours 5%

lack of medicine, FCOV

In the assessed settlements, key informants (KIs)



Map 6: Access to Healthcare (% of the assessed settlements where KIs reported that most households did not have access to active health facilities in settlements, per district)





			9	6 of settlem	ents where I	(Is reported	on .		
			•	HEALTH				NUTR	ITION
ation wince	iad no th centre ment ¹³	facility age (e.g., or roof)		most comm		ntered when or treatment		of	
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹³	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	facility	onal health nearby ¹⁴	avai	needed not lable	Not enough female staff at health facility	Most households in the settlement had been unaware nutrition services ¹³	No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern
	acc –	suf	Men	Women	Men	Women	St >	set	Z :=
National level	10%	17%	39%	41%	59%	53%	17%	38%	44%
		I		Regional					
Central Highland	1%	15%	53%	55%	66%	67%	8%	13%	17%
Capital	3%	10%	20%	25%	57%	55%	13%	25%	36%
Eastern	7%	11%	30%	30%	55%	47%	17%	21%	33%
North Eastern	14%	26%	51%	54%	66%	61%	18%	50%	51%
Northern	9%	14%	36%	38%	63%	57%	14%	54%	54%
South Eastern	5%	18%	28%	30%	63%	56%	23%	39%	48%
Southern	18%	23%	38%	39%	55%	48%	20%	51%	49%
Western	13%	14%	54%	57%	47%	36%	19%	24%	41%
Central Highland Reg		170/	400/	Provincial	I	710/	10/	260/	110/
Bamyan	0% 1%	17% 12%	48%	49%	69%	71% 64%	1%	26%	11%
Daykundi	170	1270	58%	61%	63%	04%	14%	2%	23%
Capital Region		T .	1		1				
Kabul	8%	5%	12%	19%	63%	66%	5%	30%	44%
Kapisa	1%	4%	9%	14%	65%	64%	0%	34%	42%
Logar	4%	40%	21%	24%	58%	53%	22%	38%	39%
Maidan Wardak	1%	10%	24%	30%	42%	31%	31%	9%	22%
Panjsher	0%	16%	38%	47%	55%	51%	17%	36%	56%
Parwan	1%	4%	27%	28%	62%	62%	1%	18%	23%
Eastern Region	T		1	1	I	1			
Kunar	4%	12%	38%	39%	41%	23%	25%	8%	20%
Laghman	11%	7%	38%	38%	53%	52%	5%	33%	35%
Nangarhar	6%	10%	16%	15%	66%	60%	19%	22%	38%
Nuristan	10%	21%	58%	60%	43%	41%	10%	24%	38%
North Eastern Region									
Badakhshan	13%	15%	57%	62%	62%	63%	20%	52%	49%
Baghlan	8%	23%	55%	54%	66%	59%	19%	65%	69%
Kunduz	21%	37%	45%	46%	67%	66%	14%	48%	45%
Takhar	12%	34%	45%	49%	69%	57%	20%	39%	44%

¹⁴ Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



 $^{^{13}}$ In the three months prior to data collection.

			9	6 of settlem	ents where I	(Is reported	on		
				HEALTH				NUTR	ITION
ation ovince	nad no th centre ement ¹³	facility age (e.g., or roof)				ntered when or treatment		n the laware of s ¹³	available urgent n
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹³	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴		Medicine needed not available		Not enough female staff at health facility	Most households in the settlement had been unaware nutrition services ¹³	No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern
	Mc acces in o	Th suffer	Men	Women	Men	Women	Not	settle	oN' in s
National level	10%	17%	39%	41%	59%	53%	17%	38%	44%
Northern Region							'		1
Balkh	13%	9%	39%	41%	59%	68%	12%	43%	39%
Faryab	1%	6%	24%	25%	77%	63%	18%	80%	69%
Jawzjan	6%	30%	43%	43%	58%	36%	14%	69%	64%
Samangan	20%	27%	36%	36%	51%	43%	20%	56%	54%
Sar-e-Pul	3%	10%	49%	55%	68%	50%	8%	17%	50%
South Eastern Region									
Ghazni	7%	7%	31%	35%	73%	61%	3%	35%	45%
Khost	2%	28%	27%	27%	40%	37%	40%	63%	55%
Paktika	6%	14%	25%	22%	59%	56%	29%	7%	29%
Paktya	1%	35%	27%	32%	64%	60%	43%	69%	76%
Southern Region									
Helmand	20%	42%	26%	27%	64%	52%	16%	71%	64%
Kandahar	17%	5%	45%	45%	57%	51%	20%	38%	43%
Nimroz	0%	4%	54%	58%	65%	62%	0%	23%	19%
Uruzgan	8%	19%	41%	45%	25%	21%	40%	30%	40%
Zabul	26%	34%	41%	40%	48%	46%	23%	57%	49%
Western Region			·						
Badghis	14%	6%	53%	43%	42%	24%	35%	29%	51%
Farah	23%	52%	61%	61%	47%	35%	24%	28%	33%
Ghor	20%	10%	70%	86%	60%	40%	1%	29%	35%
Herat	6%	5%	44%	45%	41%	38%	20%	19%	43%

¹⁴ Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



 $^{^{13}}$ In the three months prior to data collection.

			9	% of settlem	ents where	Kls reported	on		
				HEALTH		· ·		NUTR	ITION
ation wince	iad no th centre ment ¹³	facility age (e.g., or roof)		most comm		ntered when or treatment		of	I
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹³	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴			needed not ilable	Not enough female staff at health facility	Most households in the settlement had been unaware nutrition services ¹³	No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern
	acce	Suff wir	Men	Women	Men	Women	Sta	sett	ŠΈ
National level	13%	21%	42%	44%	59%	53%	19%	41%	46%
				District I	evel				
Central Highland Reg	jion								
Bamyan Province									
Bamyan	0%	6%	11%	11%	74%	69%	0%	9%	6%
Shibar	0%	18%	71%	71%	54%	57%	0%	29%	7%
Sayghan	0%	5%	74%	74%	21%	26%	0%	16%	0%
Kahmard	0%	6%	82%	76%	35%	47%	0%	29%	12%
Yakawlang	0%	2%	17%	17%	67%	67%	0%	19%	9%
Panjab	0%	4%	79%	87%	90%	91%	0%	21%	6%
Waras	0%	41%	39%	38%	75%	76%	2%	41%	18%
Daykundi Province				1					
Nili	0%	0%	35%	42%	62%	50%	8%	0%	0%
Shahrestan	2%	12%	22%	28%	60%	58%	14%	0%	26%
Ashtarlay	0%	26%	69%	73%	65%	69%	21%	0%	39%
Khedir	0%	29%	61%	65%	68%	77%	0%	0%	6%
Kiti	3%	7%	78%	81%	69%	81%	9%	3%	38%
Miramor	0%	0%	77%	77%	35%	42%	0%	2%	7%
Sang-e-Takht	0%	0%	54%	56%	62%	52%	33%	2%	21%
Kajran	7%	12%	73%	77%	80%	80%	0%	7%	10%
Patoo	4%	21%	48%	52%	80%	76%	28%	4%	48%
Capital Region									
Kabul Province									
Kabul	4%	4%	4%	3%	57%	63%	4%	27%	32%
Paghman	9%	0%	18%	15%	52%	48%	6%	27%	39%
Chahar Asyab	0%	6%	71%	71%	38%	33%	5%	14%	29%
Bagrami	6%	4%	0%	9%	75%	78%	0%	28%	59%
Deh Sabz	0%	29%	27%	36%	64%	68%	14%	27%	50%
Shakar Dara	18%	0%	21%	39%	50%	43%	11%	0%	64%
Musahi	0%	15%	0%	0%	36%	64%	36%	21%	21%
Mir Bacha Kot	19%	0%	6%	44%	94%	81%	6%	25%	44%

 $^{^{13}}$ In the three months prior to data collection.

¹⁴ Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



			9	% of settlem	ents where	KIs reported	on		
				HEALTH				NUTR	ITION
lation ovince	nad no th centre ement ¹³	facility age (e.g., or roof)				ntered when or treatment		the naware of s 13	available : urgent :n
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹³	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴		Medicine needed not available		Not enough female staff at health facility	Most households in the settlement had been unaware nutrition services ¹³	No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern
	acc	Suff	Men	Women	Men	Women	sta	sett	ž :
National level	10%	17%	39%	41%	59%	53%	17%	38%	44%
Khak-e-Jabbar	15%	0%	8%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%
Kalakan	7%	0%	36%	43%	86%	71%	0%	0%	21%
Guldara	44%	40%	0%	56%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Farza	0%	17%	20%	40%	80%	80%	0%	53%	40%
Estalef	30%	0%	10%	40%	90%	90%	0%	10%	60%
Qarabagh (Kabul)	20%	0%	5%	25%	60%	70%	5%	95%	70%
Surobi (Kabul)	6%	0%	23%	32%	71%	77%	3%	52%	58%
Kapisa Province		I			J				<u> </u>
Mahmood-e-Raqi	3%	0%	3%	13%	94%	97%	0%	48%	52%
Hisa-e-Duwum Kohistan	0%	14%	0%	0%	95%	95%	0%	0%	0%
Koh Band	5%	7%	26%	37%	100%	95%	0%	21%	63%
Hisa-e-Awal Kohistan	0%	5%	11%	11%	89%	79%	0%	0%	0%
Nijrab	0%	4%	22%	26%	44%	44%	0%	26%	41%
Tagab (Kapisa)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	44%	44%
Alasay	0%	0%	0%	6%	11%	11%	0%	100%	100%
Logar Province									
Pul-e-Alam	8%	48%	8%	10%	50%	48%	38%	55%	63%
Baraki Barak	0%	62%	0%	4%	70%	48%	19%	15%	26%
Charkh	0%	22%	0%	0%	83%	83%	6%	0%	0%
Khoshi	6%	25%	94%	83%	33%	50%	17%	94%	94%
Mohammad Agha	0%	43%	33%	50%	53%	43%	20%	30%	27%
Kharwar	0%	16%	5%	5%	79%	74%	16%	21%	5%
Azra	23%	40%	31%	31%	31%	38%	23%	46%	54%
Maidan Wardak Provi	nce								
Maydan Shahr	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	14%	24%	14%	5%
Nerkh	0%	0%	8%	8%	12%	12%	12%	0%	0%
Jalrez	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	32%	32%	0%	0%
Chak-e-Wardak	0%	3%	31%	33%	72%	53%	0%	0%	0%
Saydabad	0%	11%	0%	0%	49%	6%	29%	40%	9%

 $^{^{13}}$ In the three months prior to data collection.

¹⁴ Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



			(% of settlem	ents where	KIs reported	on		
				HEALTH				NUTR	ITION
ation ovince	nad no th centre ement ¹³	facility age (e.g., or roof)				ntered when or treatment		the laware of	available urgent n
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of households less to an active heal or near to the settle	Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹³ in or near to the settlement the main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)		No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴		Medicine needed not available		Most households in the settlement had been unaware nutrition services ¹³	'No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern
	acc	Suff	Men	Women	Men	Women	Not enough female staff at health facility	seti	Ž :E
National level	10%	17%	39%	41%	59%	53%	17%	38%	44%
Daymirdad	0%	5%	11%	11%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%
Hesa-e-Awal Behsud	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	10%	29%	12%	5%
Jaghato (Wardak)	0%	0%	44%	44%	44%	44%	0%	0%	0%
Markaz-e-Behsud	3%	32%	48%	65%	59%	50%	57%	7%	56%
Panjsher Province		I.			1				I
Bazarak	0%	0%	20%	20%	87%	80%	0%	40%	53%
Rukha	0%	31%	56%	56%	0%	6%	6%	44%	38%
Dara	0%	0%	7%	7%	93%	85%	0%	30%	85%
Khenj	0%	37%	50%	91%	36%	23%	32%	55%	55%
Onaba	0%	6%	31%	31%	75%	69%	0%	6%	63%
Shutul	0%	0%	11%	11%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Paryan	0%	33%	81%	90%	10%	14%	67%	52%	10%
Parwan Province		l.		_					ı
Charikar	0%	0%	0%	0%	41%	47%	0%	2%	2%
Bagram	3%	0%	9%	12%	67%	64%	0%	6%	15%
Shinwari	0%	0%	21%	17%	66%	62%	3%	10%	14%
Sayed Khel	0%	0%	0%	0%	72%	68%	0%	16%	36%
Jabal Saraj	0%	10%	5%	10%	20%	15%	0%	10%	15%
Salang	0%	15%	20%	13%	47%	47%	0%	33%	33%
Ghorband	0%	5%	52%	52%	71%	81%	5%	38%	43%
Koh-e-Safi	7%	0%	60%	73%	67%	40%	0%	27%	40%
Surkh-e-Parsa	0%	15%	78%	74%	96%	96%	4%	30%	30%
Shekh Ali	0%	0%	76%	81%	81%	90%	0%	38%	38%
Eastern Region									
Kunar Province									
Asad Abad	0%	19%	9%	9%	23%	18%	50%	5%	14%
Marawara	0%	7%	71%	71%	29%	29%	7%	7%	7%
Watapur	4%	30%	60%	60%	48%	40%	0%	0%	12%
Narang	0%	16%	53%	53%	32%	26%	16%	0%	0%
Sar Kani	0%	0%	61%	67%	39%	6%	28%	6%	6%

 $^{^{13}}$ In the three months prior to data collection.

¹⁴ Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



			9	% of settlem	ents where I	KIs reported	on			
				HEALTH				NUTRITION		
lation ovince	nad no th centre ement ¹³	facility age (e.g., or roof)				ntered when or treatment		the naware of s 13	available : urgent 'n	
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹³	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴		Medicine needed not available		Not enough female staff at health facility	Most households in the settlement had been unaware nutrition services ¹³	'No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern	
	acce in	T suff wir	Men	Women	Men	Women	Sta	sett	Ň i	
National level	10%	17%	39%	41%	59%	53%	17%	38%	44%	
Shigal	0%	22%	22%	27%	24%	14%	24%	8%	16%	
Dara-e-Pech	38%	10%	48%	48%	52%	43%	5%	43%	52%	
Bar Kunar	0%	0%	0%	6%	47%	6%	59%	0%	6%	
Chawkay	0%	6%	63%	54%	46%	17%	17%	13%	38%	
Khas Kunar	0%	25%	21%	26%	37%	5%	5%	11%	21%	
Ghazi Abad	0%	19%	46%	46%	42%	23%	27%	0%	15%	
Dangam	0%	0%	0%	0%	52%	10%	67%	0%	10%	
Chapa Dara	11%	0%	68%	68%	47%	58%	0%	26%	26%	
Nurgal	0%	10%	48%	52%	52%	14%	0%	0%	24%	
Nari	11%	0%	11%	11%	47%	42%	68%	11%	42%	
Laghman Province		I			1		ı		I	
Mehtarlam	10%	9%	30%	30%	53%	53%	4%	33%	31%	
Qarghayee	0%	5%	22%	25%	66%	69%	0%	16%	22%	
Alishang	19%	16%	51%	51%	43%	43%	5%	41%	46%	
Alingar	13%	4%	37%	39%	61%	53%	5%	39%	42%	
Dawlatshah	16%	0%	60%	56%	44%	40%	12%	36%	36%	
Nangarhar Province	1	l					I		I	
Jalalabad	0%	13%	4%	4%	81%	69%	12%	35%	50%	
Behsud	0%	4%	9%	9%	84%	91%	0%	28%	47%	
Surkh Rod	0%	5%	17%	17%	59%	41%	15%	0%	17%	
Chaparhar	5%	29%	11%	11%	93%	89%	11%	34%	52%	
Kama	0%	5%	9%	5%	64%	64%	23%	0%	14%	
Kuz Kunar	5%	11%	27%	27%	50%	45%	18%	9%	9%	
Rodat	6%	7%	6%	6%	88%	88%	19%	25%	69%	
Khogyani	7%	0%	22%	22%	27%	34%	17%	2%	10%	
Bati Kot	8%	18%	4%	8%	92%	88%	8%	33%	58%	
Deh Bala	7%	16%	11%	11%	79%	75%	14%	21%	61%	
Pachir Wa Agam	9%	6%	35%	30%	83%	78%	13%	39%	83%	
Dara-e-Nur	0%	8%	0%	0%	86%	86%	0%	43%	93%	
Kot	8%	42%	31%	38%	77%	54%	46%	46%	54%	

 $^{^{13}}$ In the three months prior to data collection.

¹⁴ Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



		% of settlements where KIs reported on										
				HEALTH				NUTR	ITION			
ation	nad no th centre	facility age (e.g., or roof)				intered when or treatment		the aware of	ivailable urgent n			
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹³	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴		Medicine needed not available		Not enough female staff at health facility	Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services ¹³	No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern			
	acce in	Tł suffe win	Men	Women	Men	Women	Nc stal	settl	Ϋ́			
National level	10%	17%	39%	41%	59%	53%	17%	38%	44%			
Goshta	10%	6%	25%	15%	75%	45%	55%	5%	45%			
Achin	7%	12%	21%	25%	64%	50%	32%	36%	43%			
Shinwar	0%	0%	7%	7%	54%	50%	36%	25%	32%			
Muhmand Dara	13%	18%	20%	20%	67%	47%	27%	40%	27%			
Lalpoor	20%	0%	15%	15%	80%	70%	25%	50%	30%			
Sherzad	0%	0%	15%	15%	29%	21%	18%	9%	15%			
Nazyan	18%	17%	23%	27%	55%	45%	23%	32%	45%			
Hesarak	13%	10%	22%	17%	30%	39%	9%	9%	17%			
Dur Baba	9%	5%	12%	12%	76%	67%	21%	21%	30%			
Nuristan Province		I.			1				I.			
Parun	0%	0%	7%	7%	0%	0%	0%	13%	13%			
Waygal	0%	11%	47%	53%	63%	58%	0%	11%	21%			
Wama	0%	0%	11%	33%	39%	56%	0%	11%	11%			
Nurgaram	11%	20%	78%	78%	22%	11%	11%	39%	44%			
Duab	11%	71%	67%	67%	6%	6%	0%	50%	50%			
Kamdesh	14%	14%	91%	82%	91%	73%	36%	9%	41%			
Mandol	40%	40%	80%	80%	7%	7%	27%	67%	67%			
Barg-e-Matal	11%	53%	72%	72%	94%	100%	6%	0%	56%			
North Eastern Regior	1	I							I			
Badakhshan Province	2											
Fayzabad (Badakhshan)	10%	21%	25%	35%	71%	60%	27%	69%	42%			
Argo	36%	19%	61%	69%	19%	14%	6%	61%	56%			
Arghanj Khwah	4%	2%	89%	87%	60%	77%	9%	0%	0%			
Yaftal-e-Sufla	8%	13%	58%	58%	69%	81%	4%	23%	19%			
Khash	19%	19%	43%	48%	48%	48%	0%	62%	48%			
Baharak (Badakhshan)	24%	0%	62%	62%	79%	72%	31%	86%	69%			
Darayem	10%	50%	60%	45%	40%	55%	15%	50%	40%			
Kohestan (Badakhshan)	0%	0%	30%	83%	97%	90%	7%	100%	100%			
Yawan	0%	0%	42%	81%	65%	88%	0%	85%	85%			

¹⁴ Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



 $^{^{13}}$ In the three months prior to data collection.

			9	% of settlem	ents where	KIs reported	on			
				HEALTH				NUTR	ITION	
jation ovince	had no th centre ement ¹³	facility age (e.g., or roof)				ntered when or treatment		ι the naware of s ¹³	available t urgent m	
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹³	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)		onal health nearby ¹⁴		needed not ilable	Not enough female staff at health facility	Most households in the settlement had been unaware nutrition services ¹³	'No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern	
	acc	Suff	Men	Women	Men	Women	Sta	sett	χ̈Ξ	
National level	10%	17%	39%	41%	59%	53%	17%	38%	44%	
Jorm	0%	10%	64%	68%	43%	32%	0%	61%	43%	
Teshkan	63%	50%	93%	93%	70%	70%	4%	100%	96%	
Shuhada	11%	0%	32%	26%	79%	89%	63%	74%	37%	
Shahr-e-Buzurg	42%	19%	75%	70%	58%	68%	4%	11%	19%	
Raghestan	0%	0%	16%	40%	88%	92%	4%	96%	96%	
Kishm	25%	14%	32%	34%	75%	77%	0%	61%	61%	
Warduj	25%	0%	29%	29%	83%	92%	54%	54%	50%	
Tagab (Badakhshan)	0%	76%	93%	93%	36%	21%	90%	100%	86%	
Yamgan	17%	47%	94%	94%	61%	72%	0%	6%	11%	
Shighnan	5%	0%	29%	33%	95%	95%	57%	38%	38%	
Khwahan	0%	4%	30%	19%	70%	63%	30%	26%	26%	
Kofab	0%	0%	33%	37%	52%	78%	33%	26%	26%	
Darwaz-e-Paeen	3%	21%	50%	77%	70%	60%	0%	83%	50%	
Eshkashem	17%	20%	72%	67%	11%	6%	11%	0%	22%	
Shaki	0%	5%	54%	42%	79%	88%	38%	33%	38%	
Zebak	7%	0%	33%	33%	100%	93%	67%	7%	7%	
Keran Wa Monjan	0%	0%	70%	80%	87%	80%	0%	47%	63%	
Darwaz-e-Bala	14%	56%	68%	74%	66%	52%	18%	68%	54%	
Wakhan	5%	0%	98%	98%	17%	15%	15%	7%	76%	
Baghlan Province	J	l							I	
Pul-e-Khumri	2%	13%	36%	36%	67%	65%	31%	60%	69%	
Dahana-e-Ghori	37%	0%	63%	63%	33%	33%	0%	77%	77%	
Doshi	0%	68%	68%	64%	82%	77%	0%	68%	59%	
Nahrin	0%	13%	52%	52%	74%	57%	43%	65%	83%	
Baghlan-e-Jadid	0%	55%	54%	50%	80%	86%	0%	64%	63%	
Khinjan	0%	0%	79%	84%	89%	68%	0%	53%	53%	
Andarab	0%	16%	16%	21%	58%	74%	47%	84%	89%	
Deh Salah	8%	9%	39%	39%	61%	44%	44%	58%	72%	
Khwaja Hejran	14%	13%	53%	50%	61%	72%	28%	72%	78%	
Burka	4%	29%	56%	52%	68%	60%	52%	64%	92%	
Tala Wa Barfak	0%	26%	74%	71%	71%	63%	13%	58%	61%	

¹³ In the three months prior to data collection.

¹⁴ Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



	% of settlements where KIs reported on										
				HEALTH				NUTRITION			
ation ovince	nad no th centre ement ¹³	facility age (e.g., or roof)				ntered when or treatment		the laware of s ¹³	available : urgent :n		
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of households had no cess to an active health cent n or near to the settlement ¹	access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹³ The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)		No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴		needed not ilable	Not enough female staff at health facility	Most households in the settlement had been unaware nutrition services ¹³	No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern		
	M acce in	TI suffe win	Men	Women	Men	Women	No	settl	Ϋ́		
National level	10%	17%	39%	41%	59%	53%	17%	38%	44%		
Pul-e-Hisar	24%	12%	72%	68%	64%	28%	0%	80%	64%		
Khost Wa Fereng	25%	0%	75%	75%	25%	25%	5%	50%	50%		
Guzargah-e-Noor	17%	31%	67%	67%	83%	33%	0%	61%	67%		
Fereng Wa Gharu	0%	0%	50%	50%	67%	42%	0%	50%	50%		
Kunduz Province	J.	<u> </u>							I		
Kunduz	23%	4%	29%	29%	68%	70%	27%	71%	70%		
Chahar Darah	17%	9%	34%	32%	98%	98%	2%	13%	21%		
Ali Abad	23%	70%	14%	26%	74%	77%	3%	46%	26%		
Khan Abad	43%	56%	46%	59%	86%	89%	2%	61%	39%		
Imam Sahib	7%	74%	66%	64%	27%	22%	22%	36%	35%		
Dasht-e-Archi	24%	25%	70%	70%	78%	73%	0%	49%	62%		
Qala-e-Zal	32%	7%	55%	45%	95%	95%	0%	27%	32%		
Takhar Province	,	,									
Taloqan	0%	45%	31%	31%	65%	39%	6%	20%	44%		
Hazar Sumuch	0%	20%	87%	93%	27%	33%	0%	93%	67%		
Baharak (Takhar)	17%	0%	56%	58%	83%	64%	21%	38%	33%		
Bangi	62%	0%	74%	79%	94%	82%	0%	74%	85%		
Chal	4%	26%	42%	46%	77%	44%	46%	8%	19%		
Namak Ab	57%	14%	86%	81%	33%	24%	10%	52%	76%		
Kalafgan	0%	97%	0%	5%	43%	10%	98%	0%	0%		
Farkhar	0%	50%	48%	52%	85%	75%	38%	75%	62%		
Khwaja Ghar	0%	23%	19%	35%	96%	88%	0%	0%	31%		
Rostaq	0%	69%	33%	40%	45%	36%	5%	0%	31%		
Eshkamesh	66%	36%	75%	81%	97%	94%	0%	81%	88%		
Dasht-e-Qala	8%	0%	67%	63%	46%	50%	4%	100%	88%		
Warsaj	0%	20%	37%	41%	96%	86%	14%	18%	41%		
Khwaja Bahawuddin	6%	0%	48%	55%	29%	39%	0%	10%	10%		
Darqad	19%	0%	29%	57%	62%	67%	5%	57%	33%		
Chahab	18%	14%	72%	72%	72%	69%	0%	82%	79%		
Yangi Qala	3%	0%	34%	34%	75%	81%	0%	53%	22%		

¹⁴ Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



 $^{^{13}}$ In the three months prior to data collection.

			(% of settlem	ents where	KIs reported	on			
				HEALTH				NUTRITION		
ation ovince	nad no th centre ement ¹³	facility age (e.g., or roof)				intered when or treatment		the laware of	available urgent n	
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹³	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴		Medicine needed not available		Not enough female staff at health facility	Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services ¹³	No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern	
	acce in	Th suffe win	Men	Women	Men	Women	No staf	settl	Ν̈́	
National level	10%	17%	39%	41%	59%	53%	17%	38%	44%	
Northern Region										
Balkh Province										
Mazar-e-Sharif	0%	0%	5%	2%	57%	69%	5%	51%	34%	
Nahr-e-Shahi	10%	0%	45%	45%	51%	55%	2%	22%	27%	
Dehdadi	33%	14%	38%	33%	71%	83%	4%	58%	67%	
Charkent	14%	8%	82%	86%	64%	82%	11%	29%	29%	
Marmul	0%	7%	20%	27%	33%	40%	13%	40%	33%	
Balkh	7%	27%	28%	33%	64%	64%	18%	48%	41%	
Sholgareh	22%	4%	44%	50%	44%	53%	0%	31%	28%	
Chemtal	15%	13%	59%	64%	67%	90%	26%	26%	23%	
Dawlatabad (Balkh)	19%	13%	43%	43%	81%	81%	24%	62%	57%	
Khulm	3%	0%	27%	43%	57%	60%	0%	37%	30%	
Char Bolak	25%	12%	47%	42%	53%	64%	17%	47%	44%	
Shortepa	14%	0%	43%	50%	50%	64%	21%	50%	36%	
Kaldar	19%	8%	25%	25%	56%	75%	38%	25%	25%	
Keshendeh	21%	15%	45%	52%	59%	72%	14%	69%	66%	
Zari	23%	21%	73%	73%	59%	68%	18%	77%	77%	
Sharak-e-Hayratan	0%	0%	33%	22%	89%	89%	22%	33%	33%	
Faryab Province										
Maymana	0%	0%	0%	0%	89%	63%	24%	21%	18%	
Pashtun Kot	0%	18%	23%	26%	79%	63%	18%	74%	41%	
Khwaja Sabz Posh	0%	20%	38%	31%	77%	54%	23%	62%	38%	
Almar	0%	0%	20%	17%	40%	20%	51%	97%	100%	
Bilcheragh	0%	7%	12%	18%	94%	100%	0%	88%	65%	
Shirin Tagab	11%	27%	39%	39%	72%	50%	17%	72%	56%	
Qaysar	0%	0%	34%	25%	72%	34%	38%	97%	91%	
Gurzewan	0%	0%	24%	28%	97%	97%	0%	83%	86%	
Dawlat Abad (Faryab)	9%	0%	27%	36%	91%	82%	0%	100%	100%	
Kohistan (Faryab)	4%	0%	63%	67%	37%	41%	0%	100%	100%	

 $^{^{13}}$ In the three months prior to data collection.

¹⁴ Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



			9	6 of settlem	ents where k	KIs reported	on		
				HEALTH				NUTR	ITION
ation ovince	nad no th centre ement ¹³	facility age (e.g., or roof)				ntered when or treatment		the laware of s 13	available urgent n
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹³	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴			needed not lable	Not enough female staff at health facility	Most households in the settlement had been unaware nutrition services ¹³	'No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern
	N acce in	T suff wir	Men	Women	Men	Women	Sta	sett	Ϋ́
National level	10%	17%	39%	41%	59%	53%	17%	38%	44%
Qaram Qul	0%	0%	38%	38%	88%	63%	13%	75%	75%
Qurghan	0%	0%	20%	30%	95%	95%	15%	100%	100%
Andkhoy	4%	8%	8%	4%	85%	85%	0%	92%	88%
Khan-e-Char Bagh	0%	0%	9%	18%	100%	100%	9%	91%	91%
Jawzjan Province									
Shiberghan	15%	19%	38%	40%	68%	48%	3%	63%	50%
Khwaja Dukoh	11%	47%	26%	26%	47%	16%	21%	74%	63%
Khanaqa	0%	29%	50%	61%	72%	39%	6%	50%	50%
Mingajik	0%	26%	43%	38%	43%	24%	0%	71%	67%
Qush Tepa	0%	36%	64%	57%	64%	43%	36%	64%	71%
Khamyab	8%	27%	50%	50%	58%	8%	33%	83%	67%
Aqcha	0%	9%	27%	27%	64%	55%	9%	73%	73%
Fayzabad (Jawzjan)	0%	9%	55%	55%	55%	55%	18%	73%	73%
Mardyan	0%	25%	25%	25%	38%	38%	13%	88%	88%
Qarqin	8%	73%	25%	25%	67%	33%	33%	83%	75%
Darzab	0%	43%	71%	71%	50%	36%	21%	71%	79%
Samangan Province									
Aybak	14%	20%	31%	31%	52%	41%	21%	48%	48%
Hazrat-e-Sultan	3%	41%	3%	3%	58%	45%	24%	68%	66%
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	28%	28%	28%	28%	44%	48%	16%	48%	52%
Feroz Nakhchir	6%	29%	6%	6%	56%	31%	25%	25%	25%
Ruy-e-Duab	11%	20%	29%	29%	46%	36%	21%	57%	57%
Dara-e-Suf Payin	37%	25%	79%	76%	32%	29%	13%	47%	39%
Dara-e-Suf Bala	39%	22%	55%	58%	71%	71%	19%	81%	77%
Sar-e-Pul Province									
Sar-e-Pul	7%	11%	29%	29%	55%	67%	7%	31%	43%
Sayad	15%	18%	69%	69%	92%	31%	8%	31%	54%
Kohestanat	0%	13%	81%	85%	46%	42%	8%	12%	62%

 $^{^{13}}$ In the three months prior to data collection.

¹⁴ Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



			9	% of settlem	ents where	KIs reported	on		
				HEALTH				NUTR	ITION
ation ovince	nad no th centre ement ¹³	facility age (e.g., or roof)				ntered when or treatment		r the naware of s ¹³	ervices available as most urgent n concern
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹³	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴		Medicine needed not available		Not enough female staff at health facility	Most households in the settlement had been unaware nutrition services ¹³	'No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern
	acc	suf	Men	Women	Men	Women	St	set	Ž :=
National level	10%	17%	39%	41%	59%	53%	17%	38%	44%
Sozmaqala	0%	9%	35%	48%	79%	46%	10%	17%	60%
Sancharak	0%	9%	35%	48%	74%	43%	13%	4%	48%
Gosfandi	0%	13%	50%	50%	63%	63%	0%	0%	0%
Balkhab	0%	4%	76%	84%	72%	52%	4%	12%	48%
South Eastern Region									
Ghazni Province									
Ghazni	0%	5%	23%	10%	63%	65%	0%	19%	29%
Wali Muhammad Shahid	0%	0%	16%	26%	84%	47%	0%	100%	100%
Khwaja Omari	0%	0%	38%	38%	85%	38%	8%	62%	85%
Waghaz	0%	13%	31%	35%	73%	81%	0%	38%	50%
Deh Yak	0%	0%	21%	21%	89%	89%	0%	21%	37%
Jaghatu (Ghazni)	0%	21%	27%	43%	87%	67%	0%	47%	60%
Andar	18%	0%	68%	56%	41%	9%	21%	35%	38%
Zanakhan	0%	0%	23%	23%	69%	69%	0%	23%	15%
Rashidan	0%	0%	56%	63%	100%	56%	0%	100%	100%
Nawur	33%	7%	54%	54%	51%	51%	0%	16%	37%
Qarabagh (Ghazni)	0%	4%	30%	21%	79%	80%	0%	11%	17%
Giro	9%	17%	30%	35%	74%	74%	0%	61%	74%
Ab Band	46%	0%	77%	62%	31%	23%	8%	69%	69%
Jaghori	1%	10%	12%	20%	93%	92%	1%	4%	24%
Muqur (Ghazni)	21%	0%	82%	57%	32%	29%	18%	61%	79%
Malistan	5%	50%	18%	73%	83%	55%	5%	95%	98%
Gelan	0%	0%	0%	0%	93%	59%	0%	0%	0%
Ajristan	0%	0%	0%	78%	72%	22%	17%	83%	100%
Nawa	0%	0%	0%	0%	96%	57%	0%	0%	0%
Khost Province									
Matun (Khost)	7%	56%	11%	5%	25%	5%	41%	84%	80%
Mandozayi	0%	39%	4%	9%	13%	9%	43%	87%	83%
Gurbuz	0%	53%	12%	6%	6%	6%	65%	94%	94%

¹⁴ Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



 $^{^{13}}$ In the three months prior to data collection.

			9/	% of settlem	ents where I	Kls reported	on		
				HEALTH				NUTR	ITION
Jation ovince	had no th centre ement ¹³	facility age (e.g., or roof)				ntered when or treatment		1 the Naware of S ¹³	available t urgent m
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹³	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴		Medicine needed not available		Not enough female staff at health facility	Most households in the settlement had been unaware nutrition services ¹³	No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern
	acco	Suff	Men	Women	Men	Women	Sta	sett	Ž :⊑
National level	10%	17%	39%	41%	59%	53%	17%	38%	44%
Tani	0%	67%	10%	29%	38%	38%	43%	90%	90%
Musa Khel	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	19%	0%	0%
Nadir Shah Kot	0%	64%	7%	7%	29%	0%	29%	86%	86%
Sabari	0%	0%	88%	88%	24%	41%	59%	53%	35%
Terezayi	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	93%	20%	0%	0%
Bak	0%	0%	100%	100%	15%	23%	69%	100%	38%
Qalandar	0%	0%	0%	0%	92%	92%	31%	0%	0%
Spera	0%	0%	100%	100%	6%	17%	67%	83%	50%
Shamul	8%	0%	67%	67%	8%	17%	8%	100%	100%
Jaji Maydan	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	20%	0%	0%
Paktika Province									
Sharan	0%	15%	12%	12%	81%	81%	15%	8%	8%
Mata Khan	0%	13%	6%	6%	63%	63%	38%	0%	6%
Yosuf Khel	0%	5%	15%	15%	25%	0%	50%	0%	35%
Yahya Khel	0%	0%	7%	7%	50%	57%	43%	7%	7%
Sar Rawzah	0%	0%	0%	0%	43%	79%	50%	0%	7%
Omna	0%	7%	13%	0%	67%	67%	53%	0%	20%
Zarghun Shahr	0%	0%	0%	0%	71%	76%	47%	6%	0%
Gomal	9%	25%	65%	48%	26%	9%	17%	0%	48%
Jani Khel	0%	0%	30%	25%	60%	55%	30%	10%	20%
Surobi (Paktika)	17%	8%	44%	33%	33%	17%	28%	0%	67%
Urgun	16%	14%	32%	32%	89%	74%	5%	0%	32%
Ziruk	0%	20%	7%	0%	67%	67%	47%	0%	13%
Nika	0%	55%	8%	8%	33%	67%	50%	0%	8%
Barmal	7%	57%	15%	15%	89%	85%	11%	7%	44%
Giyan	19%	22%	24%	19%	90%	95%	0%	14%	67%
Dila	0%	11%	14%	10%	67%	62%	48%	0%	5%
Wazakhwah	7%	9%	59%	63%	48%	41%	19%	37%	52%
Wormamay	14%	5%	43%	46%	50%	39%	25%	18%	32%
Turwo	8%	0%	33%	33%	58%	50%	17%	8%	33%

 $^{^{13}}$ In the three months prior to data collection.

¹⁴ Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



			(% of settlem	ents where	KIs reported (on			
				HEALTH				NUTRITION		
lation ovince	nad no th centre ement ¹³	facility age (e.g., or roof)				ntered when or treatment		r the naware of s ¹³	available : urgent :n	
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹³	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴		Medicine needed not available		Not enough female staff at health facility	Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services ¹³	No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern	
	M acce in o	TF suffe win	Men	Women	Men	Women	No	settl	Ň s ri	
National level	10%	17%	39%	41%	59%	53%	17%	38%	44%	
Paktya Province					•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Gardez	0%	100%	2%	2%	95%	93%	90%	100%	93%	
Ahmadaba	13%	100%	94%	88%	19%	13%	75%	75%	94%	
Zurmat	0%	0%	9%	9%	100%	100%	3%	88%	84%	
Shawak	0%	67%	0%	13%	60%	60%	60%	93%	100%	
Zadran	0%	0%	50%	50%	100%	100%	8%	71%	71%	
Sayed Karam	0%	39%	21%	36%	79%	50%	61%	57%	57%	
Jaji	5%	94%	32%	21%	5%	0%	79%	47%	68%	
Laja Ahmad Khel	0%	52%	44%	63%	7%	19%	26%	52%	89%	
Jani Khel (Paktya)	0%	55%	59%	91%	59%	36%	55%	68%	86%	
Chamkani	0%	5%	5%	5%	57%	67%	0%	38%	38%	
Dand Wa Patan	0%	11%	11%	11%	63%	68%	0%	47%	47%	
Southern Region					1				ı	
Helmand Province						-				
Lashkargah	12%	18%	15%	12%	47%	40%	7%	40%	42%	
Nad-e-Ali	6%	72%	13%	17%	72%	75%	1%	72%	40%	
Nawa-e-Barakzaiy	7%	57%	11%	11%	46%	36%	3%	92%	77%	
Nahr-e-Saraj	31%	19%	43%	43%	71%	37%	49%	75%	73%	
Washer	21%	78%	21%	21%	82%	72%	18%	64%	64%	
Garmser	0%	28%	0%	7%	79%	48%	66%	69%	72%	
Nawzad	57%	0%	74%	76%	28%	6%	4%	93%	93%	
Sangin	17%	0%	17%	14%	72%	52%	3%	34%	38%	
Musa Qala	41%	0%	38%	41%	57%	43%	5%	59%	59%	
Kajaki	22%	31%	20%	20%	67%	60%	20%	49%	49%	
Reg-e-Khan Nishin	0%	56%	11%	22%	67%	67%	39%	94%	67%	
Baghran	16%	85%	18%	16%	87%	82%	5%	89%	89%	
Deh-e-Shu	25%	35%	56%	56%	75%	67%	42%	78%	64%	
Kandahar Province										
Kandahar	7%	4%	25%	21%	58%	39%	37%	30%	30%	
Arghandab	0%	12%	0%	0%	62%	42%	38%	23%	19%	

¹³ In the three months prior to data collection.

¹⁴ Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



			Ç	% of settlem	ents where	KIs reported o	on		
				HEALTH				NUTR	ITION
ation	nad no th centre ement ¹³	facility age (e.g., or roof)				ntered when or treatment		i the laware of	ivailable urgent n
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹³	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴		Medicine needed not available		Not enough female staff at health facility	Most households in the settlement had been unaware nutrition services ¹³	'No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern
	acc	sufi	Men	Women	Men	Women	Stč	seti	ž :E
National level	10%	17%	39%	41%	59%	53%	17%	38%	44%
Daman	21%	12%	62%	66%	28%	24%	17%	66%	66%
Panjwayee	0%	7%	35%	32%	45%	39%	26%	32%	26%
Zheray	20%	6%	50%	50%	15%	25%	45%	70%	70%
Shah Wali Kot	18%	9%	53%	53%	50%	48%	23%	50%	48%
Khakrez	4%	5%	44%	44%	56%	60%	20%	32%	36%
Arghestan	34%	12%	86%	86%	31%	14%	20%	80%	86%
Ghorak	41%	0%	41%	41%	68%	82%	5%	27%	68%
Maiwand	30%	0%	30%	30%	95%	92%	16%	3%	54%
Spin Boldak	6%	2%	32%	32%	77%	69%	12%	17%	22%
Nesh	0%	0%	46%	46%	100%	100%	0%	46%	46%
Miyanshin	8%	7%	71%	63%	33%	13%	38%	83%	79%
Shorabak	6%	0%	67%	67%	67%	67%	0%	6%	6%
Maruf	24%	5%	47%	47%	76%	75%	11%	20%	18%
Reg	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	93%	93%
Nimroz Province									
Zaranj	0%	0%	29%	26%	29%	35%	0%	13%	19%
Kang	0%	0%	57%	62%	52%	57%	0%	29%	29%
Chakhansur	0%	0%	71%	82%	88%	71%	0%	24%	12%
Char Burjak	0%	6%	76%	76%	67%	57%	0%	33%	19%
Khashrod	0%	9%	51%	60%	91%	89%	0%	23%	17%
Uruzgan Province			,						
Tirinkot	3%	33%	52%	52%	19%	16%	45%	19%	29%
Dehraoud	0%	8%	25%	29%	14%	11%	46%	4%	11%
Chora	0%	0%	82%	82%	0%	0%	73%	0%	27%
Shahid-e-Hassas	0%	24%	29%	31%	11%	3%	40%	26%	29%
Khas Uruzgan	19%	8%	16%	16%	65%	61%	3%	68%	48%
Chinarto	33%	8%	28%	33%	56%	50%	0%	67%	61%
Gizab	4%	40%	88%	100%	0%	0%	84%	20%	80%

¹⁴ Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



 $^{^{13}}$ In the three months prior to data collection.

			9	% of settlem	ents where	e KIs reported on					
				HEALTH				NUTRITION			
ation	nad no th centre ement ¹³	facility age (e.g., or roof)				ntered when or treatment		the laware of	available urgent n		
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹³	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴			needed not ilable	Not enough female staff at health facility	Most households in the settlement had been unaware nutrition services ¹³	No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern		
	acc	Suf	Men	Women	Men	Women	St; Z	seti	Ž .E		
National level	10%	17%	39%	41%	59%	53%	17%	38%	44%		
Qalat	22%	17%	24%	24%	49%	43%	8%	62%	38%		
Tarnak Wa Jaldak	42%	17%	52%	48%	35%	19%	0%	61%	42%		
Shinkay	17%	40%	38%	38%	58%	50%	42%	63%	63%		
Mizan	44%	63%	50%	50%	31%	44%	44%	75%	81%		
Arghandab (Zabul)	13%	44%	25%	25%	75%	67%	67%	58%	58%		
Shah Joi	0%	23%	28%	28%	48%	45%	3%	25%	10%		
Daychopan	44%	75%	56%	56%	52%	52%	32%	68%	68%		
Atghar	39%	18%	39%	39%	33%	33%	0%	67%	67%		
Nawbahar	33%	69%	48%	48%	43%	38%	33%	57%	52%		
Shamul Zai	39%	30%	61%	55%	42%	48%	6%	52%	42%		
Kakar	19%	31%	41%	41%	56%	63%	52%	70%	70%		
Western Region											
Badghis Province											
Qala-e-Naw	3%	10%	40%	42%	37%	27%	4%	12%	40%		
Ab Kamari	24%	0%	54%	54%	13%	28%	7%	52%	48%		
Muqur (Badghis)	0%	17%	85%	69%	38%	38%	0%	23%	38%		
Qadis	0%	0%	31%	44%	58%	17%	25%	0%	3%		
Bala Murghab	43%	0%	47%	47%	43%	7%	57%	80%	73%		
Jawand	0%	38%	78%	22%	63%	29%	95%	0%	78%		
Ghormach	48%	0%	52%	52%	41%	22%	33%	78%	70%		
Farah Province									J.		
Farah	0%	70%	37%	20%	17%	23%	7%	13%	7%		
Pushtrod	18%	83%	55%	55%	27%	55%	45%	36%	36%		
Khak-e-Safed	60%	33%	67%	73%	40%	33%	47%	60%	53%		
Qala-e-Kah	62%	88%	62%	48%	29%	10%	10%	5%	38%		
Shibkoh	8%	100%	25%	42%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
Bala Buluk	0%	13%	63%	63%	92%	88%	38%	58%	58%		
Anar Dara	76%	100%	81%	71%	52%	52%	38%	81%	81%		
Bakwa	0%	0%	33%	50%	94%	89%	44%	22%	22%		
Lash-e-Juwayn	0%	6%	56%	61%	78%	67%	83%	33%	39%		

 $^{^{13}}$ In the three months prior to data collection.

¹⁴ Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



			C	% of settlem	ents where	KIs reported	on			
				HEALTH				NUTRITION		
ation	nad no th centre ement ¹³	facility age (e.g., or roof)				ntered when or treatment		the laware of s ¹³	available urgent n	
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹³	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)		No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴		needed not ilable	Not enough female staff at health facility	Most households in the settlement had been unaware nutrition services ¹³	No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern	
	acce	Suffe win	Men	Women	Men	Women	No staf	settl	Ň i	
National level	10%	17%	39%	41%	59%	53%	17%	38%	44%	
Gulistan	53%	100%	70%	73%	30%	13%	7%	3%	47%	
Pur Chaman	0%	61%	83%	89%	46%	4%	4%	17%	9%	
Ghor Province					'		· · · · · · ·		1	
Feroz Koh	71%	31%	68%	71%	71%	48%	2%	26%	24%	
Dolayna	4%	0%	74%	96%	57%	61%	0%	61%	61%	
Dawlatyar	23%	0%	32%	68%	82%	45%	0%	64%	41%	
Charsadra	92%	100%	100%	100%	92%	83%	0%	8%	25%	
Pasaband	0%	4%	61%	85%	85%	87%	2%	31%	35%	
Shahrak	0%	0%	100%	100%	3%	0%	0%	21%	10%	
Lal Wa Sarjangal	14%	0%	45%	87%	71%	37%	3%	44%	58%	
Taywarah	0%	34%	95%	90%	59%	5%	0%	3%	23%	
Tolak	0%	11%	96%	96%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	
Saghar	0%	17%	89%	89%	39%	11%	0%	0%	61%	
Herat Province										
Herat	0%	0%	1%	1%	26%	26%	0%	13%	21%	
Injil	7%	2%	14%	14%	42%	41%	14%	12%	28%	
Guzara	3%	0%	39%	44%	44%	47%	3%	25%	42%	
Karukh	0%	33%	66%	78%	41%	31%	6%	0%	84%	
Zindajan	11%	12%	36%	39%	50%	46%	14%	18%	50%	
Pashtun Zarghun	9%	9%	20%	27%	70%	68%	11%	9%	64%	
Kushk	0%	5%	78%	71%	78%	71%	27%	18%	18%	
Gulran	0%	50%	85%	85%	32%	35%	0%	74%	68%	
Adraskan	0%	29%	76%	76%	10%	14%	10%	17%	76%	
Kushk-e-Kuhna	35%	33%	81%	87%	61%	61%	0%	55%	84%	
Ghoryan	11%	3%	56%	69%	58%	42%	42%	17%	19%	
Obe	9%	4%	85%	79%	15%	15%	58%	6%	61%	
Kohsan	0%	8%	31%	27%	77%	81%	23%	12%	8%	
Shindand	10%	4%	29%	27%	12%	9%	39%	27%	48%	
Farsi	0%	0%	63%	79%	67%	58%	42%	4%	21%	
Chisht-e-Sharif	0%	11%	78%	70%	19%	15%	59%	0%	56%	

 $^{^{13}}$ In the three months prior to data collection.

¹⁴ Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Key Findings

- In 16% of the assessed settlements, key informants (KIs) reported that only a few households (1-25%) had access to safe drinking water within 500 meters of their homes. The primary sources of drinking water were surface water (such as river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal) (13%), private hand pumps (12%), and public hand pumps (12%).
- Access to water sources for women and girls varied across settlements. In 46% of the settlements, women could access water sources alone, while 44% required accompaniment by a male or female relative or a female friend. Restrictions were reported in 10% of settlements, where access was permitted only when accompanied by a male relative.
- In 28% of the assessed settlements, KIs reported that only a few households (1-25%) had access to functional sanitation facilities, such as latrines or toilets. Additionally, 44% of the settlements relied on unimproved latrines, which pose public health risks and about half (49%) of the settlements reportedly had pit latrines with slabs.

In 35%

of the assessed settlements, residents reportedly **did not** have access to **sufficient** water for their daily needs.¹⁵

In 32% of the assessed settlements, KIs reported that residents relied on unimproved water sources.¹⁶

In 44% of the assessed settlements, KIs reported that only a few households (1-25%) had access to hand-washing facilities with water and soap.

Top three water access issues, in the assessed settlements according to KIs:

- 1 Water points were too far or difficult to reach
- 2 Not enough containers to fetch and store water
- 3 Water points were dried up

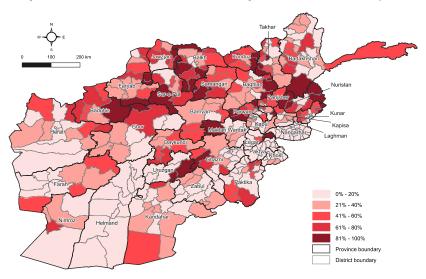
ln 28%

of the assessed settlements, few households (1–25%) reportedly had access to sanitation facilities.

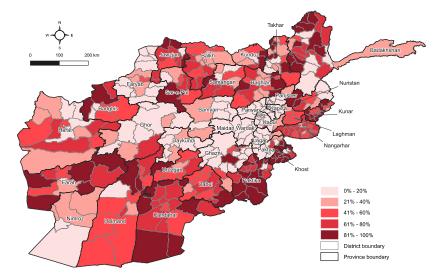
In 44% of the assessed settlements, KIs reported that residents depended on unimproved latrines.¹⁷

In 13% of the assessed settlements, KIs reported that the majority of people lacked access to soap in the market.

Map 7: Water Access (% of the assessed settlements where KIs reported the households relied on unimproved water source ¹⁶)



Map 8: Unimproved Latrine (% of the assessed settlements where KIs reported the households relied on unimproved sanitation facility¹⁷⁾



15 In terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use and hygiene.

¹⁶ Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/

drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).

Tunimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

			% of	settlement	s where KIs	reported o	on		
				SANITATIO					
Disaggregation Region/province	People were not able to access sufficient quantity of water ¹⁵	Main source of drinking water was unimproved ¹⁶	People using unprotected water sources took no steps to make it safe for drinking	Water-points were 'too far or difficult to reach'	Not enough containers to fetch and store water	Most people had no access to soap in the market	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to hand washing facilities with water and soap	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to access to sanitation facilities (latrines)	Most commonly used latrines were unimproved ⁷⁷
National level	35%	32%	43%	34%	30%	13%	44%	28%	44%
			Reg	gional level					
Central Highland	17%	41%	43%	38%	13%	12%	42%	6%	14%
Capital	18%	33%	63%	9%	20%	8%	41%	10%	5%
Eastern	21%	26%	54%	36%	22%	10%	54%	37%	60%
North Eastern	51%	41%	38%	46%	33%	12%	56%	43%	56%
Northern	48%	51%	24%	35%	31%	19%	40%	20%	41%
South Eastern	25%	19%	52%	31%	25%	11%	29%	17%	49%
Southern	34%	16%	50%	33%	42%	10%	45%	43%	62%
Western	45%	32%	41%	36%	37%	18%	38%	28%	40%
	1		Pro	vincial leve	I				
Central Highland Region									
Bamyan	34%	37%	32%	37%	22%	7%	36%	1%	15%
Daykundi	1%	45%	51%	38%	6%	18%	48%	11%	14%
Capital Region									
Kabul	44%	13%	72%	14%	23%	3%	15%	1%	9%
Kapisa	5%	41%	74%	18%	3%	11%	72%	35%	0%
Logar	5%	16%	100%	3%	5%	8%	44%	9%	5%
Maidan Wardak	5%	41%	36%	7%	35%	12%	65%	17%	4%
Panjsher	6%	42%	100%	1%	19%	1%	60%	18%	6%
Parwan	7%	60%	60%	7%	17%	13%	27%	0%	2%
Eastern Region				Γ	l .		I		
Kunar	27%	45%	45%	44%	23%	1%	89%	68%	73%
Laghman	29%	22%	96%	41%	4%	26%	40%	20%	53%
Nangarhar	16%	5%	26%	33%	31%	1%	37%	23%	59%
Nuristan	20%	71%	55%	22%	8%	41%	66%	52%	44%

In terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use and hygiene.
 Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
 Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

			% of	settlement	s where KIs	reported o	n e		
	10			SANITATIO	ON AND H				
Disaggregation Region/province	People were not able to access sufficient quantity of water ¹⁵	Main source of drinking water was unimproved ¹⁶	People using unprotected water sources took no steps to make it safe for drinking	Water-points were 'too far or difficult to reach'	Not enough containers to fetch and store water	Most people had no access to soap in the market	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to hand washing facilities with water and soap	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to access to sanitation facilities (latrines)	Most commonly used latrines were unimproved™
National level	35%	32%	43%	34%	30%	13%	44%	28%	44%
North Eastern Region			1						
Badakhshan	46%	33%	39%	41%	14%	14%	48%	30%	62%
Baghlan	59%	42%	16%	43%	27%	2%	56%	30%	56%
Kunduz	50%	56%	58%	52%	47%	20%	54%	64%	49%
Takhar	52%	40%	34%	50%	50%	12%	68%	53%	51%
Northern Region									
Balkh	45%	51%	10%	37%	24%	13%	23%	15%	41%
Faryab	48%	40%	31%	30%	32%	13%	42%	2%	17%
Jawzjan	40%	61%	29%	51%	18%	16%	71%	44%	64%
Samangan	72%	60%	26%	35%	47%	2%	67%	32%	48%
Sar-e-Pul	42%	52%	46%	27%	43%	69%	17%	33%	54%
South Eastern Region									
Ghazni	22%	26%	39%	38%	18%	24%	29%	5%	23%
Khost	0%	6%	73%	40%	26%	0%	27%	26%	81%
Paktika	37%	27%	68%	18%	32%	4%	38%	30%	81%
Paktya	37%	4%	73%	27%	29%	2%	19%	17%	34%
Southern Region									
Helmand	43%	1%	71%	26%	51%	12%	49%	48%	61%
Kandahar	50%	23%	35%	49%	26%	6%	57%	43%	75%
Nimroz	19%	30%	29%	27%	26%	2%	21%	10%	24%
Uruzgan	5%	28%	46%	14%	45%	27%	38%	64%	61%
Zabul	15%	21%	71%	35%	57%	7%	32%	35%	60%
Western Region									
Badghis	33%	64%	23%	38%	53%	14%	18%	30%	52%
Farah	9%	24%	79%	68%	52%	19%	25%	30%	69%
Ghor	69%	32%	50%	30%	52%	13%	45%	39%	21%
Herat	49%	22%	37%	27%	17%	21%	48%	20%	36%

In terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use and hygiene.
 Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
 Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

			% of	settlement	s where KIs	reported o	on		
			WATER,	SANITATIO	N AND H	YGIENE (V	VASH)		
Disaggregation Region/province	People were not able to access sufficient quantity of water 15	Main source of drinking water was unimproved ¹⁶	People using unprotected water sources took no steps to make it safe for drinking	Water-points were 'too far or difficult to reach'	Not enough containers to fetch and store water	Most people had no access to soap in the market	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to hand washing facilities with water and soap	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to access to sanitation facilities (latrines)	Most commonly used latrines were unimproved ¹⁷
National level	35%	32%	43%	34%	30%	13%	44%	28%	44%
			Dis	strict level					
Central Highland Region									
Bamyan Province									
Bamyan	14%	14%	40%	11%	17%	3%	54%	3%	9%
Shibar	61%	46%	8%	7%	50%	0%	39%	7%	7%
Sayghan	74%	21%	25%	26%	47%	0%	53%	5%	5%
Kahmard	35%	29%	40%	6%	47%	0%	47%	0%	0%
Yakawlang	17%	22%	0%	2%	31%	0%	13%	0%	31%
Panjab	67%	43%	0%	37%	0%	0%	48%	0%	0%
Waras	14%	50%	63%	81%	17%	20%	29%	0%	26%
Daykundi Province									
Nili	4%	27%	57%	23%	35%	0%	38%	0%	0%
Shahrestan	4%	46%	78%	22%	0%	76%	28%	8%	16%
Ashtarlay	0%	55%	18%	68%	0%	0%	66%	28%	21%
Khedir	0%	35%	55%	13%	6%	0%	65%	10%	0%
Kiti	0%	56%	61%	47%	0%	6%	3%	3%	13%
Miramor	0%	30%	69%	26%	0%	0%	81%	0%	7%
Sang-e-Takht	0%	25%	0%	69%	17%	0%	77%	4%	10%
Kajran	7%	67%	80%	3%	3%	10%	7%	10%	13%
Patoo	0%	68%	65%	24%	0%	80%	12%	24%	40%
Capital Region									
Kabul Province									
Kabul	38%	8%	0%	7%	17%	2%	13%	0%	5%
Paghman	39%	21%	86%	6%	18%	12%	15%	3%	15%
Chahar Asyab	57%	19%	100%	52%	76%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bagrami	31%	9%	100%	9%	25%	0%	16%	0%	19%
Deh Sabz	45%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shakar Dara	21%	39%	64%	4%	21%	7%	21%	0%	0%
Musahi	0%	36%	100%	0%	0%	0%	43%	0%	100%



In terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use and hygiene.
 Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
 Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

			% of	settlement	s where KIs	reported o	on				
	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)										
Disaggregation Region/province	People were not able to access sufficient quantity of water ¹⁵	Main source of drinking water was unimproved ¹⁶	People using unprotected water sources took no steps to make it safe for drinking	Water-points were 'too far or difficult to reach'	Not enough containers to fetch and store water	Most people had no access to soap in the market	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to hand washing facilities with water and soap	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to access to sanitation facilities (latrines)	Most commonly used latrines were unimproved ¹⁷		
National level	35%	32%	43%	34%	30%	13%	44%	28%	44%		
Mir Bacha Kot	75%	0%	0%	25%	25%	0%	25%	0%	0%		
Khak-e-Jabbar	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	8%	0%	0%	0%		
Kalakan	86%	0%	0%	64%	71%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
Guldara	100%	44%	0%	0%	100%	0%	89%	0%	0%		
Farza	73%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	7%	7%	0%		
Estalef	100%	40%	0%	10%	90%	0%	70%	0%	0%		
Qarabagh (Kabul)	100%	0%	0%	5%	10%	0%	5%	0%	0%		
Surobi (Kabul)	29%	32%	100%	26%	13%	6%	16%	0%	29%		
Kapisa Province					'	<u>'</u>					
Mahmood-e-Raqi	0%	16%	100%	3%	0%	0%	65%	3%	0%		
Hisa-e-Duwum Kohistan	0%	38%	100%	0%	0%	19%	81%	0%	0%		
Koh Band	16%	63%	100%	53%	16%	0%	21%	0%	0%		
Hisa-e-Awal Kohistan	21%	63%	100%	11%	0%	68%	63%	0%	0%		
Nijrab	4%	33%	100%	26%	4%	0%	78%	59%	0%		
Tagab (Kapisa)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%		
Alasay	0%	89%	0%	39%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%		
Logar Province											
Pul-e-Alam	0%	10%	100%	0%	0%	5%	3%	3%	3%		
Baraki Barak	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	93%	0%	0%		
Charkh	28%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	67%	0%	6%		
Khoshi	0%	56%	100%	0%	0%	39%	22%	11%	11%		
Mohammad Agha	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	70%	20%	0%		
Kharwar	21%	5%	100%	16%	0%	0%	53%	0%	0%		
Azra	0%	85%	100%	0%	15%	31%	0%	46%	38%		
Maidan Wardak Province											
Maydan Shahr	10%	0%	0%	0%	43%	0%	62%	0%	0%		
Nerkh	8%	12%	0%	0%	72%	8%	68%	0%	0%		
Jalrez	5%	0%	0%	5%	37%	5%	79%	0%	0%		



In terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use and hygiene.
 Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
 Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

			% of	settlement	s where KIs	reported o	on					
		WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)										
Disaggregation Region/province	People were not able to access sufficient quantity of water 15	Main source of drinking water was unimproved ¹⁶	People using unprotected water sources took no steps to make it safe for drinking	Water-points were 'too far or difficult to reach'	Not enough containers to fetch and store water	Most people had no access to soap in the market	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to hand washing facilities with water and soap	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to access to sanitation facilities (latrines)	Most commonly used latrines were unimproved™			
National level	35%	32%	43%	34%	30%	13%	44%	28%	44%			
Chak-e-Wardak	0%	22%	100%	0%	0%	0%	94%	100%	0%			
Saydabad	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%			
Daymirdad	0%	26%	0%	5%	95%	0%	89%	0%	0%			
Hesa-e-Awal Behsud	5%	7%	67%	0%	51%	10%	56%	0%	0%			
Jaghato (Wardak)	0%	33%	100%	0%	0%	0%	56%	89%	0%			
Markaz-e-Behsud	7%	95%	29%	19%	36%	29%	71%	3%	11%			
Panjsher Province												
Bazarak	0%	67%	100%	0%	0%	0%	47%	0%	0%			
Rukha	0%	13%	100%	0%	13%	0%	50%	6%	0%			
Dara	0%	48%	100%	0%	0%	4%	48%	4%	0%			
Khenj	0%	41%	100%	5%	55%	0%	91%	14%	0%			
Onaba	0%	25%	100%	0%	13%	0%	38%	0%	0%			
Shutul	0%	44%	100%	0%	0%	0%	56%	0%	0%			
Paryan	33%	52%	100%	0%	38%	0%	81%	86%	38%			
Parwan Province												
Charikar	2%	39%	64%	4%	20%	0%	12%	0%	0%			
Bagram	6%	9%	100%	3%	27%	0%	33%	0%	0%			
Shinwari	10%	59%	100%	7%	24%	0%	34%	0%	0%			
Sayed Khel	4%	92%	87%	0%	8%	0%	36%	0%	4%			
Jabal Saraj	10%	85%	82%	5%	30%	0%	10%	0%	0%			
Salang	7%	87%	92%	20%	27%	0%	20%	0%	0%			
Ghorband	19%	62%	0%	0%	0%	14%	14%	0%	19%			
Koh-e-Safi	13%	60%	100%	40%	33%	0%	33%	0%	0%			
Surkh-e-Parsa	0%	81%	27%	7%	0%	48%	41%	0%	0%			
Shekh Ali	5%	86%	0%	0%	0%	81%	38%	0%	0%			
Eastern Region												
Kunar Province												
Asad Abad	27%	0%	0%	41%	14%	5%	86%	36%	41%			
Marawara	64%	14%	100%	86%	64%	0%	64%	43%	93%			

In terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use and hygiene.
 Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
 Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

			% of	settlement	s where KIs	reported o	on		
			WATER,	SANITATIO	ON AND H	YGIENE (W	/ASH)		
Disaggregation Region/province	People were not able to access sufficient quantity of water 15	Main source of drinking water was unimproved ¹⁶	People using unprotected water sources took no steps to make it safe for drinking	Water-points were 'too far or difficult to reach'	Not enough containers to fetch and store water	Most people had no access to soap in the market	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to hand washing facilities with water and soap	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to access to sanitation facilities (latrines)	Most commonly used latrines were unimproved ¹⁷
National level	35%	32%	43%	34%	30%	13%	44%	28%	44%
Watapur	4%	12%	0%	4%	0%	0%	92%	84%	52%
Narang	58%	0%	0%	68%	37%	5%	84%	5%	74%
Sar Kani	61%	11%	50%	61%	56%	0%	67%	33%	83%
Shigal	3%	54%	100%	59%	19%	0%	100%	65%	84%
Dara-e-Pech	14%	48%	10%	33%	10%	0%	81%	62%	57%
Bar Kunar	12%	71%	42%	29%	18%	0%	100%	82%	59%
Chawkay	63%	58%	79%	67%	21%	0%	100%	92%	83%
Khas Kunar	21%	26%	80%	53%	5%	0%	95%	89%	95%
Ghazi Abad	31%	54%	21%	54%	46%	0%	85%	50%	81%
Dangam	0%	95%	10%	10%	29%	0%	100%	86%	33%
Chapa Dara	16%	68%	23%	37%	0%	0%	79%	95%	100%
Nurgal	43%	62%	92%	52%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Nari	16%	95%	11%	11%	42%	0%	89%	89%	58%
Laghman Province									
Mehtarlam	24%	27%	95%	36%	9%	23%	44%	26%	56%
Qarghayee	19%	6%	50%	41%	3%	13%	44%	9%	50%
Alishang	35%	14%	100%	49%	3%	24%	49%	27%	59%
Alingar	37%	21%	100%	37%	3%	37%	29%	8%	55%
Dawlatshah	32%	44%	100%	52%	0%	36%	28%	24%	36%
Nangarhar Province									
Jalalabad	4%	4%	0%	12%	19%	0%	12%	8%	31%
Behsud	9%	0%	0%	19%	25%	0%	31%	16%	38%
Surkh Rod	7%	0%	0%	26%	22%	0%	43%	7%	61%
Chaparhar	23%	2%	0%	32%	36%	0%	68%	41%	70%
Kama	0%	5%	0%	14%	64%	0%	18%	18%	73%
Kuz Kunar	9%	0%	0%	32%	5%	0%	41%	18%	55%
Rodat	25%	0%	0%	31%	50%	0%	81%	31%	63%
Khogyani	22%	2%	0%	29%	5%	0%	12%	2%	71%
Bati Kot	21%	0%	0%	33%	33%	0%	79%	42%	71%

In terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use and hygiene.
 Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
 Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

			% of	settlement	s where KIs	reported o	on		
			WATER,	SANITATIO	ON AND H	YGIENE (W	/ASH)		
Disaggregation Region/province	People were not able to access sufficient quantity of water 15	Main source of drinking water was unimproved ¹⁶	People using unprotected water sources took no steps to make it safe for drinking	Water-points were 'too far or difficult to reach'	Not enough containers to fetch and store water	Most people had no access to soap in the market	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to hand washing facilities with water and soap	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to access to sanitation facilities (latrines)	Most commonly used latrines were unimproved ¹⁷
National level	35%	32%	43%	34%	30%	13%	44%	28%	44%
Deh Bala	11%	4%	100%	25%	46%	4%	46%	25%	61%
Pachir Wa Agam	26%	13%	100%	35%	35%	0%	70%	48%	43%
Dara-e-Nur	36%	21%	67%	43%	43%	0%	79%	50%	71%
Kot	8%	0%	0%	8%	8%	8%	31%	8%	31%
Goshta	0%	15%	33%	55%	50%	0%	15%	20%	45%
Achin	29%	7%	0%	57%	36%	4%	11%	21%	54%
Shinwar	0%	0%	0%	46%	43%	0%	21%	32%	43%
Muhmand Dara	27%	20%	0%	13%	33%	0%	47%	20%	47%
Lalpoor	15%	10%	0%	30%	80%	0%	40%	35%	75%
Sherzad	26%	12%	0%	35%	0%	0%	18%	9%	71%
Nazyan	5%	5%	0%	41%	36%	0%	41%	45%	68%
Hesarak	35%	13%	0%	48%	0%	0%	13%	9%	61%
Dur Baba	12%	0%	0%	58%	52%	6%	30%	30%	73%
Nuristan Province				'			'		
Parun	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	80%	53%	20%	47%
Waygal	68%	68%	77%	11%	5%	68%	58%	47%	26%
Wama	0%	28%	100%	0%	0%	94%	72%	28%	22%
Nurgaram	28%	72%	69%	22%	17%	22%	50%	56%	78%
Duab	28%	94%	100%	11%	0%	17%	33%	28%	100%
Kamdesh	9%	95%	0%	68%	9%	0%	91%	91%	0%
Mandol	27%	100%	100%	13%	7%	67%	67%	47%	100%
Barg-e-Matal	0%	100%	0%	28%	28%	0%	100%	83%	0%
North Eastern Region									
Badakhshan Province									
Fayzabad (Badakhshan)	40%	29%	20%	25%	6%	13%	29%	17%	63%
Argo	69%	47%	71%	53%	17%	58%	72%	53%	75%
Arghanj Khwah	9%	79%	62%	77%	11%	6%	91%	72%	96%
Yaftal-e-Sufla	15%	54%	14%	69%	8%	4%	46%	23%	92%
Khash	81%	33%	86%	24%	5%	62%	76%	62%	76%



In terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use and hygiene.
 Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
 Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

	% of settlements where KIs reported on WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)										
			WATER,	SANITATIO	ON AND H	YGIENE (W	/ASH)				
Disaggregation Region/province	People were not able to access sufficient quantity of water 15	Main source of drinking water was unimproved ¹⁶	People using unprotected water sources took no steps to make it safe for drinking	Water-points were 'too far or difficult to reach'	Not enough containers to fetch and store water	Most people had no access to soap in the market	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to hand washing facilities with water and soap	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to access to sanitation facilities (latrines)	Most commonly used latrines were unimproved™		
National level	35%	32%	43%	34%	30%	13%	44%	28%	44%		
Baharak (Badakhshan)	38%	17%	80%	21%	3%	17%	48%	34%	69%		
Darayem	65%	40%	38%	30%	20%	55%	80%	60%	80%		
Kohestan (Badakhshan)	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	93%	0%	0%		
Yawan	85%	23%	0%	38%	0%	0%	38%	4%	54%		
Jorm	46%	21%	100%	25%	0%	0%	79%	54%	0%		
Teshkan	85%	74%	5%	26%	63%	4%	15%	85%	100%		
Shuhada	0%	5%	100%	0%	0%	11%	26%	26%	89%		
Shahr-e-Buzurg	96%	7%	50%	53%	35%	32%	53%	9%	28%		
Raghestan	96%	4%	0%	68%	0%	0%	64%	8%	12%		
Kishm	64%	36%	19%	43%	9%	0%	75%	77%	98%		
Warduj	29%	17%	75%	17%	0%	29%	21%	13%	75%		
Tagab (Badakhshan)	0%	79%	0%	83%	0%	2%	10%	50%	88%		
Yamgan	67%	0%	0%	50%	67%	0%	28%	11%	17%		
Shighnan	10%	5%	0%	0%	5%	5%	10%	10%	62%		
Khwahan	19%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	48%	0%	100%		
Kofab	15%	22%	0%	0%	0%	4%	81%	4%	100%		
Darwaz-e-Paeen	53%	23%	0%	37%	13%	13%	17%	27%	87%		
Eshkashem	33%	28%	20%	28%	6%	61%	0%	0%	17%		
Shaki	17%	25%	0%	0%	4%	0%	75%	0%	96%		
Zebak	7%	13%	50%	0%	0%	7%	20%	20%	67%		
Keran Wa Monjan	10%	83%	100%	67%	0%	0%	37%	7%	0%		
Darwaz-e-Bala	26%	12%	83%	60%	14%	22%	44%	50%	66%		
Wakhan	68%	56%	35%	39%	80%	0%	32%	0%	29%		
Baghlan Province											
Pul-e-Khumri	60%	15%	0%	25%	25%	0%	80%	11%	42%		
Dahana-e-Ghori	43%	53%	25%	27%	0%	0%	37%	60%	97%		
Doshi	91%	27%	33%	41%	32%	0%	27%	9%	77%		
Nahrin	52%	26%	33%	48%	39%	0%	83%	30%	35%		



In terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use and hygiene.
 Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
 Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

	% of settlements where KIs reported on											
	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)											
Disaggregation Region/province	People were not able to access sufficient quantity of water 15	Main source of drinking water was unimproved ¹⁶	People using unprotected water sources took no steps to make it safe for drinking	Water-points were 'too far or difficult to reach'	Not enough containers to fetch and store water	Most people had no access to soap in the market	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to hand washing facilities with water and soap	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to access to sanitation facilities (latrines)	Most commonly used latrines were unimproved ¹⁷			
National level	35%	32%	43%	34%	30%	13%	44%	28%	44%			
Baghlan-e-Jadid	95%	48%	21%	48%	38%	0%	20%	18%	70%			
Khinjan	63%	37%	0%	37%	47%	0%	53%	0%	32%			
Andarab	63%	16%	100%	42%	37%	11%	79%	21%	37%			
Deh Salah	58%	28%	60%	47%	17%	8%	69%	22%	42%			
Khwaja Hejran	39%	42%	7%	31%	22%	0%	97%	28%	28%			
Burka	48%	16%	25%	52%	36%	16%	72%	12%	24%			
Tala Wa Barfak	82%	39%	20%	66%	45%	0%	61%	11%	45%			
Pul-e-Hisar	4%	88%	0%	48%	36%	0%	36%	88%	88%			
Khost Wa Fereng	45%	90%	11%	45%	0%	0%	30%	90%	100%			
Guzargah-e-Noor	28%	78%	0%	56%	6%	0%	33%	89%	100%			
Fereng Wa Gharu	50%	83%	0%	42%	0%	0%	33%	33%	42%			
Kunduz Province												
Kunduz	45%	38%	53%	33%	58%	34%	42%	55%	17%			
Chahar Darah	25%	49%	69%	57%	23%	58%	2%	55%	36%			
Ali Abad	86%	60%	100%	29%	6%	0%	63%	80%	63%			
Khan Abad	88%	80%	70%	57%	63%	0%	48%	41%	98%			
Imam Sahib	20%	52%	66%	53%	36%	2%	92%	84%	49%			
Dasht-e-Archi	100%	97%	0%	97%	100%	0%	92%	76%	100%			
Qala-e-Zal	45%	64%	57%	95%	32%	45%	0%	59%	36%			
Takhar Province												
Taloqan	13%	6%	75%	38%	38%	6%	66%	49%	16%			
Hazar Sumuch	87%	100%	87%	87%	33%	0%	33%	80%	100%			
Baharak (Takhar)	82%	56%	24%	58%	59%	2%	62%	26%	92%			
Bangi	97%	94%	0%	76%	97%	3%	91%	35%	18%			
Chal	58%	48%	70%	17%	77%	0%	88%	71%	21%			
Namak Ab	14%	48%	50%	33%	48%	0%	95%	95%	33%			
Kalafgan	98%	33%	35%	97%	57%	0%	78%	33%	43%			
Farkhar	8%	30%	61%	23%	60%	2%	88%	90%	90%			
Khwaja Ghar	35%	73%	37%	19%	73%	0%	46%	23%	35%			



In terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use and hygiene.
 Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
 Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

			% of	settlement	s where KIs	reported o	on		
			WATER,	SANITATIO	ON AND H	YGIENE (W	/ASH)		
Disaggregation Region/province	People were not able to access sufficient quantity of water ¹⁵	Main source of drinking water was unimproved ¹⁶	People using unprotected water sources took no steps to make it safe for drinking	Water-points were 'too far or difficult to reach'	Not enough containers to fetch and store water	Most people had no access to soap in the market	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to hand washing facilities with water and soap	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to access to sanitation facilities (latrines)	Most commonly used latrines were unimproved ¹⁷
National level	35%	32%	43%	34%	30%	13%	44%	28%	44%
Rostaq	2%	10%	0%	76%	55%	31%	48%	48%	26%
Eshkamesh	94%	84%	0%	63%	94%	0%	91%	34%	13%
Dasht-e-Qala	100%	21%	100%	17%	0%	4%	75%	63%	88%
Warsaj	39%	25%	62%	10%	43%	6%	45%	41%	59%
Khwaja Bahawuddin	19%	13%	0%	61%	29%	0%	23%	52%	97%
Darqad	19%	67%	0%	76%	19%	0%	5%	10%	100%
Chahab	87%	59%	0%	92%	8%	87%	95%	97%	54%
Yangi Qala	69%	13%	0%	34%	16%	66%	72%	78%	34%
Northern Region									
Balkh Province									
Mazar-e-Sharif	23%	5%	0%	8%	8%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Nahr-e-Shahi	51%	20%	17%	10%	35%	18%	16%	6%	35%
Dehdadi	21%	13%	0%	67%	8%	4%	29%	21%	33%
Charkent	79%	93%	4%	25%	39%	32%	21%	29%	64%
Marmul	47%	73%	18%	47%	20%	20%	20%	0%	27%
Balkh	31%	20%	0%	59%	5%	0%	38%	13%	28%
Sholgareh	61%	69%	4%	31%	44%	22%	14%	22%	53%
Chemtal	64%	85%	9%	21%	41%	21%	10%	15%	62%
Dawlatabad (Balkh)	38%	38%	0%	76%	10%	5%	81%	33%	52%
Khulm	53%	53%	14%	7%	40%	23%	23%	0%	23%
Char Bolak	58%	78%	18%	33%	42%	25%	8%	22%	61%
Shortepa	43%	93%	0%	50%	29%	0%	0%	0%	57%
Kaldar	25%	63%	0%	31%	25%	0%	0%	0%	56%
Keshendeh	52%	97%	21%	93%	17%	14%	55%	38%	79%
Zari	32%	95%	14%	73%	23%	14%	64%	36%	77%
Sharak-e-Hayratan	33%	56%	0%	22%	11%	0%	11%	0%	0%



In terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use and hygiene.
 Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
 Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

			% of	settlement	s where KIs	reported o	on				
	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)										
Disaggregation Region/province	People were not able to access sufficient quantity of water 15	Main source of drinking water was unimproved ¹⁶	People using unprotected water sources took no steps to make it safe for drinking	Water-points were 'too far or difficult to reach'	Not enough containers to fetch and store water	Most people had no access to soap in the market	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to hand washing facilities with water and soap	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to access to sanitation facilities (latrines)	Most commonly used latrines were unimproved ¹⁷		
National level	35%	32%	43%	34%	30%	13%	44%	28%	44%		
Faryab Province				,			'				
Maymana	11%	3%	0%	0%	13%	3%	55%	0%	39%		
Pashtun Kot	50%	37%	4%	37%	9%	9%	40%	0%	40%		
Khwaja Sabz Posh	62%	38%	0%	38%	23%	15%	38%	0%	46%		
Almar	83%	40%	0%	37%	29%	0%	14%	0%	0%		
Bilcheragh	0%	35%	67%	53%	35%	0%	47%	0%	0%		
Shirin Tagab	61%	67%	0%	44%	17%	22%	44%	0%	39%		
Qaysar	78%	31%	0%	28%	41%	3%	22%	0%	0%		
Gurzewan	3%	45%	54%	14%	72%	0%	48%	0%	0%		
Dawlat Abad (Faryab)	82%	45%	0%	55%	45%	73%	45%	18%	0%		
Kohistan (Faryab)	4%	81%	91%	41%	93%	0%	33%	0%	7%		
Qaram Qul	88%	25%	0%	25%	25%	75%	38%	13%	0%		
Qurghan	75%	20%	0%	10%	25%	65%	55%	0%	0%		
Andkhoy	65%	62%	0%	31%	31%	8%	69%	15%	0%		
Khan-e-Char Bagh	73%	64%	0%	27%	18%	36%	73%	0%	0%		
Jawzjan Province											
Shiberghan	15%	15%	0%	30%	20%	10%	35%	28%	43%		
Khwaja Dukoh	53%	74%	38%	58%	11%	5%	58%	42%	79%		
Khanaqa	33%	72%	27%	50%	11%	22%	72%	44%	67%		
Mingajik	52%	76%	38%	67%	24%	24%	95%	38%	67%		
Qush Tepa	57%	100%	31%	86%	29%	29%	86%	50%	64%		
Khamyab	25%	50%	0%	42%	25%	8%	92%	75%	92%		
Aqcha	55%	55%	20%	55%	18%	0%	55%	36%	64%		
Fayzabad (Jawzjan)	45%	100%	18%	36%	18%	18%	91%	55%	82%		
Mardyan	100%	100%	0%	75%	25%	50%	88%	38%	0%		
Qarqin	8%	33%	0%	17%	0%	0%	75%	67%	100%		
Darzab	57%	86%	67%	79%	21%	21%	100%	57%	64%		



In terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use and hygiene.
 Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
 Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

			% of	settlement	s where KIs	reported o	on		
			WATER,	SANITATIO	ON AND H	YGIENE (W	VASH)		
Disaggregation Region/province	People were not able to access sufficient quantity of water ¹⁵	Main source of drinking water was unimproved ¹⁶	People using unprotected water sources took no steps to make it safe for drinking	Water-points were 'too far or difficult to reach'	Not enough containers to fetch and store water	Most people had no access to soap in the market	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to hand washing facilities with water and soap	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to access to sanitation facilities (latrines)	Most commonly used latrines were unimproved™
National level	35%	32%	43%	34%	30%	13%	44%	28%	44%
Samangan Province									
Aybak	79%	59%	29%	34%	45%	0%	52%	28%	45%
Hazrat-e-Sultan	95%	42%	0%	21%	3%	3%	89%	42%	5%
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	36%	40%	20%	12%	52%	4%	72%	28%	28%
Feroz Nakhchir	56%	25%	0%	19%	44%	0%	88%	19%	25%
Ruy-e-Duab	71%	75%	24%	25%	46%	0%	71%	39%	61%
Dara-e-Suf Payin	95%	79%	50%	76%	79%	0%	45%	26%	87%
Dara-e-Suf Bala	48%	84%	19%	39%	65%	10%	65%	32%	71%
Sar-e-Pul Province									
Sar-e-Pul	55%	12%	20%	12%	29%	52%	26%	36%	36%
Sayad	69%	62%	13%	54%	77%	77%	31%	15%	15%
Kohestanat	23%	92%	71%	42%	69%	81%	0%	35%	85%
Sozmaqala	50%	54%	50%	35%	40%	63%	21%	38%	52%
Sancharak	39%	39%	22%	13%	43%	74%	4%	30%	65%
Gosfandi	50%	63%	20%	13%	50%	88%	0%	25%	75%
Balkhab	8%	76%	47%	24%	28%	80%	20%	32%	60%
South Eastern Region									
Ghazni Province									
Ghazni	4%	4%	0%	19%	27%	35%	33%	4%	2%
Wali Muhammad Shahid	0%	5%	0%	100%	0%	0%	5%	0%	100%
Khwaja Omari	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	15%	15%	8%	69%
Waghaz	23%	8%	0%	58%	27%	19%	46%	0%	0%
Deh Yak	0%	0%	0%	0%	84%	95%	11%	0%	0%
Jaghatu (Ghazni)	0%	0%	0%	43%	0%	0%	0%	0%	43%
Andar	44%	12%	0%	38%	9%	79%	62%	18%	0%
Zanakhan	0%	0%	0%	0%	69%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Rashidan	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

In terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use and hygiene.
 Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
 Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

		% of settlements where KIs reported on										
	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)											
Disaggregation Region/province	People were not able to access sufficient quantity of water 15	Main source of drinking water was unimproved ¹⁶	People using unprotected water sources took no steps to make it safe for drinking	Water-points were 'too far or difficult to reach'	Not enough containers to fetch and store water	Most people had no access to soap in the market	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to hand washing facilities with water and soap	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to access to sanitation facilities (latrines)	Most commonly used latrines were unimproved™			
National level	35%	32%	43%	34%	30%	13%	44%	28%	44%			
Nawur	42%	34%	13%	36%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
Qarabagh (Ghazni)	82%	26%	12%	85%	0%	35%	12%	9%	83%			
Giro	22%	0%	0%	78%	35%	35%	35%	0%	0%			
Ab Band	69%	62%	50%	69%	0%	77%	38%	46%	0%			
Jaghori	1%	68%	98%	1%	0%	0%	68%	0%	0%			
Muqur (Ghazni)	21%	7%	50%	79%	0%	64%	46%	36%	14%			
Malistan	8%	90%	0%	3%	80%	5%	68%	5%	0%			
Gelan	3%	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	45%			
Ajristan	11%	56%	0%	0%	100%	0%	56%	0%	0%			
Nawa	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	39%			
Khost Province		,										
Matun (Khost)	0%	11%	100%	5%	0%	2%	48%	34%	93%			
Mandozayi	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	57%	61%	87%			
Gurbuz	0%	24%	75%	12%	0%	0%	71%	29%	100%			
Tani	0%	24%	60%	24%	0%	0%	57%	57%	95%			
Musa Khel	0%	0%	0%	38%	95%	0%	0%	0%	100%			
Nadir Shah Kot	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	50%	71%	86%			
Sabari	6%	0%	0%	100%	6%	0%	0%	6%	0%			
Terezayi	0%	0%	0%	13%	80%	0%	0%	27%	73%			
Bak	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%			
Qalandar	0%	0%	0%	92%	62%	0%	0%	8%	92%			
Spera	0%	0%	0%	89%	22%	0%	0%	0%	100%			
Shamul	0%	0%	0%	100%	25%	0%	0%	8%	83%			
Jaji Maydan	0%	0%	0%	33%	100%	0%	0%	0%	93%			
Paktika Province												
Sharan	62%	15%	100%	50%	0%	4%	23%	58%	62%			
Mata Khan	100%	6%	100%	31%	6%	0%	31%	44%	100%			
Yosuf Khel	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	95%			
Yahya Khel	14%	7%	100%	7%	71%	0%	7%	29%	71%			

In terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use and hygiene.
 Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
 Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

			% of	settlement	s where KIs	reported o	n		
			WATER,	SANITATIO	ON AND H	YGIENE (W	/ASH)		
Disaggregation Region/province	People were not able to access sufficient quantity of water ¹⁵	Main source of drinking water was unimproved ¹⁶	People using unprotected water sources took no steps to make it safe for drinking	Water-points were 'too far or difficult to reach'	Not enough containers to fetch and store water	Most people had no access to soap in the market	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to hand washing facilities with water and soap	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to access to sanitation facilities (latrines)	Most commonly used latrines were unimproved ¹⁷
National level	35%	32%	43%	34%	30%	13%	44%	28%	44%
Sar Rawzah	0%	79%	36%	0%	71%	0%	21%	14%	86%
Omna	7%	27%	25%	0%	73%	0%	40%	20%	80%
Zarghun Shahr	0%	0%	0%	0%	71%	0%	53%	29%	71%
Gomal	57%	9%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	13%	100%
Jani Khel	55%	20%	100%	5%	25%	5%	55%	25%	95%
Surobi (Paktika)	33%	50%	33%	28%	0%	0%	39%	44%	100%
Urgun	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	42%	11%	11%
Ziruk	0%	60%	56%	7%	100%	0%	40%	13%	93%
Nika	8%	75%	22%	0%	75%	0%	58%	0%	100%
Barmal	0%	7%	0%	0%	89%	0%	41%	70%	74%
Giyan	0%	0%	0%	0%	24%	0%	81%	76%	52%
Dila	10%	14%	100%	19%	62%	10%	81%	48%	67%
Wazakhwah	93%	44%	100%	33%	0%	4%	44%	15%	96%
Wormamay	82%	79%	100%	68%	4%	29%	29%	0%	100%
Turwo	67%	58%	100%	58%	0%	8%	33%	0%	100%
Paktya Province	'			ı	1	J	J		
Gardez	93%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Ahmadaba	19%	0%	0%	13%	13%	0%	0%	0%	19%
Zurmat	3%	16%	100%	25%	97%	0%	84%	13%	6%
Shawak	60%	0%	0%	27%	13%	0%	0%	0%	7%
Zadran	0%	8%	100%	21%	67%	17%	75%	38%	13%
Sayed Karam	29%	4%	0%	43%	7%	0%	14%	57%	61%
Jaji	11%	5%	100%	0%	58%	0%	0%	0%	21%
Laja Ahmad Khel	22%	0%	0%	33%	26%	4%	7%	0%	7%
Jani Khel (Paktya)	36%	9%	0%	59%	5%	0%	0%	73%	95%
Chamkani	48%	0%	0%	38%	5%	0%	0%	0%	81%
Dand Wa Patan	58%	0%	0%	47%	21%	0%	0%	0%	100%

In terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use and hygiene.
 Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
 Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

			% of	settlement	s where KIs	reported o	on		
			WATER,	SANITATIO	ON AND H	YGIENE (W	/ASH)		
Disaggregation Region/province	People were not able to access sufficient quantity of water 15	Main source of drinking water was unimproved ¹⁶	People using unprotected water sources took no steps to make it safe for drinking	Water-points were 'too far or difficult to reach'	Not enough containers to fetch and store water	Most people had no access to soap in the market	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to hand washing facilities with water and soap	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to access to sanitation facilities (latrines)	Most commonly used latrines were unimproved ¹⁷
National level	35%	32%	43%	34%	30%	13%	44%	28%	44%
Southern Region		1			-		'		
Helmand Province									
Lashkargah	32%	2%	0%	25%	47%	7%	53%	37%	32%
Nad-e-Ali	19%	0%	0%	22%	74%	0%	58%	54%	46%
Nawa-e-Barakzaiy	34%	0%	0%	26%	46%	28%	10%	13%	75%
Nahr-e-Saraj	61%	2%	0%	16%	47%	14%	88%	61%	41%
Washer	100%	0%	0%	21%	23%	0%	26%	100%	13%
Garmser	59%	0%	0%	41%	48%	28%	59%	41%	52%
Nawzad	61%	7%	100%	94%	48%	4%	91%	91%	100%
Sangin	41%	0%	0%	0%	79%	0%	66%	72%	97%
Musa Qala	38%	0%	0%	0%	73%	0%	46%	43%	100%
Kajaki	44%	0%	0%	7%	53%	9%	47%	40%	60%
Reg-e-Khan Nishin	50%	6%	100%	44%	0%	50%	44%	39%	50%
Baghran	11%	0%	0%	0%	70%	5%	13%	15%	77%
Deh-e-Shu	50%	0%	0%	50%	6%	50%	44%	36%	53%
Kandahar Province									
Kandahar	51%	32%	0%	35%	19%	2%	60%	26%	47%
Arghandab	46%	8%	0%	12%	15%	0%	46%	35%	62%
Daman	69%	10%	0%	66%	38%	0%	79%	48%	62%
Panjwayee	65%	26%	0%	45%	35%	0%	90%	68%	61%
Zheray	80%	25%	0%	45%	30%	0%	80%	50%	80%
Shah Wali Kot	65%	25%	0%	45%	30%	5%	88%	75%	78%
Khakrez	68%	20%	0%	36%	24%	8%	100%	76%	80%
Arghestan	77%	20%	0%	66%	29%	11%	77%	54%	94%
Ghorak	23%	0%	0%	68%	50%	0%	27%	32%	100%
Maiwand	0%	0%	0%	76%	43%	3%	0%	8%	100%
Spin Boldak	34%	35%	70%	40%	14%	5%	49%	38%	52%
Nesh	62%	62%	0%	54%	54%	0%	100%	77%	85%

In terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use and hygiene.
 Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
 Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

			% of	settlement	s where KIs	reported o	on		
			WATER,	SANITATIO	ON AND H	YGIENE (W	/ASH)		
Disaggregation Region/province	People were not able to access sufficient quantity of water 15	Main source of drinking water was unimproved ¹⁶	People using unprotected water sources took no steps to make it safe for drinking	Water-points were 'too far or difficult to reach'	Not enough containers to fetch and store water	Most people had no access to soap in the market	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to hand washing facilities with water and soap	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to access to sanitation facilities (latrines)	Most commonly used latrines were unimproved ¹⁷
National level	35%	32%	43%	34%	30%	13%	44%	28%	44%
Miyanshin	58%	8%	0%	38%	8%	33%	79%	79%	92%
Shorabak	89%	39%	0%	89%	50%	0%	44%	50%	100%
Maruf	25%	24%	100%	40%	0%	0%	15%	13%	80%
Reg	53%	53%	0%	80%	40%	60%	33%	20%	100%
Nimroz Province									
Zaranj	23%	77%	80%	32%	26%	3%	26%	3%	10%
Kang	33%	33%	20%	43%	24%	5%	29%	5%	24%
Chakhansur	12%	24%	0%	47%	24%	0%	18%	24%	29%
Char Burjak	33%	14%	0%	29%	33%	0%	5%	14%	14%
Khashrod	3%	0%	0%	3%	23%	0%	23%	11%	40%
Uruzgan Province									
Tirinkot	3%	19%	50%	3%	61%	10%	29%	58%	45%
Dehraoud	11%	4%	0%	39%	43%	18%	39%	82%	54%
Chora	9%	0%	0%	9%	64%	82%	82%	82%	36%
Shahid-e-Hassas	0%	0%	0%	17%	23%	0%	9%	80%	86%
Khas Uruzgan	0%	84%	42%	3%	23%	16%	42%	42%	74%
Chinarto	0%	89%	50%	0%	22%	17%	6%	0%	56%
Gizab	16%	4%	100%	20%	92%	92%	88%	96%	56%
Zabul Province									
Qalat	3%	19%	29%	14%	41%	0%	24%	59%	68%
Tarnak Wa Jaldak	6%	13%	75%	26%	74%	16%	10%	42%	45%
Shinkay	42%	8%	50%	54%	54%	0%	38%	21%	46%
Mizan	63%	6%	0%	38%	69%	0%	63%	38%	38%
Arghandab (Zabul)	21%	38%	100%	83%	79%	0%	50%	17%	50%
Shah Joi	0%	8%	33%	0%	8%	23%	30%	45%	70%
Daychopan	16%	40%	100%	44%	80%	0%	48%	20%	48%
Atghar	6%	39%	29%	28%	78%	0%	39%	72%	78%
Nawbahar	29%	10%	100%	48%	67%	10%	43%	24%	62%

In terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use and hygiene.
 Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
 Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

			% of	settlement	s where KIs	reported o	on		
			WATER,	SANITATIO	N AND H	YGIENE (W	/ASH)		
Disaggregation Region/province	People were not able to access sufficient quantity of water ¹⁵	Main source of drinking water was unimproved ¹⁶	People using unprotected water sources took no steps to make it safe for drinking	Water-points were 'too far or difficult to reach'	Not enough containers to fetch and store water	Most people had no access to soap in the market	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to hand washing facilities with water and soap	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to access to sanitation facilities (latrines)	Most commonly used latrines were unimproved ¹⁷
National level	35%	32%	43%	34%	30%	13%	44%	28%	44%
Shamul Zai	3%	30%	70%	33%	48%	18%	6%	33%	97%
Kakar	11%	26%	100%	56%	78%	0%	41%	7%	44%
Western Region									
Badghis Province									
Qala-e-Naw	40%	60%	11%	34%	24%	3%	27%	37%	12%
Ab Kamari	54%	72%	79%	2%	15%	80%	39%	2%	96%
Muqur (Badghis)	0%	54%	0%	62%	0%	0%	0%	100%	8%
Qadis	83%	25%	67%	75%	81%	0%	14%	11%	56%
Bala Murghab	3%	70%	0%	17%	83%	0%	3%	60%	87%
Jawand	10%	92%	0%	56%	73%	0%	10%	0%	47%
Ghormach	7%	48%	0%	30%	96%	0%	4%	78%	67%
Farah Province									
Farah	0%	0%	0%	57%	23%	3%	37%	0%	23%
Pushtrod	0%	0%	0%	100%	27%	27%	0%	0%	0%
Khak-e-Safed	20%	0%	0%	100%	40%	73%	60%	40%	53%
Qala-e-Kah	0%	5%	100%	19%	33%	0%	0%	5%	81%
Shibkoh	0%	0%	0%	25%	33%	0%	25%	0%	42%
Bala Buluk	8%	38%	78%	71%	58%	0%	54%	83%	92%
Anar Dara	0%	0%	0%	100%	38%	86%	10%	10%	67%
Bakwa	0%	44%	100%	94%	94%	0%	56%	89%	100%
Lash-e-Juwayn	11%	50%	100%	83%	72%	0%	44%	56%	100%
Gulistan	7%	23%	100%	20%	37%	0%	0%	47%	63%
Pur Chaman	28%	52%	58%	91%	80%	30%	13%	13%	89%

In terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use and hygiene.
 Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
 Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

			% of	settlement	s where KIs	reported o	on		
			WATER,	SANITATIO	ON AND H	YGIENE (W	VASH)		
Disaggregation Region/province	People were not able to access sufficient quantity of water 15	Main source of drinking water was unimproved ¹⁶	People using unprotected water sources took no steps to make it safe for drinking	Water-points were 'too far or difficult to reach'	Not enough containers to fetch and store water	Most people had no access to soap in the market	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to hand washing facilities with water and soap	Few households (1 - 25%) had access to access to sanitation facilities (latrines)	Most commonly used latrines were unimproved™
National level	35%	32%	43%	34%	30%	13%	44%	28%	44%
Ghor Province									
Feroz Koh	97%	66%	78%	53%	44%	19%	16%	13%	6%
Dolayna	52%	13%	0%	0%	43%	30%	30%	0%	13%
Dawlatyar	100%	18%	0%	0%	59%	0%	82%	82%	27%
Charsadra	100%	92%	100%	100%	8%	17%	0%	0%	0%
Pasaband	35%	19%	90%	9%	65%	41%	6%	15%	70%
Shahrak	3%	31%	0%	7%	97%	0%	97%	59%	7%
Lal Wa Sarjangal	100%	13%	0%	0%	38%	1%	94%	90%	9%
Taywarah	74%	33%	8%	97%	49%	0%	0%	0%	21%
Tolak	7%	33%	0%	4%	96%	7%	93%	81%	26%
Saghar	94%	28%	80%	94%	6%	0%	0%	0%	17%
Herat Province									
Herat	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	11%	0%	11%
Injil	16%	4%	33%	1%	0%	36%	36%	3%	53%
Guzara	14%	19%	57%	25%	3%	11%	28%	8%	19%
Karukh	69%	13%	100%	3%	0%	0%	94%	0%	3%
Zindajan	57%	21%	17%	4%	7%	50%	39%	7%	71%
Pashtun Zarghun	68%	34%	0%	5%	0%	32%	66%	2%	20%
Kushk	91%	16%	29%	22%	33%	9%	76%	22%	7%
Gulran	6%	53%	100%	74%	74%	0%	65%	15%	29%
Adraskan	17%	10%	0%	17%	10%	55%	55%	41%	79%
Kushk-e-Kuhna	71%	68%	100%	55%	3%	45%	39%	10%	19%
Ghoryan	81%	31%	45%	25%	44%	14%	50%	36%	50%
Obe	85%	55%	0%	39%	48%	0%	94%	88%	73%
Kohsan	58%	4%	0%	8%	31%	4%	62%	23%	38%
Shindand	53%	10%	0%	73%	6%	39%	23%	16%	30%
Farsi	100%	29%	0%	50%	38%	8%	63%	50%	58%
Chisht-e-Sharif	96%	74%	0%	63%	41%	0%	85%	89%	74%

In terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use and hygiene.
 Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
 Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

EDUCATION

Key Findings

- In 8% of the assessed settlements, key informants (KIs) reported that the majority of school-aged boys (6-17 years) had **no access** to a functional **school** within a 5 kilometre radius of their settlements. For **school-aged girls** (6-12 years), 18 this figure was higher at 16% during the three months prior to data collection. These findings closely align with those of HSM Round 8. Furthermore, access to education was notably limited in the southern region.
- In 13% of the assessed settlements, few or no boys (0-25%) regularly attended school for at least four days per week in the six months prior to data collection. Similarly, in 25% of settlements, few or no younger girls (6-12 years)¹⁸ (0-25%) met this attendance threshold, reflecting a slight decline in school attendance for both boys and girls compared to HSM Round 8 (August 2024).
- In 30% of the assessed settlements, school children reportedly lacked access to drinking water, sanitation facilities, hand-washing stations, or heating. Additionally, in 60% of the settlements, children reportedly had inadequate access to teachers, textbooks, or educational materials.

of the assessed settlements, KIs reported that school infrastructure was damaged, while 14% of schools operated in **tents**.

Top three most urgently reportedly needed schooling in the assessed settlements by type of schooling

Public Primary School 25% Public High School 24% Public Secondary School 19%

In 30% of the assessed settlements, schools reportedly did not have handwashing stations, heaters, latrines,

gender-specific toilets, or drinking water.

out access to functional boys' schools vs. % of the assessed settlements with no or few boys (0-25%) attending schools, per district)

Map 9: Boys' Education (% of the assessed settlements with-

of the assessed settlements, the lack of teaching and real was reported as the top challenge attending school. of teaching and learning materials for children attending school.

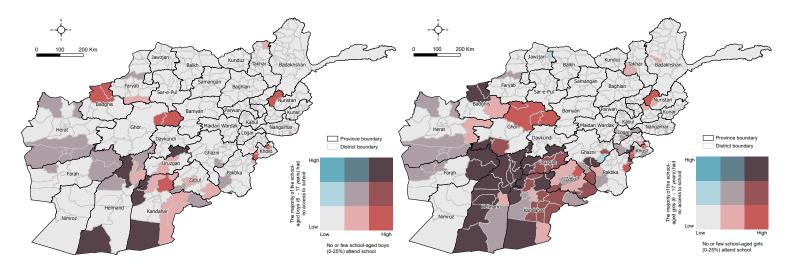
Top three events that reportedly disrupted children deducation in the assessed settlements in the six months prior to data collection

- Lack of educational materials
- Teacher's absence
- Natural hazards (e.g., floods, drought)



In 60% of the assessed settlements, desks or carpets, teachers, and textbooks were reportedly not available in schools.

Map 10: Girls' (aged 6-12) Education (% of the assessed settlements without access to functional girls' schools vs. % of the assessed settlements with no or few (0-25%) young girls (aged 6-12) attending schools, per district)



¹⁸ The ages for which schooling was still <u>allowed</u> for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6th.

		% of settlements where KIs reported on										
			% of se		· ·	rted on						
_ 0			T	EDUC	ATION		I					
Disaggregation Region/province	had no a functional : near (within	Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement		School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹		aching and aterial' was ge children attending ool	'Lack of teachers' w the challenge childr faced to attend scho					
	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				
National level	8%	16%	7%	15%	84%	84%	52%	57%				
			Distr	ict level								
Central Highland	1%	1%	0%	1%	88%	86%	67%	67%				
Capital	1%	5%	1%	5%	78%	80%	37%	44%				
Eastern	4%	6%	4%	6%	77%	76%	38%	47%				
North Eastern	3%	4%	2%	3%	89%	90%	53%	59%				
Northern	4%	6%	3%	5%	89%	90%	52%	59%				
South Eastern	6%	18%	4%	15%	89%	86%	56%	56%				
Southern	26%	57%	25%	56%	76%	74%	59%	59%				
Western	13%	21%	12%	21%	85%	85%	63%	68%				
			Provir	icial level			-					
Central Highland Region	<u> </u>											
Bamyan	0%	1%	0%	0%	83%	84%	52%	55%				
Daykundi	1%	2%	1%	2%	93%	88%	80%	78%				
Capital Region							J.					
Kabul	1%	3%	1%	3%	74%	74%	52%	54%				
Kapisa	0%	3%	0%	3%	90%	90%	42%	44%				
Logar	7%	22%	6%	22%	70%	75%	63%	73%				
Maidan Wardak	0%	1%	0%	1%	75%	74%	36%	38%				
Panjsher	0%	0%	0%	0%	59%	73%	14%	44%				
Parwan	2%	5%	1%	5%	96%	98%	4%	17%				
Eastern Region							ı					
Kunar	2%	4%	0%	2%	70%	67%	52%	54%				
Laghman	12%	18%	13%	18%	74%	77%	19%	19%				
Nangarhar	2%	3%	4%	5%	81%	80%	33%	49%				
Nuristan	8%	9%	1%	1%	75%	77%	54%	55%				
North Eastern Region												
Badakhshan	4%	5%	1%	2%	90%	91%	54%	55%				
Baghlan	1%	3%	1%	3%	90%	90%	40%	56%				
Kunduz	8%	9%	6%	8%	79%	80%	64%	67%				
Takhar	1%	2%	1%	2%	94%	94%	54%	60%				



 $^{^{18}}$ The ages for which schooling was still <u>allowed</u> for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6^{th} . 19 In the six months prior to data collection.

			% of se	ettlements wh	nere KIs repo	rted on		
				EDUC	ATION			
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement		School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹		learning m the challen faced to	aching and aterial' was ge children attending	'Lack of teachers' was the challenge children faced to attend school	
	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
National level	8%	16%	7%	15%	84%	84%	52%	57%
Northern Region								
Balkh	2%	3%	1%	3%	84%	84%	32%	43%
Faryab	6%	7%	6%	7%	100%	99%	68%	74%
Jawzjan	3%	9%	3%	8%	81%	79%	38%	41%
Samangan	7%	9%	4%	5%	92%	95%	79%	80%
Sar-e-Pul	3%	5%	2%	4%	89%	90%	61%	68%
South Eastern Region								
Ghazni	7%	20%	3%	16%	84%	88%	48%	50%
Khost	2%	12%	2%	12%	98%	98%	58%	60%
Paktika	8%	19%	6%	15%	91%	85%	50%	52%
Paktya	4%	17%	3%	16%	88%	73%	79%	72%
Southern Region								
Helmand	32%	76%	31%	76%	81%	75%	70%	86%
Kandahar	30%	59%	30%	58%	81%	87%	62%	58%
Nimroz	9%	10%	8%	9%	63%	61%	14%	14%
Uruzgan	17%	65%	17%	65%	64%	68%	66%	70%
Zabul	19%	28%	20%	29%	71%	69%	50%	64%
Western Region								
Badghis	4%	17%	3%	17%	88%	94%	59%	79%
Farah	24%	40%	24%	40%	76%	75%	82%	87%
Ghor	3%	13%	2%	12%	82%	81%	75%	74%
Herat	17%	21%	16%	20%	89%	87%	51%	55%



 $^{^{18}}$ The ages for which schooling was still <u>allowed</u> for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6^{th} . 19 In the six months prior to data collection.

			% of se	ettlements wh	nere KIs repo	rted on		
				EDUC	-			
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement		School-ag did not atte the settl	School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹		aching and aterial' was ge children attending ool	'Lack of teachers' wa the challenge childre faced to attend school	
	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
National level	8%	16%	7%	15%	84%	84%	52%	57%
			Distr	ict level				1
Central Highland Region								
Bamyan Province								
Bamyan	0%	3%	0%	3%	71%	74%	46%	41%
Shibar	0%	0%	0%	0%	93%	96%	36%	43%
Sayghan	0%	0%	0%	0%	84%	84%	53%	58%
Kahmard	6%	6%	0%	0%	94%	88%	59%	59%
Yakawlang	0%	0%	0%	0%	74%	74%	65%	67%
Panjab	0%	0%	0%	0%	99%	99%	40%	45%
Waras	0%	0%	0%	0%	76%	78%	58%	63%
Daykundi Province								
Nili	0%	0%	0%	0%	92%	92%	69%	58%
Shahrestan	2%	0%	0%	0%	96%	98%	88%	80%
Ashtarlay	0%	0%	0%	0%	76%	58%	83%	93%
Khedir	3%	3%	3%	3%	97%	97%	90%	80%
Kiti	3%	0%	0%	0%	97%	88%	84%	75%
Miramor	0%	0%	0%	0%	93%	93%	91%	86%
Sang-e-Takht	2%	2%	2%	2%	100%	98%	49%	49%
Kajran	0%	7%	0%	7%	100%	93%	80%	82%
Patoo	4%	8%	4%	8%	100%	100%	100%	96%
Capital Region								
Kabul Province								
Kabul	0%	1%	0%	0%	67%	66%	32%	34%
Paghman	0%	9%	0%	6%	85%	90%	64%	65%
Chahar Asyab	14%	14%	14%	14%	39%	39%	11%	22%
Bagrami	0%	0%	0%	0%	84%	84%	66%	66%
Deh Sabz	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	95%	91%	91%
Shakar Dara	4%	4%	4%	4%	100%	100%	67%	67%
Musahi	7%	7%	0%	0%	86%	71%	50%	50%
Mir Bacha Kot	0%	0%	0%	0%	94%	88%	94%	100%

 $^{^{18}}$ The ages for which schooling was still <u>allowed</u> for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6^{th} . 19 In the six months prior to data collection.



			% of se	ettlements wh	nere KIs repo	rted on		
				EDUC	ATION			
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement		did not atte	School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹		aching and aterial' was ige children attending	'Lack of teachers' was the challenge children faced to attend school	
	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
National level	8%	16%	7%	15%	84%	84%	52%	57%
Khak-e-Jabbar	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	92%	100%	100%
Kalakan	0%	0%	0%	0%	21%	21%	7%	7%
Guldara	0%	0%	0%	0%	89%	100%	100%	100%
Farza	0%	0%	0%	0%	87%	87%	33%	47%
Estalef	0%	0%	0%	0%	70%	100%	100%	100%
Qarabagh (Kabul)	0%	0%	0%	0%	55%	40%	90%	90%
Surobi (Kabul)	3%	19%	0%	19%	87%	92%	74%	84%
Kapisa Province	'							
Mahmood-e-Raqi	0%	16%	0%	16%	77%	77%	16%	8%
Hisa-e-Duwum Kohistan	0%	0%	0%	0%	90%	100%	0%	0%
Koh Band	0%	0%	0%	0%	84%	84%	47%	58%
Hisa-e-Awal Kohistan	0%	0%	0%	0%	95%	95%	5%	0%
Nijrab	0%	0%	0%	0%	89%	85%	59%	59%
Tagab (Kapisa)	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	94%	89%	100%
Alasay	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Logar Province								
Pul-e-Alam	0%	40%	0%	38%	23%	36%	50%	56%
Baraki Barak	0%	0%	0%	0%	93%	96%	81%	85%
Charkh	0%	0%	0%	0%	83%	89%	39%	61%
Khoshi	28%	67%	33%	67%	100%	67%	92%	100%
Mohammad Agha	0%	3%	0%	7%	73%	64%	70%	75%
Kharwar	11%	16%	11%	16%	100%	100%	41%	69%
Azra	31%	38%	15%	38%	73%	88%	82%	100%
Maidan Wardak Province								
Maydan Shahr	0%	0%	0%	0%	57%	52%	33%	38%
Nerkh	0%	0%	0%	0%	36%	48%	24%	28%
Jalrez	0%	0%	0%	0%	21%	21%	32%	32%
Chak-e-Wardak	0%	0%	0%	0%	97%	86%	19%	22%
Saydabad	0%	0%	0%	0%	97%	97%	97%	97%

 $^{^{18}}$ The ages for which schooling was still <u>allowed</u> for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6^{th} . 19 In the six months prior to data collection.



	% of settlements where KIs reported on											
				EDUC	ATION							
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement		did not atte	School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹		aching and aterial' was ge children attending ool	'Lack of teachers' w the challenge childr faced to attend scho					
	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				
National level	8%	16%	7%	15%	84%	84%	52%	57%				
Daymirdad	0%	0%	0%	0%	63%	42%	32%	32%				
Hesa-e-Awal Behsud	0%	0%	0%	0%	54%	54%	39%	39%				
Jaghato (Wardak)	0%	0%	0%	0%	94%	89%	22%	28%				
Markaz-e-Behsud	0%	2%	0%	2%	89%	91%	28%	32%				
Panjsher Province												
Bazarak	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	33%	13%	20%				
Rukha	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	56%	0%	63%				
Dara	0%	0%	0%	0%	52%	56%	7%	4%				
Khenj	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	91%	9%	68%				
Onaba	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%	81%	0%	25%				
Shutul	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	44%	44%				
Paryan	0%	0%	0%	0%	86%	100%	38%	90%				
Parwan Province												
Charikar	0%	2%	0%	2%	98%	100%	6%	10%				
Bagram	0%	6%	0%	6%	97%	100%	0%	13%				
Shinwari	3%	3%	3%	3%	96%	100%	7%	43%				
Sayed Khel	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	4%				
Jabal Saraj	0%	0%	0%	0%	85%	85%	0%	10%				
Salang	0%	0%	0%	0%	87%	93%	20%	33%				
Ghorband	5%	10%	0%	14%	100%	100%	0%	0%				
Koh-e-Safi	7%	7%	7%	7%	93%	100%	7%	50%				
Surkh-e-Parsa	0%	4%	0%	4%	100%	96%	4%	15%				
Shekh Ali	5%	19%	5%	19%	100%	100%	0%	0%				
Eastern Region												
Kunar Province												
Asad Abad	0%	0%	0%	0%	86%	73%	50%	68%				
Marawara	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	86%	64%	57%				
Watapur	4%	4%	4%	4%	58%	63%	0%	0%				
Narang	0%	0%	0%	0%	84%	79%	58%	74%				
Sar Kani	0%	0%	0%	0%	89%	89%	50%	50%				

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			% of se	ettlements wh	nere KIs repo	rted on		
				EDUC	ATION			
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement		School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹		learning m the challen faced to	aching and aterial' was ge children attending ool	'Lack of teachers' was the challenge children faced to attend school	
	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
National level	8%	16%	7%	15%	84%	84%	52%	57%
Shigal	0%	0%	0%	0%	73%	78%	59%	73%
Dara-e-Pech	19%	33%	0%	10%	62%	53%	0%	5%
Bar Kunar	0%	0%	0%	0%	59%	71%	71%	41%
Chawkay	0%	0%	0%	0%	92%	88%	54%	83%
Khas Kunar	0%	11%	0%	11%	74%	82%	79%	53%
Ghazi Abad	0%	0%	0%	0%	65%	69%	73%	73%
Dangam	0%	0%	0%	0%	57%	33%	86%	76%
Chapa Dara	0%	11%	0%	11%	32%	18%	5%	6%
Nurgal	0%	0%	0%	0%	90%	81%	52%	52%
Nari	5%	5%	0%	0%	37%	37%	79%	74%
Laghman Province				ı			1	1
Mehtarlam	10%	14%	10%	14%	62%	65%	8%	12%
Qarghayee	9%	9%	9%	9%	76%	83%	31%	34%
Alishang	22%	24%	22%	24%	66%	71%	7%	7%
Alingar	11%	18%	11%	18%	97%	100%	29%	26%
Dawlatshah	12%	28%	16%	32%	81%	76%	38%	29%
Nangarhar Province							1	
Jalalabad	0%	19%	0%	15%	77%	77%	54%	36%
Behsud	3%	6%	0%	3%	59%	58%	44%	45%
Surkh Rod	0%	0%	0%	0%	93%	91%	26%	59%
Chaparhar	0%	0%	0%	0%	82%	80%	45%	45%
Kama	0%	0%	14%	9%	95%	85%	5%	10%
Kuz Kunar	5%	5%	9%	9%	80%	80%	25%	65%
Rodat	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%	88%	50%	50%
Khogyani	5%	2%	2%	2%	98%	95%	8%	88%
Bati Kot	0%	0%	0%	0%	88%	92%	63%	54%
Deh Bala	4%	4%	11%	11%	88%	88%	24%	16%
Pachir Wa Agam	0%	0%	0%	0%	83%	83%	39%	48%
Dara-e-Nur	0%	0%	0%	0%	79%	79%	43%	43%
Kot	0%	0%	0%	0%	46%	62%	15%	31%

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	% of settlements where KIs reported on											
				EDUC	ATION							
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement		did not atte	School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹		aching and aterial' was ige children attending	'Lack of teachers' wa the challenge childre faced to attend school					
	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				
National level	8%	16%	7%	15%	84%	84%	52%	57%				
Goshta	5%	5%	5%	5%	79%	79%	16%	11%				
Achin	0%	0%	4%	0%	93%	86%	33%	39%				
Shinwar	0%	0%	14%	14%	83%	83%	21%	29%				
Muhmand Dara	0%	0%	0%	0%	60%	60%	40%	53%				
Lalpoor	20%	20%	10%	10%	78%	67%	50%	50%				
Sherzad	0%	0%	0%	0%	97%	91%	21%	82%				
Nazyan	0%	0%	9%	0%	55%	55%	60%	36%				
Hesarak	0%	0%	0%	0%	87%	87%	22%	83%				
Dur Baba	6%	6%	15%	21%	68%	69%	29%	46%				
Nuristan Province		I.		J.			ı					
Parun	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	33%	13%	7%				
Waygal	5%	11%	5%	5%	83%	100%	56%	78%				
Wama	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	83%	72%	67%				
Nurgaram	22%	28%	0%	6%	61%	65%	39%	35%				
Duab	6%	6%	0%	0%	61%	56%	83%	83%				
Kamdesh	5%	5%	0%	0%	86%	95%	36%	36%				
Mandol	27%	27%	0%	0%	67%	73%	100%	100%				
Barg-e-Matal	6%	0%	0%	0%	100%	94%	39%	39%				
North Eastern Region		'										
Badakhshan Province												
Fayzabad (Badakhshan)	4%	4%	0%	2%	92%	88%	40%	47%				
Argo	11%	11%	8%	8%	52%	67%	52%	61%				
Arghanj Khwah	2%	2%	0%	0%	96%	100%	98%	100%				
Yaftal-e-Sufla	0%	0%	0%	0%	88%	88%	69%	77%				
Khash	19%	14%	0%	0%	67%	71%	38%	29%				
Baharak (Badakhshan)	10%	10%	0%	0%	79%	90%	38%	34%				
Darayem	15%	20%	5%	5%	58%	63%	63%	63%				
Kohestan (Badakhshan)	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%				
Yawan	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	92%	92%				
Jorm	0%	0%	0%	0%	79%	79%	11%	7%				

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		% of settlements where KIs reported on							
				EDUC	ATION				
Disaggregation Region/province	had no a functional s near (within	Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement		School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹		aching and aterial' was ge children attending	'Lack of teachers' was the challenge children faced to attend schoo		
	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
National level	8%	16%	7%	15%	84%	84%	52%	57%	
Teshkan	7%	7%	4%	4%	96%	96%	8%	8%	
Shuhada	0%	0%	5%	0%	100%	100%	33%	32%	
Shahr-e-Buzurg	7%	11%	0%	0%	88%	88%	21%	23%	
Raghestan	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Kishm	9%	11%	5%	7%	93%	90%	19%	17%	
Warduj	13%	13%	0%	0%	96%	96%	33%	33%	
Tagab (Badakhshan)	0%	0%	0%	0%	98%	95%	81%	81%	
Yamgan	0%	0%	0%	0%	89%	78%	6%	22%	
Shighnan	0%	0%	0%	0%	95%	100%	33%	33%	
Khwahan	0%	0%	0%	0%	93%	96%	100%	96%	
Kofab	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	96%	
Darwaz-e-Paeen	3%	3%	3%	3%	79%	76%	55%	55%	
Eshkashem	0%	0%	0%	0%	94%	94%	39%	39%	
Shaki	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	92%	100%	
Zebak	0%	0%	0%	0%	93%	93%	27%	27%	
Keran Wa Monjan	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	10%	10%	
Darwaz-e-Bala	0%	0%	0%	0%	84%	90%	60%	62%	
Wakhan	0%	22%	0%	22%	100%	97%	61%	66%	
Baghlan Province									
Pul-e-Khumri	2%	4%	2%	2%	94%	94%	37%	67%	
Dahana-e-Ghori	10%	10%	10%	10%	81%	81%	0%	0%	
Doshi	0%	0%	0%	0%	82%	82%	55%	55%	
Nahrin	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	65%	96%	
Baghlan-e-Jadid	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	61%	61%	
Khinjan	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	95%	11%	26%	
Andarab	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	58%	95%	
Deh Salah	3%	11%	0%	8%	89%	91%	50%	79%	
Khwaja Hejran	0%	0%	0%	0%	92%	92%	58%	89%	
Burka	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	96%	60%	96%	

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	% of settlements where KIs reported on									
				EDUC	ATION					
Disaggregation Region/province	had no a functional s near (within	Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement		School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹		'Lack of teaching and learning material' was the challenge children faced to attending school		achers' was nge children tend school		
	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
National level	8%	16%	7%	15%	84%	84%	52%	57%		
Tala Wa Barfak	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	37%	45%		
Pul-e-Hisar	0%	0%	0%	0%	60%	56%	4%	4%		
Khost Wa Fereng	0%	15%	0%	15%	80%	82%	15%	18%		
Guzargah-e-Noor	6%	6%	6%	6%	47%	47%	24%	24%		
Fereng Wa Gharu	0%	0%	0%	0%	92%	92%	17%	17%		
Kunduz Province										
Kunduz	5%	6%	2%	3%	86%	85%	67%	73%		
Chahar Darah	6%	13%	4%	13%	92%	93%	78%	91%		
Ali Abad	3%	6%	3%	3%	94%	97%	88%	88%		
Khan Abad	7%	7%	5%	5%	92%	89%	70%	72%		
Imam Sahib	9%	8%	8%	8%	42%	49%	31%	28%		
Dasht-e-Archi	22%	22%	22%	27%	93%	96%	79%	81%		
Qala-e-Zal	0%	0%	0%	5%	100%	100%	86%	90%		
Takhar Province		J.	ı	J.		ı	ı			
Taloqan	0%	0%	0%	0%	96%	94%	80%	78%		
Hazar Sumuch	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	7%	7%		
Baharak (Takhar)	8%	8%	8%	8%	100%	98%	56%	54%		
Bangi	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	12%	47%		
Chal	0%	0%	0%	4%	98%	98%	60%	74%		
Namak Ab	0%	0%	0%	5%	95%	90%	81%	85%		
Kalafgan	0%	0%	0%	0%	87%	93%	97%	100%		
Farkhar	0%	0%	0%	0%	98%	98%	58%	62%		
Khwaja Ghar	4%	4%	4%	4%	96%	96%	0%	4%		
Rostaq	0%	0%	0%	0%	95%	98%	83%	93%		
Eshkamesh	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	94%	34%	75%		
Dasht-e-Qala	4%	4%	0%	4%	88%	91%	17%	22%		
Warsaj	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	98%	16%	18%		
Khwaja Bahawuddin	0%	0%	0%	0%	90%	87%	6%	6%		
Darqad	5%	14%	5%	14%	25%	28%	25%	28%		
Chahab	5%	5%	3%	3%	89%	92%	89%	92%		

 $^{^{18}}$ The ages for which schooling was still <u>allowed</u> for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6^{th} . 19 In the six months prior to data collection.



	% of settlements where KIs reported on								
				EDUC	ATION				
Disaggregation Region/province	had no a functional s near (within	Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement		School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹		aching and aterial' was ge children attending ool	'Lack of teachers' was the challenge children faced to attend school		
	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
National level	8%	16%	7%	15%	84%	84%	52%	57%	
Yangi Qala	0%	0%	0%	0%	97%	97%	69%	69%	
Northern Region	'				,				
Balkh Province									
Mazar-e-Sharif	0%	0%	0%	0%	72%	71%	2%	8%	
Nahr-e-Shahi	0%	0%	2%	2%	92%	90%	38%	50%	
Dehdadi	0%	8%	0%	8%	71%	73%	13%	0%	
Charkent	0%	0%	0%	0%	93%	89%	54%	64%	
Marmul	0%	0%	0%	0%	93%	93%	60%	60%	
Balkh	5%	7%	2%	8%	73%	75%	12%	23%	
Sholgareh	0%	0%	0%	0%	89%	89%	44%	67%	
Chemtal	0%	0%	0%	0%	87%	95%	56%	72%	
Dawlatabad (Balkh)	0%	0%	0%	0%	71%	62%	5%	19%	
Khulm	3%	0%	0%	0%	97%	87%	70%	70%	
Char Bolak	0%	0%	0%	0%	97%	94%	42%	50%	
Shortepa	0%	0%	0%	0%	86%	93%	50%	64%	
Kaldar	0%	0%	0%	0%	94%	88%	38%	63%	
Keshendeh	7%	10%	3%	14%	79%	88%	21%	56%	
Zari	18%	18%	9%	18%	85%	94%	45%	50%	
Sharak-e-Hayratan	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	
Faryab Province	,				,				
Maymana	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	24%	37%	
Pashtun Kot	4%	5%	4%	5%	100%	100%	63%	74%	
Khwaja Sabz Posh	8%	23%	8%	23%	100%	100%	67%	80%	
Almar	0%	0%	0%	0%	97%	100%	86%	89%	
Bilcheragh	6%	12%	6%	12%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Shirin Tagab	39%	39%	39%	39%	100%	100%	82%	82%	
Qaysar	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	94%	97%	
Gurzewan	3%	7%	3%	7%	100%	93%	96%	89%	
Dawlat Abad (Faryab)	0%	9%	0%	9%	100%	100%	82%	90%	
Kohistan (Faryab)	26%	26%	26%	26%	100%	100%	95%	95%	

 $^{^{18}}$ The ages for which schooling was still <u>allowed</u> for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6^{th} . 19 In the six months prior to data collection.



	% of settlements where KIs reported on									
				EDUC	ATION					
Disaggregation Region/province	had no a functional : near (within	Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement		School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹		'Lack of teaching and learning material' was the challenge children faced to attending school		achers' was nge children tend school		
	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
National level	8%	16%	7%	15%	84%	84%	52%	57%		
Qaram Qul	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	38%	25%		
Qurghan	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	35%	55%		
Andkhoy	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	96%	58%	62%		
Khan-e-Char Bagh	9%	9%	9%	9%	100%	100%	30%	50%		
Jawzjan Province			1				1			
Shiberghan	0%	0%	0%	0%	73%	68%	18%	18%		
Khwaja Dukoh	16%	21%	16%	21%	88%	100%	25%	20%		
Khanaqa	0%	6%	0%	6%	72%	71%	39%	41%		
Mingajik	0%	5%	0%	5%	81%	85%	33%	40%		
Qush Tepa	7%	14%	7%	14%	100%	100%	31%	33%		
Khamyab	0%	8%	0%	8%	75%	73%	67%	82%		
Aqcha	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	91%	55%	45%		
Fayzabad (Jawzjan)	0%	0%	0%	0%	91%	82%	45%	45%		
Mardyan	13%	38%	0%	25%	88%	83%	88%	83%		
Qarqin	8%	33%	8%	33%	55%	25%	82%	100%		
Darzab	0%	0%	0%	0%	86%	93%	21%	43%		
Samangan Province	'									
Aybak	14%	14%	14%	14%	88%	84%	84%	80%		
Hazrat-e-Sultan	0%	3%	0%	3%	92%	97%	63%	65%		
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	8%	8%	0%	0%	92%	92%	88%	88%		
Feroz Nakhchir	0%	0%	0%	0%	94%	100%	75%	75%		
Ruy-e-Duab	0%	0%	0%	0%	93%	96%	71%	75%		
Dara-e-Suf Payin	13%	16%	5%	5%	100%	100%	89%	92%		
Dara-e-Suf Bala	13%	16%	10%	10%	86%	93%	86%	86%		
Sar-e-Pul Province										
Sar-e-Pul	2%	2%	2%	2%	54%	56%	22%	17%		
Sayad	8%	8%	8%	8%	100%	100%	75%	75%		
Kohestanat	0%	4%	0%	4%	100%	100%	88%	100%		
Sozmaqala	4%	2%	2%	2%	98%	100%	60%	74%		
Sancharak	0%	9%	0%	9%	100%	100%	74%	86%		

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	% of settlements where KIs reported on								
				EDUC	ATION				
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement		did not atte	School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹		'Lack of teaching and learning material' was the challenge children faced to attending school		achers' was ige children tend school	
	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
National level	8%	16%	7%	15%	84%	84%	52%	57%	
Gosfandi	0%	13%	0%	13%	100%	100%	63%	71%	
Balkhab	8%	8%	4%	4%	100%	100%	79%	92%	
South Eastern Region				,					
Ghazni Province									
Ghazni	2%	4%	0%	2%	88%	91%	15%	23%	
Wali Muhammad Shahid	0%	0%	0%	0%	79%	79%	63%	84%	
Khwaja Omari	0%	0%	0%	0%	77%	69%	23%	31%	
Waghaz	0%	8%	0%	0%	96%	100%	65%	69%	
Deh Yak	0%	5%	0%	11%	95%	88%	32%	29%	
Jaghatu (Ghazni)	0%	0%	0%	0%	90%	90%	97%	97%	
Andar	12%	59%	3%	53%	36%	63%	39%	56%	
Zanakhan	0%	23%	0%	15%	100%	100%	38%	9%	
Rashidan	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Nawur	9%	9%	1%	4%	85%	92%	50%	52%	
Qarabagh (Ghazni)	8%	21%	5%	23%	71%	67%	25%	4%	
Giro	22%	43%	4%	17%	64%	95%	41%	42%	
Ab Band	62%	92%	62%	92%	60%	0%	60%	100%	
Jaghori	8%	8%	0%	1%	99%	97%	76%	75%	
Muqur (Ghazni)	21%	75%	7%	54%	50%	54%	19%	46%	
Malistan	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	93%	33%	38%	
Gelan	0%	38%	0%	38%	97%	94%	86%	67%	
Ajristan	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	94%	17%	61%	
Nawa	14%	43%	14%	43%	100%	100%	50%	6%	
Khost Province									
Matun (Khost)	5%	18%	5%	18%	100%	97%	81%	94%	
Mandozayi	0%	17%	0%	17%	100%	100%	96%	100%	
Gurbuz	18%	47%	12%	47%	100%	100%	87%	100%	
Tani	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	86%	95%	
Musa Khel	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	81%	86%	
Nadir Shah Kot	7%	43%	7%	43%	100%	100%	92%	100%	

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	% of settlements where KIs reported on									
				EDUC	ATION					
Disaggregation Region/province	had no a functional s near (within	Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement		School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹		aching and aterial' was ge children attending ool	'Lack of teachers' wa the challenge childre faced to attend scho			
	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
National level	8%	16%	7%	15%	84%	84%	52%	57%		
Sabari	0%	0%	0%	0%	94%	88%	0%	0%		
Terezayi	0%	0%	0%	0%	93%	93%	27%	40%		
Bak	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%		
Qalandar	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	38%	46%		
Spera	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	22%	6%		
Shamul	0%	17%	0%	17%	92%	90%	25%	0%		
Jaji Maydan	0%	0%	0%	0%	93%	100%	47%	60%		
Paktika Province								'		
Sharan	8%	15%	8%	12%	92%	83%	13%	13%		
Mata Khan	13%	31%	0%	31%	94%	91%	38%	45%		
Yosuf Khel	0%	5%	0%	5%	85%	84%	85%	95%		
Yahya Khel	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	86%	86%		
Sar Rawzah	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
Omna	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	73%	67%		
Zarghun Shahr	0%	0%	0%	0%	94%	100%	47%	47%		
Gomal	0%	9%	4%	0%	100%	91%	45%	65%		
Jani Khel	5%	15%	5%	15%	95%	94%	32%	35%		
Surobi (Paktika)	0%	11%	0%	6%	56%	59%	28%	41%		
Urgun	0%	32%	0%	16%	89%	56%	16%	13%		
Ziruk	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	47%	47%		
Nika	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	92%	92%		
Barmal	0%	33%	0%	15%	96%	57%	89%	43%		
Giyan	29%	71%	5%	57%	70%	56%	10%	22%		
Dila	0%	0%	0%	0%	90%	90%	48%	48%		
Wazakhwah	48%	59%	44%	59%	100%	91%	33%	36%		
Wormamay	21%	21%	21%	21%	86%	86%	55%	55%		
Turwo	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	92%	42%	50%		
Paktya Province										
Gardez	2%	5%	0%	0%	95%	95%	86%	93%		
Ahmadaba	6%	6%	6%	6%	100%	60%	73%	47%		

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	% of settlements where KIs reported on								
				EDUC	ATION				
Disaggregation Region/province	had no a functional s near (within	Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement		School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹		aching and aterial' was ge children attending	'Lack of teachers' wa the challenge childre faced to attend school		
	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
National level	8%	16%	7%	15%	84%	84%	52%	57%	
Zurmat	9%	41%	9%	41%	97%	0%	93%	0%	
Shawak	0%	7%	0%	0%	93%	100%	80%	80%	
Zadran	17%	67%	17%	67%	95%	0%	55%	0%	
Sayed Karam	7%	18%	4%	21%	56%	50%	85%	91%	
Jaji	0%	5%	0%	5%	84%	61%	53%	44%	
Laja Ahmad Khel	0%	0%	0%	0%	89%	85%	67%	85%	
Jani Khel (Paktya)	0%	27%	0%	27%	68%	81%	68%	69%	
Chamkani	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	95%	100%	
Dand Wa Patan	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	95%	100%	
Southern Region		I.	J.	I	ı	I	I	l	
Helmand Province									
Lashkargah	5%	23%	2%	23%	81%	74%	64%	76%	
Nad-e-Ali	7%	79%	7%	78%	85%	56%	31%	69%	
Nawa-e-Barakzaiy	0%	80%	0%	80%	87%	75%	75%	92%	
Nahr-e-Saraj	27%	78%	18%	78%	76%	73%	79%	91%	
Washer	64%	87%	64%	87%	79%	100%	57%	100%	
Garmser	0%	34%	0%	34%	76%	84%	79%	89%	
Nawzad	74%	100%	76%	100%	77%	0%	100%	0%	
Sangin	38%	83%	38%	86%	83%	50%	44%	100%	
Musa Qala	30%	95%	30%	95%	88%	50%	73%	100%	
Kajaki	29%	69%	29%	69%	75%	79%	97%	100%	
Reg-e-Khan Nishin	33%	89%	33%	89%	92%	100%	100%	100%	
Baghran	43%	84%	41%	82%	69%	82%	97%	100%	
Deh-e-Shu	94%	100%	94%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	
Kandahar Province			1	I			1		
Kandahar	5%	19%	2%	14%	89%	82%	50%	57%	
Arghandab	0%	23%	0%	23%	69%	85%	73%	75%	
Daman	7%	55%	7%	55%	74%	100%	89%	92%	
Panjwayee	3%	58%	3%	58%	70%	92%	80%	54%	
Zheray	0%	50%	0%	50%	70%	80%	75%	90%	

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		% of settlements where KIs reported on							
				EDUC	ATION				
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement		did not atte	School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹		aching and aterial' was ge children attending ool	'Lack of teachers' was the challenge childrer faced to attend schoo		
	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
National level	8%	16%	7%	15%	84%	84%	52%	57%	
Shah Wali Kot	28%	100%	28%	98%	79%	100%	59%	0%	
Khakrez	20%	56%	20%	56%	90%	100%	55%	55%	
Arghestan	31%	66%	31%	69%	92%	91%	79%	82%	
Ghorak	95%	95%	95%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Maiwand	89%	100%	89%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	
Spin Boldak	32%	57%	32%	58%	80%	93%	43%	33%	
Nesh	15%	54%	15%	54%	91%	100%	55%	0%	
Miyanshin	25%	83%	25%	79%	83%	80%	61%	100%	
Shorabak	28%	33%	28%	33%	85%	83%	62%	58%	
Maruf	38%	40%	38%	40%	79%	82%	44%	42%	
Reg	80%	80%	80%	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Nimroz Province		1		1		1	1		
Zaranj	10%	10%	10%	10%	36%	43%	0%	0%	
Kang	29%	29%	24%	24%	75%	75%	6%	6%	
Chakhansur	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	94%	12%	18%	
Char Burjak	5%	5%	5%	5%	60%	45%	25%	25%	
Khashrod	3%	6%	3%	6%	62%	64%	24%	21%	
Uruzgan Province		1		1			1	<u>'</u>	
Tirinkot	13%	52%	13%	55%	63%	86%	81%	86%	
Dehraoud	7%	79%	7%	75%	77%	43%	62%	86%	
Chora	18%	55%	18%	55%	89%	80%	78%	100%	
Shahid-e-Hassas	3%	80%	3%	77%	38%	13%	74%	100%	
Khas Uruzgan	10%	48%	10%	48%	61%	81%	75%	75%	
Chinarto	6%	44%	6%	44%	88%	90%	12%	0%	
Gizab	68%	84%	68%	88%	75%	33%	75%	33%	
Zabul Province									
Qalat	19%	43%	30%	27%	54%	44%	38%	48%	
Tarnak Wa Jaldak	48%	58%	52%	61%	73%	50%	13%	33%	
Shinkay	21%	21%	21%	21%	95%	95%	89%	89%	
Mizan	13%	13%	13%	13%	86%	100%	86%	100%	

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			% of se	ettlements wh	nere KIs repo	rted on		
				EDUC	ATION			
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement		did not atte	School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹		aching and aterial' was ge children attending ool	'Lack of teachers' was the challenge children faced to attend school	
	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
National level	8%	16%	7%	15%	84%	84%	52%	57%
Arghandab (Zabul)	4%	4%	4%	4%	78%	70%	91%	100%
Shah Joi	0%	20%	0%	20%	55%	72%	3%	38%
Daychopan	20%	20%	20%	20%	85%	95%	50%	60%
Atghar	22%	39%	22%	39%	43%	27%	21%	9%
Nawbahar	14%	14%	14%	24%	83%	75%	83%	94%
Shamul Zai	30%	48%	30%	61%	48%	31%	43%	38%
Kakar	11%	11%	11%	11%	96%	75%	75%	79%
Western Region	'		,					
Badghis Province								
Qala-e-Naw	1%	3%	0%	3%	87%	98%	67%	80%
Ab Kamari	2%	0%	0%	0%	74%	85%	39%	78%
Muqur (Badghis)	0%	15%	0%	15%	77%	82%	31%	18%
Qadis	0%	6%	0%	8%	89%	100%	86%	94%
Bala Murghab	10%	70%	10%	70%	93%	89%	7%	11%
Jawand	0%	0%	0%	0%	98%	97%	100%	100%
Ghormach	22%	70%	22%	70%	100%	88%	0%	25%
Farah Province								
Farah	3%	7%	3%	7%	62%	54%	72%	75%
Pushtrod	0%	18%	0%	18%	45%	67%	82%	89%
Khak-e-Safed	33%	60%	33%	60%	60%	50%	80%	83%
Qala-e-Kah	33%	52%	33%	52%	86%	60%	79%	60%
Shibkoh	8%	8%	8%	8%	73%	73%	64%	64%
Bala Buluk	0%	0%	0%	0%	83%	79%	96%	100%
Anar Dara	43%	52%	43%	57%	83%	89%	100%	100%
Bakwa	0%	0%	0%	0%	83%	94%	78%	100%
Lash-e-Juwayn	0%	0%	0%	0%	78%	78%	94%	94%
Gulistan	47%	97%	47%	97%	75%	100%	56%	100%
Pur Chaman	48%	72%	48%	72%	92%	100%	96%	92%



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	% of settlements where KIs reported on								
				EDUC	ATION				
Disaggregation Region/province	had no a functional s near (within	Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement		School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹		aching and aterial' was ge children attending	'Lack of teachers' was the challenge children faced to attend school		
	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
National level	8%	16%	7%	15%	84%	84%	52%	57%	
Ghor Province									
Feroz Koh	6%	5%	0%	2%	89%	85%	85%	87%	
Dolayna	0%	0%	0%	0%	96%	96%	52%	52%	
Dawlatyar	5%	9%	0%	0%	86%	68%	91%	91%	
Charsadra	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Pasaband	4%	7%	4%	7%	98%	98%	21%	18%	
Shahrak	0%	0%	0%	0%	83%	83%	76%	76%	
Lal Wa Sarjangal	1%	1%	1%	1%	44%	53%	95%	90%	
Taywarah	10%	62%	13%	62%	97%	100%	62%	60%	
Tolak	0%	0%	0%	0%	96%	96%	93%	93%	
Saghar	0%	67%	0%	67%	94%	100%	100%	100%	
Herat Province									
Herat	1%	1%	0%	0%	96%	92%	19%	14%	
Injil	3%	1%	0%	0%	95%	91%	47%	54%	
Guzara	22%	22%	22%	22%	89%	89%	61%	64%	
Karukh	6%	19%	6%	19%	100%	100%	80%	73%	
Zindajan	32%	32%	32%	32%	100%	100%	63%	58%	
Pashtun Zarghun	20%	20%	20%	20%	94%	100%	60%	66%	
Kushk	2%	2%	2%	2%	86%	89%	34%	43%	
Gulran	50%	50%	44%	47%	84%	78%	89%	83%	
Adraskan	52%	48%	48%	45%	87%	81%	60%	81%	
Kushk-e-Kuhna	35%	42%	35%	42%	90%	67%	65%	61%	
Ghoryan	3%	3%	3%	3%	94%	97%	49%	63%	
Obe	18%	18%	18%	18%	85%	85%	41%	74%	
Kohsan	4%	4%	4%	4%	80%	72%	36%	40%	
Shindand	34%	57%	34%	58%	57%	41%	90%	91%	
Farsi	4%	4%	4%	4%	100%	100%	61%	65%	
Chisht-e-Sharif	19%	19%	19%	19%	86%	91%	36%	73%	



 $^{^{18}}$ The ages for which schooling was still <u>allowed</u> for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6^{th} . 19 In the six months prior to data collection.



Key Findings

- In 11% of the assessed settlements, key informants (KIs) reported that individuals had worked extended hours, negatively impacting their well-being during the three months prior to data collection.
- In 17% of the assessed settlements, KIs were aware of boys or girls (17 years or younger) who had married within three months prior to data collection. Additionally, in 15% of the settlements, many households (51-75%) had school-aged children working outside their homes, highlighting notable child labour concerns.
- The **most effective measures** to improve security, as reported by Kls, were **enhancing education services (77%)** to keep young people off the streets, and creating more **livelihood opportunities (64%)** to reduce crime.
- In 76% of the assessed **settlements**, KIs reported being **unaware** of any accessible **services** for **people with disabilities**. Similarly, in **84%** of the settlements, KIs reported being **unaware** of any accessible **mental health support services** in their settlements, highlighting notable challenges to support for vulnerable populations.

_{In} 5%

of the assessed settlements, KIs reported concerns about, or experiences with, **physical or verbal violence** within the three months prior to data collection.

In **9%** of the assessed settlements, KIs reported that **few households (26-50%)** had at least one member with **valid civil documentation**, such as Tazkira. ²⁰

_{In} 4%

of the assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of **explosive hazards** such as mines or other explosive ordinance) within five kilometres of the settlements.

O

In **71%** of the assessed settlements, KIs reported that **services to recover lost documentation**, such as Tazkira,²⁰ were **not available**.

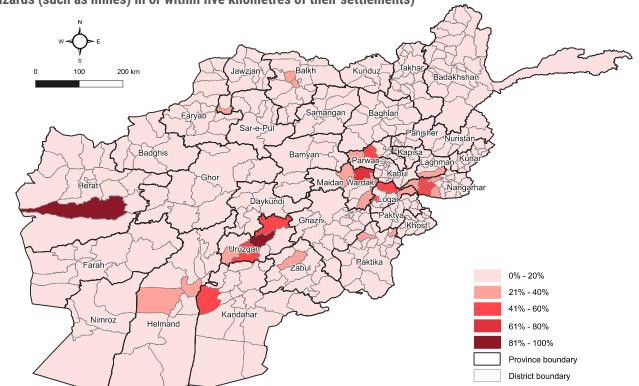
7%

of the assessed settlements where KIs reported the presence of **explosive ordnance**, at least one person in those settlements was **injured or killed** by **explosive ordinance**.

In **37%**

of the assessed settlements, the majority of women reportedly **did not have valid civil documentation**, such as Tazkiras.²⁰

Map 11: Protection (% of the assessed settlements where key informants (KIs) reported awareness of any explosive hazards (such as mines) in or within five kilometres of their settlements)



²⁰ Tazkira (the official national identification document of Afghanistan).



			% of	settlements w	here KIs repo	rted on		
				PROT	ECTION			
on rict		n incidents ferent ages	aged 17 ried ²¹	out any verbal)	f any	- 75%) had engaging in their homes	had at id civil cira ²⁰)	ces for on, such
Disaggregation Province/district	Had to work many hours affecting well-being	Threats	Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²¹	People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal)	Aware of the presence of explosive hazards 22	Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes	Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira ²⁰)	There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. ²⁰
National level	11%	3%	17%	5%	4%	15%	9%	71%
			R	egional level				
Central Highland	5%	1%	9%	1%	1%	24%	1%	80%
Capital	1%	1%	9%	1%	8%	14%	3%	76%
Eastern	24%	5%	10%	9%	9%	11%	5%	61%
North Eastern	10%	4%	16%	7%	1%	11%	11%	72%
Northern	8%	0%	23%	4%	3%	15%	8%	68%
South Eastern	8%	3%	19%	1%	2%	13%	10%	74%
Southern	24%	5%	19%	13%	8%	19%	22%	74%
Western	9%	3%	24%	0%	3%	17%	8%	68%
				ovincial level		-		
Central Highland Reg	gion							
Bamyan	7%	1%	1%	2%	1%	10%	0%	99%
Daykundi	2%	1%	16%	1%	0%	36%	2%	62%
Capital Region								
Kabul	0%	0%	9%	2%	0%	21%	3%	80%
Kapisa	0%	1%	12%	2%	1%	0%	0%	67%
Logar	11%	10%	16%	4%	24%	5%	7%	81%
Maidan Wardak	1%	0%	12%	0%	19%	28%	4%	83%
Panjsher	0%	0%	3%	0%	1%	2%	0%	51%
Parwan	0%	0%	1%	0%	7%	1%	0%	73%
Eastern Region								
Kunar	24%	0%	5%	18%	2%	14%	2%	100%
Laghman	25%	0%	8%	1%	9%	1%	19%	26%
Nangarhar	24%	10%	13%	10%	14%	9%	4%	50%
Nuristan	20%	0%	10%	0%	0%	24%	1%	69%

Tazkira (the official national identification document of Afghanistan).
 In the three months prior to data collection.
 Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.



			% of	settlements w	here KIs repo	rted on		
				PROT	ECTION			
on rict		n incidents ferent ages	aged 17 ried ²¹	out any verbal)	f any	- 75%) had engaging in their homes	had at id civil cira ²⁰)	ces for on, such
Disaggregation Province/district	Had to work many hours affecting well-being	Threats	Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²¹	People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal)	Aware of the presence of explosive hazards ²²	Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes	Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira ²⁰)	There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. ²⁰
National level	11%	3%	17%	5%	4%	15%	9%	71%
North Eastern Regio	n							
Badakhshan	1%	4%	13%	0%	2%	10%	3%	56%
Baghlan	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	4%	9%	79%
Kunduz	29%	16%	32%	22%	3%	17%	25%	60%
Takhar	17%	0%	14%	9%	0%	14%	11%	95%
Northern Region								
Balkh	13%	0%	16%	9%	6%	20%	9%	67%
Faryab	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	13%	3%	99%
Jawzjan	16%	0%	43%	2%	2%	7%	10%	48%
Samangan	15%	0%	12%	4%	5%	16%	10%	8%
Sar-e-Pul	0%	1%	58%	0%	0%	12%	14%	97%
South Eastern Regio	n							
Ghazni	7%	0%	28%	2%	2%	19%	6%	68%
Khost	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%	2%	35%	70%
Paktika	15%	11%	18%	0%	4%	20%	0%	99%
Paktya	8%	1%	2%	0%	3%	3%	6%	60%
Southern Region								
Helmand	35%	10%	25%	31%	8%	20%	27%	66%
Kandahar	17%	5%	22%	8%	4%	26%	21%	97%
Nimroz	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	1%	3%	31%
Uruzgan	0%	0%	6%	1%	24%	16%	18%	31%
Zabul	37%	0%	20%	0%	6%	16%	27%	96%
Western Region								
Badghis	1%	0%	37%	1%	0%	24%	10%	53%
Farah	11%	2%	4%	0%	0%	9%	4%	86%
Ghor	1%	9%	5%	0%	0%	22%	10%	67%
Herat	16%	0%	36%	0%	7%	13%	7%	68%

Tazkira (the official national identification document of Afghanistan).
 In the three months prior to data collection.
 Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.



			% of	settlements w	here KIs repoi	rted on		
				PROT	ECTION			
ion rict		Protection incidents across different ages		out any · verbal)	fany	%) had ging in ir homes) had at lid civil kira²º)	ces for ion, such
Disaggregation Province/district	Had to work many hours affecting well-being	Threats	Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²¹	People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal)	Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²²	Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes	Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira ²⁰)	There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. ²⁰
National level	11%	3%	17%	5%	4%	15%	9%	71%
				District level				
Central Highland Re	egion							
Bamyan Province								
Bamyan	20%	0%	0%	6%	0%	3%	0%	94%
Shibar	0%	0%	0%	4%	11%	11%	0%	100%
Sayghan	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	100%
Kahmard	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	18%	0%	100%
Yakawlang	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	100%
Panjab	0%	1%	1%	4%	0%	13%	0%	100%
Waras	16%	3%	1%	0%	0%	13%	0%	100%
Daykundi Province								
Nili	8%	0%	4%	0%	0%	8%	0%	46%
Shahrestan	6%	0%	14%	0%	0%	78%	2%	80%
Ashtarlay	0%	4%	17%	0%	0%	46%	0%	49%
Khedir	0%	0%	23%	0%	0%	19%	0%	90%
Kiti	0%	0%	22%	0%	0%	38%	0%	0%
Miramor	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	23%	0%	81%
Sang-e-Takht	0%	0%	6%	2%	0%	23%	2%	85%
Kajran	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	17%	10%	27%
Patoo	12%	4%	76%	4%	0%	40%	8%	80%
Capital Region								
Kabul Province								
Kabul	0%	0%	14%	3%	0%	17%	2%	78%
Paghman	0%	0%	12%	3%	3%	24%	6%	79%
Chahar Asyab	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Bagrami	3%	0%	6%	0%	0%	28%	0%	69%
Deh Sabz	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Shakar Dara	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	54%	0%	100%
Musahi	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	64%	14%	50%

Tazkira (the official national identification document of Afghanistan).
 In the three months prior to data collection.
 Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.



			% of	settlements w	here KIs repor	ted on		
				PROTI	ECTION			
ion rict		n incidents erent ages	aged 17 ried ²¹	out any · verbal)	f any	%) had ging in ir homes) had at lid civil kira ²⁰)	ices for ion, such
Disaggregation Province/district	Had to work many hours affecting well-being	Threats	Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married 21	People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal)	Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²²	Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes	Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira ²⁰)	There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. ²⁰
National level	11%	3%	17%	5%	4%	15%	9%	71%
Mir Bacha Kot	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	100%
Khak-e-Jabbar	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%
Kalakan	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Guldara	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%
Farza	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	7%	0%	100%
Estalef	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	90%	0%	100%
Qarabagh (Kabul)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	100%
Surobi (Kabul)	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	13%	10%	58%
Kapisa Province								
Mahmood-e-Raqi	0%	3%	6%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hisa-e-Duwum Kohistan	0%	5%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Koh Band	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	21%
Hisa-e-Awal Kohistan	0%	0%	11%	5%	5%	0%	0%	100%
Nijrab	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	81%
Tagab (Kapisa)	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Alasay	0%	0%	44%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Logar Province								
Pul-e-Alam	0%	15%	33%	15%	0%	5%	5%	65%
Baraki Barak	11%	0%	0%	0%	59%	4%	0%	63%
Charkh	0%	0%	17%	0%	17%	6%	0%	100%
Khoshi	11%	50%	28%	0%	6%	0%	50%	100%
Mohammad Agha	40%	0%	0%	0%	50%	13%	0%	83%
Kharwar	0%	0%	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Azra	8%	8%	15%	0%	31%	8%	8%	85%
Maidan Wardak Prov	vince							
Maydan Shahr	0%	0%	19%	0%	38%	5%	0%	29%
Nerkh	0%	0%	40%	0%	40%	32%	4%	68%

Tazkira (the official national identification document of Afghanistan).
 In the three months prior to data collection.
 Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.



			% of	settlements w	here KIs repoi	ted on		
				PROT	ECTION			
on rict		n incidents ferent ages	aged 17 ried ²¹	out any verbal)	fany	75%) had ngaging in heir homes	had at id civil cira ²⁰)	ces for ion, such
Disaggregation Province/district	Had to work many hours affecting well-being postpring partial province/district affecting well-being partial province/district affecting well-being partial province	People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal)	Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²²	Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes	Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira²º)	There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. ²⁰		
National level	11%	3%	17%	5%	4%	15%	9%	71%
Jalrez	0%	0%	63%	0%	79%	0%	5%	74%
Chak-e-Wardak	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	0%	94%
Saydabad	3%	0%	0%	0%	40%	3%	0%	94%
Daymirdad	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	63%	5%	53%
Hesa-e-Awal Behsud	0%	0%	20%	0%	27%	15%	7%	78%
Jaghato (Wardak)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	94%
Markaz-e-Behsud	1%	0%	3%	0%	3%	44%	7%	97%
Panjsher Province								
Bazarak	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	93%
Rukha	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dara	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Khenj	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	5%
Onaba	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	81%
Shutul	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Paryan	0%	0%	14%	0%	5%	5%	0%	0%
Parwan Province								
Charikar	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	98%
Bagram	0%	0%	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%	97%
Shinwari	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Sayed Khel	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	88%
Jabal Saraj	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	95%
Salang	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Ghorband	0%	0%	0%	0%	43%	0%	0%	0%
Koh-e-Safi	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Surkh-e-Parsa	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	7%	0%	22%
Shekh Ali	0%	0%	0%	0%	24%	0%	0%	5%

Tazkira (the official national identification document of Afghanistan).
 In the three months prior to data collection.
 Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.



			% of	settlements w	here KIs repor	ted on		
				PROT	ECTION			
Disaggregation Province/district		n incidents ferent ages	Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²¹	People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal)	Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²²	Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes	Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira ²⁰)	There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. ²⁰
								_
National level	11%	3%	17%	5%	4%	15%	9%	71%
Eastern Region								
Kunar Province								
Asad Abad	9%	0%	23%	0%	0%	45%	5%	100%
Marawara	0%	0%	7%	7%	0%	57%	0%	100%
Watapur	12%	0%	4%	8%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Narang	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	5%	100%
Sar Kani	28%	0%	0%	11%	0%	11%	0%	100%
Shigal	22%	0%	5%	14%	14%	27%	3%	100%
Dara-e-Pech	10%	0%	10%	52%	5%	0%	10%	100%
Bar Kunar	6%	0%	0%	6%	6%	24%	0%	100%
Chawkay	92%	0%	0%	42%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Khas Kunar	63%	0%	0%	32%	0%	16%	0%	95%
Ghazi Abad	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	100%
Dangam	0%	0%	5%	5%	0%	5%	0%	100%
Chapa Dara	16%	0%	5%	58%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Nurgal	86%	0%	5%	33%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Nari	0%	0%	16%	0%	0%	5%	0%	100%
Laghman Province								
Mehtarlam	26%	0%	10%	0%	0%	3%	7%	21%
Qarghayee	34%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	13%	16%
Alishang	16%	0%	11%	3%	11%	0%	16%	27%
Alingar	32%	0%	8%	0%	16%	3%	39%	37%
Dawlatshah	16%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	32%	36%
Nangarhar Province							,	
Jalalabad	42%	23%	15%	27%	0%	8%	12%	27%
Behsud	38%	22%	13%	22%	0%	0%	6%	31%
Surkh Rod	61%	0%	2%	0%	24%	0%	0%	0%
Chaparhar	45%	25%	9%	27%	2%	5%	9%	30%
Kama	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	18%	0%	100%

Tazkira (the official national identification document of Afghanistan).
 In the three months prior to data collection.
 Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.



			% of	settlements w	here KIs repor	ted on				
	PROTECTION									
ion trict		n incidents erent ages	s aged 17	out any r verbal)	ıf any	75%) had ngaging in heir homes) had at lid civil kira ²⁰)	ices for ion, such		
Disaggregation Province/district	Had to work many hours affecting well-being	Threats	Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married 21	People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal)	Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards 22	Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes	Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira ²⁰)	There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. ²⁰		
National level	11%	3%	17%	5%	4%	15%	9%	71%		
Kuz Kunar	23%	0%	0%	0%	18%	18%	0%	41%		
Rodat	50%	25%	6%	25%	0%	0%	0%	31%		
Khogyani	44%	0%	15%	0%	49%	5%	0%	0%		
Bati Kot	25%	33%	17%	33%	4%	0%	0%	54%		
Deh Bala	11%	14%	4%	14%	4%	7%	0%	71%		
Pachir Wa Agam	17%	35%	13%	35%	22%	13%	0%	48%		
Dara-e-Nur	21%	43%	0%	43%	0%	0%	0%	50%		
Kot	0%	0%	38%	8%	8%	0%	23%	92%		
Goshta	0%	0%	5%	0%	10%	20%	0%	95%		
Achin	0%	0%	25%	0%	4%	21%	4%	89%		
Shinwar	0%	0%	11%	0%	4%	29%	4%	89%		
Muhmand Dara	0%	7%	33%	0%	20%	20%	27%	93%		
Lalpoor	0%	10%	15%	10%	0%	5%	0%	100%		
Sherzad	26%	0%	9%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%		
Nazyan	0%	0%	32%	0%	9%	14%	9%	100%		
Hesarak	43%	0%	9%	0%	39%	4%	17%	0%		
Dur Baba	0%	0%	18%	0%	12%	18%	0%	97%		
Nuristan Province							,			
Parun	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	100%		
Waygal	16%	0%	5%	0%	0%	26%	0%	100%		
Wama	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	100%		
Nurgaram	17%	0%	11%	0%	0%	17%	6%	22%		
Duab	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	6%		
Kamdesh	23%	0%	32%	0%	0%	50%	0%	100%		
Mandol	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	7%		
Barg-e-Matal	100%	0%	22%	0%	0%	44%	0%	100%		
North Eastern Regio	n									
Badakhshan Provinc	е									
Fayzabad (Badakhshan)	0%	0%	31%	0%	0%	2%	4%	63%		

Tazkira (the official national identification document of Afghanistan).
 In the three months prior to data collection.
 Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.



			% of	settlements w	here KIs repor	rted on		
				PROTI	ECTION			
trict		n incidents erent ages	s aged 17 rried 21	out any r verbal)	of any	75%) had ngaging in heir homes	6) had at alid civil zkira ²⁰)	ices for tion, such
Disaggregation Province/district	Had to work many hours affecting well-being	Threats	Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²¹	People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal)	Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²²	Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes	Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira²º)	There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. ²⁰
National level	11%	3%	17%	5%	4%	15%	9%	71%
Argo	0%	0%	28%	0%	3%	8%	0%	31%
Arghanj Khwah	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	4%	0%	98%
Yaftal-e-Sufla	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Khash	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	10%	0%	24%
Baharak (Badakhshan)	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	3%	24%	21%
Darayem	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	20%	0%	40%
Kohestan (Badakhshan)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	100%
Yawan	0%	0%	54%	0%	0%	8%	0%	100%
Jorm	0%	4%	18%	0%	0%	11%	4%	100%
Teshkan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	7%
Shuhada	0%	0%	11%	0%	5%	0%	11%	47%
Shahr-e-Buzurg	2%	32%	5%	2%	0%	7%	0%	30%
Raghestan	0%	0%	28%	0%	0%	12%	0%	96%
Kishm	5%	2%	2%	0%	0%	11%	0%	14%
Warduj	0%	0%	17%	0%	13%	4%	8%	38%
Tagab (Badakhshan)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	62%	0%	100%
Yamgan	0%	72%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shighnan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	62%
Khwahan	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%	26%	4%	33%
Kofab	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	4%	11%	22%
Darwaz-e-Paeen	3%	0%	60%	0%	10%	13%	0%	90%
Eshkashem	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shaki	0%	0%	21%	0%	0%	8%	4%	29%
Zebak	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	73%
Keran Wa Monjan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Darwaz-e-Bala	2%	0%	14%	0%	16%	28%	10%	92%
Wakhan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Tazkira (the official national identification document of Afghanistan).
 In the three months prior to data collection.
 Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.



			% of	settlements w	here KIs repor	rted on		
				PROT	ECTION			
trict	Protection incidents across different ages		s aged 17 rried ²¹	out any r verbal)	of any	- 75%) had engaging in their homes) had at liid civil :kira²º)	ices for ion, such
Disaggregation Province/district	Had to work many hours affecting well-being	Threats	Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²¹	People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal)	Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²²	Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes	Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira²º)	There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. ²⁰
National level	11%	3%	17%	5%	4%	15%	9%	71%
Baghlan Province	'					1	ı	
Pul-e-Khumri	0%	0%	7%	0%	2%	5%	9%	71%
Dahana-e-Ghori	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	70%
Doshi	0%	0%	36%	0%	0%	5%	9%	86%
Nahrin	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	13%	100%
Baghlan-e-Jadid	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	9%	11%	80%
Khinjan	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	5%	58%
Andarab	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	5%	89%
Deh Salah	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	3%	14%	89%
Khwaja Hejran	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	22%	94%
Burka	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	96%
Tala Wa Barfak	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	3%	13%	76%
Pul-e-Hisar	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	88%
Khost Wa Fereng	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	60%
Guzargah-e-Noor	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	56%
Fereng Wa Gharu	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	8%	0%	25%
Kunduz Province								
Kunduz	2%	2%	7%	5%	6%	2%	40%	89%
Chahar Darah	0%	8%	32%	19%	0%	0%	8%	96%
Ali Abad	0%	0%	11%	0%	3%	31%	11%	23%
Khan Abad	46%	4%	21%	16%	2%	63%	20%	20%
Imam Sahib	60%	55%	64%	61%	0%	0%	38%	37%
Dasht-e-Archi	100%	3%	70%	5%	5%	68%	0%	43%
Qala-e-Zal	0%	5%	18%	23%	0%	0%	0%	100%

Tazkira (the official national identification document of Afghanistan).
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			% of	settlements w	here KIs repor	ted on				
	PROTECTION									
ion rict		Protection incidents across different ages		out any verbal)	f any	75%) had ngaging in heir homes) had at ilid civil :kira²º)	ices for		
Disaggregation Province/district	Had to work many hours affecting well-being	Threats	Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married 21	People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal)	Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²²	Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes	Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira ²⁰)	There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. ²⁰		
National level	11%	3%	17%	5%	4%	15%	9%	71%		
Takhar Province										
Taloqan	0%	0%	15%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%		
Hazar Sumuch	0%	0%	33%	13%	0%	0%	13%	100%		
Baharak (Takhar)	0%	0%	5%	2%	0%	12%	0%	100%		
Bangi	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	79%	3%	100%		
Chal	0%	0%	15%	19%	0%	29%	13%	100%		
Namak Ab	0%	0%	14%	24%	0%	10%	24%	100%		
Kalafgan	98%	0%	5%	0%	0%	7%	3%	93%		
Farkhar	0%	0%	45%	18%	0%	2%	7%	83%		
Khwaja Ghar	96%	0%	8%	4%	0%	0%	4%	100%		
Rostaq	0%	0%	36%	0%	2%	0%	0%	100%		
Eshkamesh	0%	0%	3%	13%	0%	72%	6%	100%		
Dasht-e-Qala	0%	4%	50%	4%	0%	4%	0%	92%		
Warsaj	61%	0%	8%	22%	0%	4%	12%	92%		
Khwaja Bahawuddin	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	6%	100%		
Darqad	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%	43%	100%		
Chahab	3%	0%	8%	10%	0%	23%	44%	87%		
Yangi Qala	0%	0%	3%	9%	0%	9%	63%	75%		
Northern Region				'		1	1	<u>'</u>		
Balkh Province										
Mazar-e-Sharif	20%	0%	8%	15%	2%	2%	0%	52%		
Nahr-e-Shahi	2%	2%	12%	10%	0%	43%	6%	49%		
Dehdadi	29%	0%	25%	8%	25%	0%	13%	67%		
Charkent	0%	0%	32%	7%	0%	43%	25%	86%		
Marmul	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	100%		
Balkh	26%	2%	23%	10%	25%	8%	8%	62%		
Sholgareh	6%	0%	19%	8%	0%	42%	14%	89%		
Chemtal	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	36%	13%	82%		

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			% of	settlements w	here KIs repo	ted on		
				PROT	ECTION			
ion	Protection incidents across different ages		s aged 17 rried ²¹	out any r verbal)	fany	- 75%) had engaging in their homes) had at lid civil kira ²⁰)	ices for ion, such
Disaggregation Province/district	Had to work many hours affecting well-being	Threats	Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²¹	People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal)	Aware of the presence of explosive hazards ²²	Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes	Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira²º)	There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. ²⁰
National level	11%	3%	17%	5%	4%	15%	9%	71%
Dawlatabad (Balkh)	24%	0%	14%	19%	19%	14%	10%	71%
Khulm	3%	0%	13%	0%	3%	7%	0%	50%
Char Bolak	0%	0%	8%	3%	0%	28%	17%	67%
Shortepa	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	79%
Kaldar	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	38%	0%	56%
Keshendeh	31%	0%	28%	21%	3%	7%	14%	66%
Zari	23%	0%	36%	23%	5%	14%	23%	68%
Sharak-e-Hayratan	44%	0%	0%	22%	0%	0%	0%	67%
Faryab Province								
Maymana	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	95%
Pashtun Kot	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	24%	4%	100%
Khwaja Sabz Posh	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	31%	23%	100%
Almar	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Bilcheragh	0%	0%	24%	0%	0%	12%	0%	100%
Shirin Tagab	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	11%	17%	100%
Qaysar	0%	0%	16%	0%	0%	3%	3%	100%
Gurzewan	0%	0%	41%	0%	0%	7%	0%	100%
Dawlat Abad (Faryab)	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Kohistan (Faryab)	0%	0%	37%	0%	0%	33%	0%	100%
Qaram Qul	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Qurghan	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Andkhoy	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	8%	0%	100%
Khan-e-Char Bagh	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

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			% of	settlements w	here KIs repoi	rted on		
				PROT	ECTION			
ion trict		n incidents ferent ages	s aged 17 rried 21	out any r verbal)	of any	75%) had ngaging in heir homes	5) had at alid civil zkira ²⁰)	ices for tion, such
Disaggregation Province/district	Had to work many hours affecting well-being	Threats	Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²¹	People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal)	Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²²	Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes	Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira²º)	There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. ²⁰
National level	11%	3%	17%	5%	4%	15%	9%	71%
Jawzjan Province			l	I	<u>I</u>		<u> </u>	
Shiberghan	10%	0%	38%	5%	0%	0%	10%	23%
Khwaja Dukoh	21%	0%	26%	5%	0%	11%	21%	47%
Khanaqa	33%	0%	28%	0%	0%	6%	11%	56%
Mingajik	10%	0%	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	57%
Qush Tepa	21%	0%	86%	0%	0%	29%	7%	86%
Khamyab	17%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	17%	50%
Aqcha	18%	0%	36%	0%	0%	0%	18%	55%
Fayzabad (Jawzjan)	9%	0%	36%	0%	0%	18%	9%	73%
Mardyan	0%	0%	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%
Qarqin	17%	0%	83%	8%	0%	0%	8%	33%
Darzab	14%	0%	71%	0%	29%	21%	7%	43%
Samangan Province			1	1	1	1	1	ı
Aybak	21%	0%	17%	28%	7%	21%	10%	3%
Hazrat-e-Sultan	0%	0%	8%	0%	3%	0%	11%	32%
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	12%	0%	4%	0%	4%	36%	8%	0%
Feroz Nakhchir	6%	0%	13%	0%	0%	6%	6%	0%
Ruy-e-Duab	7%	0%	11%	0%	7%	14%	25%	0%
Dara-e-Suf Payin	37%	0%	16%	0%	11%	32%	3%	3%
Dara-e-Suf Bala	13%	0%	13%	3%	3%	3%	6%	10%
Sar-e-Pul Province								
Sar-e-Pul	0%	0%	52%	0%	0%	7%	5%	88%
Sayad	0%	8%	62%	0%	0%	0%	23%	100%
Kohestanat	0%	0%	58%	0%	0%	27%	38%	100%
Sozmaqala	0%	0%	63%	0%	0%	17%	8%	100%

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			% of	settlements w	here KIs repor	rted on		
				PROTI	ECTION			
ion rrict		n incidents erent ages	aged 17	out any r verbal)	fany	%) had iging in ir homes) had at lid civil kira ²⁰)	ces for ion, such
Disaggregation Province/district	Had to work many hours affecting well-being	Threats	Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²¹	People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal)	Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²²	Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes	Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira²º)	There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. ²⁰
National level	11%	3%	17%	5%	4%	15%	9%	71%
Sancharak	0%	4%	57%	0%	0%	17%	4%	100%
Gosfandi	0%	0%	75%	0%	0%	13%	0%	100%
Balkhab	0%	0%	56%	0%	0%	0%	20%	100%
South Eastern Region	n							
Ghazni Province								
Ghazni	17%	0%	38%	0%	0%	10%	0%	54%
Wali Muhammad Shahid	0%	0%	74%	0%	0%	68%	0%	95%
Khwaja Omari	15%	0%	31%	0%	0%	62%	0%	69%
Waghaz	23%	0%	50%	0%	12%	4%	0%	62%
Deh Yak	0%	0%	42%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Jaghatu (Ghazni)	0%	3%	20%	0%	7%	70%	0%	43%
Andar	24%	0%	85%	0%	0%	18%	3%	53%
Zanakhan	0%	0%	31%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Rashidan	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	94%	0%	100%
Nawur	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	15%	12%	81%
Qarabagh (Ghazni)	6%	0%	15%	0%	6%	9%	8%	89%
Giro	17%	0%	30%	0%	13%	4%	0%	61%
Ab Band	15%	0%	92%	0%	0%	8%	23%	62%
Jaghori	0%	0%	9%	19%	3%	22%	0%	64%
Muqur (Ghazni)	32%	0%	89%	0%	0%	29%	36%	71%
Malistan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%
Gelan	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	83%
Ajristan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Nawa	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	4%	43%	100%
Khost Province								
Matun (Khost)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	64%	84%
Mandozayi	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	57%	91%

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			% of	settlements w	here KIs repor	ted on		
				PROT	ECTION			
ion rict		n incidents erent ages	aged 17 ried ²¹	out any r verbal)	fany	%) had ging in ir homes) had at lid civil kira ²⁰)	ces for ion, such
Disaggregation Province/district	Had to work many hours affecting well-being	Threats	Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²¹	People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal)	Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²²	Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes	Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira²º)	There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. ²⁰
National level	11%	3%	17%	5%	4%	15%	9%	71%
Gurbuz	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	76%	100%
Tani	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	90%	100%
Musa Khel	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%
Nadir Shah Kot	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	86%	93%
Sabari	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Terezayi	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bak	0%	0%	85%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Qalandar	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Spera	0%	0%	61%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Shamul	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Jaji Maydan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Paktika Province								
Sharan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Mata Khan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Yosuf Khel	80%	60%	70%	0%	30%	70%	0%	100%
Yahya Khel	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Sar Rawzah	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Omna	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	7%	100%
Zarghun Shahr	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Gomal	96%	65%	70%	4%	17%	83%	0%	100%
Jani Khel	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Surobi (Paktika)	89%	78%	78%	0%	6%	44%	0%	100%
Urgun	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	42%	0%	100%
Ziruk	0%	0%	7%	0%	27%	0%	0%	93%
Nika	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	92%
Barmal	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	0%	100%
Giyan	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	76%	0%	100%
Dila	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	95%
Wazakhwah	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	4%	0%	100%

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			% of	settlements w	here KIs repor	ted on		
				PROTE	CTION			
ion		n incidents erent ages	aged 17 rried ²¹	out any r verbal)	fany	- 75%) had engaging in their homes) had at lid civil kira²º)	ces for ion, such
Disaggregation Province/district	Had to work many hours affecting well-being	Threats	Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married 21	People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal)	Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards 22	Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes	Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira ²⁰)	There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. ²⁰
National level	11%	3%	17%	5%	4%	15%	9%	71%
Wormamay	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Turwo	0%	0%	42%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Paktya Province								
Gardez	14%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	100%
Ahmadaba	19%	0%	19%	0%	0%	6%	0%	6%
Zurmat	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	78%
Shawak	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	60%
Zadran	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	58%
Sayed Karam	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	4%	21%	96%
Jaji	26%	0%	0%	0%	11%	11%	0%	37%
Laja Ahmad Khel	11%	0%	4%	0%	7%	7%	0%	37%
Jani Khel (Paktya)	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	5%	45%	100%
Chamkani	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%
Dand Wa Patan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Southern Region						ı		J
Helmand Province								
Lashkargah	30%	7%	23%	13%	3%	5%	17%	67%
Nad-e-Ali	74%	19%	6%	28%	28%	17%	32%	81%
Nawa-e-Barakzaiy	70%	61%	23%	31%	2%	26%	15%	72%
Nahr-e-Saraj	57%	2%	18%	2%	24%	12%	35%	84%
Washer	21%	3%	0%	0%	10%	26%	26%	100%
Garmser	21%	0%	48%	28%	7%	14%	41%	72%
Nawzad	7%	9%	2%	2%	4%	2%	11%	100%
Sangin	31%	0%	7%	31%	3%	34%	34%	69%
Musa Qala	57%	0%	46%	57%	3%	24%	24%	43%
Kajaki	38%	0%	33%	47%	7%	18%	20%	51%
Reg-e-Khan Nishin	0%	0%	83%	50%	0%	78%	0%	28%
Baghran	0%	0%	26%	84%	0%	13%	67%	16%
Deh-e-Shu	0%	0%	69%	50%	0%	47%	0%	50%

Tazkira (the official national identification document of Afghanistan).
 In the three months prior to data collection.
 Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.



			% of	settlements w	here KIs repoi	ted on		
				PROT	ECTION			
Disaggregation Province/district		n incidents ferent ages	Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²¹	People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal)	Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²²	Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes	Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira²º)	There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. ²⁰
	Had t		Being a	Peopl sort of	Aw	Many schoc employ	Some least doc	There
National level	11%	3%	17%	5%	4%	15%	9%	71%
Kandahar Province								
Kandahar	18%	4%	19%	9%	0%	2%	16%	88%
Arghandab	19%	0%	27%	15%	0%	4%	15%	88%
Daman	3%	14%	28%	10%	0%	0%	10%	100%
Panjwayee	6%	6%	48%	13%	0%	10%	6%	100%
Zheray	15%	10%	20%	15%	0%	25%	20%	100%
Shah Wali Kot	23%	13%	38%	13%	0%	23%	28%	100%
Khakrez	16%	8%	40%	16%	0%	20%	20%	100%
Arghestan	14%	3%	34%	23%	0%	17%	26%	100%
Ghorak	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	73%	86%	100%
Maiwand	3%	0%	16%	0%	51%	84%	41%	100%
Spin Boldak	23%	0%	14%	0%	0%	29%	6%	92%
Nesh	0%	0%	54%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Miyanshin	33%	25%	33%	21%	4%	50%	50%	100%
Shorabak	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	33%	100%
Maruf	35%	0%	0%	0%	0%	44%	0%	100%
Reg	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	20%	100%
Nimroz Province								
Zaranj	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	35%
Kang	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	5%	0%	29%
Chakhansur	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	24%
Char Burjak	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%
Khashrod	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	11%	31%
Uruzgan Province								
Tirinkot	0%	0%	16%	0%	45%	13%	35%	32%
Dehraoud	0%	0%	11%	0%	21%	7%	7%	0%
Chora	0%	0%	0%	0%	82%	18%	45%	0%
Shahid-e-Hassas	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%
Khas Uruzgan	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%	6%	90%

Tazkira (the official national identification document of Afghanistan).
 In the three months prior to data collection.
 Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.



			% of	settlements w	here KIs repor	ted on		
				PROT	ECTION			
ion trict		n incidents erent ages	s aged 17 rried ²¹	out any r verbal)	ıf any	75%) had ngaging in heir homes) had at lid civil kira ²⁰)	ices for ion, such
Disaggregation Province/district	Had to work many hours affecting well-being	Threats	Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²¹	People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal)	Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards 22	Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes	Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira ²⁰)	There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. ²⁰
National level	11%	3%	17%	5%	4%	15%	9%	71%
Chinarto	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	11%	6%	100%
Gizab	0%	0%	0%	4%	56%	68%	40%	0%
Zabul Province			,					
Qalat	8%	0%	22%	0%	0%	30%	27%	73%
Tarnak Wa Jaldak	6%	3%	6%	3%	0%	48%	10%	97%
Shinkay	63%	0%	25%	0%	13%	0%	21%	100%
Mizan	81%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	31%	100%
Arghandab (Zabul)	71%	0%	29%	0%	29%	0%	17%	100%
Shah Joi	10%	0%	35%	0%	0%	0%	50%	100%
Daychopan	68%	0%	16%	0%	0%	0%	28%	100%
Atghar	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	28%	17%	100%
Nawbahar	57%	0%	33%	0%	19%	10%	24%	100%
Shamul Zai	30%	0%	12%	0%	0%	39%	24%	100%
Kakar	56%	0%	22%	0%	7%	0%	37%	100%
Western Region		l	1	I		ı		I
Badghis Province								
Qala-e-Naw	0%	0%	45%	0%	1%	31%	3%	27%
Ab Kamari	0%	0%	61%	0%	0%	65%	7%	80%
Muqur (Badghis)	0%	0%	62%	0%	0%	8%	8%	0%
Qadis	0%	3%	0%	6%	0%	42%	11%	100%
Bala Murghab	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	100%
Jawand	0%	0%	63%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Ghormach	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	30%	100%
Farah Province								
Farah	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	93%
Pushtrod	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	91%

Tazkira (the official national identification document of Afghanistan).
 In the three months prior to data collection.
 Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.



			% of	settlements w	here KIs repor	ted on		
				PROT	ECTION			
on rict		n incidents erent ages	aged 17 ried ²¹	out any verbal)	f any	- 75%) had engaging in their homes	had at id civil cira ²⁰)	ces for on, such
Disaggregation Province/district	Had to work many hours affecting well-being	Threats	Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²¹	People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal)	Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²²	Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes	Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira ²⁰)	There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. ²⁰
National level	11%	3%	17%	5%	4%	15%	9%	71%
Khak-e-Safed	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Qala-e-Kah	43%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Shibkoh	8%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Bala Buluk	0%	0%	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Anar Dara	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	95%
Bakwa	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Lash-e-Juwayn	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Gulistan	33%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Pur Chaman	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	48%	17%	33%
Ghor Province	1	1				1		1
Feroz Koh	5%	40%	6%	2%	0%	11%	29%	100%
Dolayna	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	26%	0%	39%
Dawlatyar	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	41%	91%
Charsadra	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	8%	42%	100%
Pasaband	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	22%	2%	4%
Shahrak	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	21%	0%	100%
Lal Wa Sarjangal	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	96%
Taywarah	0%	0%	23%	0%	0%	79%	3%	10%
Tolak	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	100%
Saghar	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	89%	6%	17%

Tazkira (the official national identification document of Afghanistan).
 In the three months prior to data collection.
 Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.



			% of	settlements w	here KIs repor	ted on		
				PROT	ECTION			
ion		n incidents ferent ages	aged 17 ried ²¹	out any · verbal)	fany	- 75%) had engaging in their homes	50%) had at n valid civil Tazkira ²⁰)	ces for ion, such
Disaggregation Province/district	Had to work many hours affecting well-being	Threats	Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²¹	People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal)	Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards 22	Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes	Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira ²⁰)	There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. ²⁰
National level	11%	3%	17%	5%	4%	15%	9%	71%
Herat Province								
Herat	21%	0%	8%	0%	0%	4%	1%	33%
Injil	24%	0%	24%	1%	0%	1%	0%	27%
Guzara	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	8%	6%	97%
Karukh	0%	0%	66%	0%	0%	38%	0%	100%
Zindajan	21%	0%	54%	0%	0%	25%	0%	71%
Pashtun Zarghun	11%	0%	80%	0%	2%	7%	0%	59%
Kushk	0%	0%	24%	0%	0%	2%	2%	47%
Gulran	0%	0%	12%	0%	6%	6%	0%	100%
Adraskan	0%	0%	41%	0%	93%	17%	7%	76%
Kushk-e-Kuhna	0%	0%	45%	3%	0%	19%	3%	97%
Ghoryan	6%	0%	44%	0%	0%	0%	14%	67%
Obe	0%	0%	55%	0%	0%	12%	39%	91%
Kohsan	0%	0%	35%	0%	0%	0%	15%	42%
Shindand	77%	3%	47%	0%	19%	52%	1%	91%
Farsi	0%	0%	38%	0%	0%	0%	4%	96%
Chisht-e-Sharif	0%	0%	48%	0%	0%	4%	52%	100%

Tazkira (the official national identification document of Afghanistan).
 In the three months prior to data collection.
 Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.





EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ES/NFIS)

Key Findings

- **Shelter** conditions remained broadly **consistent** compared to **August 2024**. In **4%** of the assessed settlements, key informants (KIs) reported that residents were living in **inadequate shelters**—a challenge particularly pronounced in Nuristan (67%) and Kunar (50%), where it heightens vulnerability to natural hazards, especially earthquakes.
- In 6% of the assessed **settlements**, the absence of **formal occupancy agreements** was the most common form of tenancy. This issue was more prevalent in Khost (22%) and Nimroz (20%). Residents without formal agreements faced elevated **risks of eviction**, limited access to basic services, social and legal marginalisation, and increased health risks.
- In 75% of the assessed **settlements**, households relied on **inadequate** heating sources ²⁴, including animal dung or waste (39%) and bushes (32%). Furthermore, in **9%** of the assessed settlements, **few households** (1–25%) had sufficient access to heating sources to meet minimum daily needs, highlighting their vulnerability during cold periods.

The top three shelter-related issues affecting the majority of people in the assessed settlements were:

- Leaks during rainfall
- 2 Extreme temperatures inside the shelter
- 3 Lack of space within the shelter

of the assessed settlements, households were reportedly threatened with **eviction** or forced to **leave** their homes.

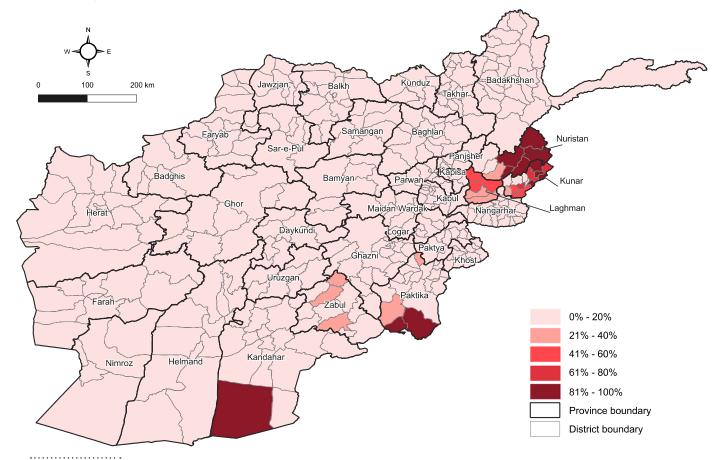


In **37%** of the assessed settlements, **most households** reportedly **lacked** access to **heating devices** such as gas cylinders or Bukhari stoves.



In 73% of the assessed settlements, households reportedly lacked winter clothing, including gloves, shoes, hats, and jackets for children.

Map 12: Inadequate Shelter ²³ (% of the assessed settlements where KIs reported that most people in the settlements were currently living in inadequate (unsafe for living in) shelters, per district)



²³ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

²⁴ Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).



				/ of oothlower						
				of settleme						
	-		EMERGENC	Y SHELTER A	T .	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	NFIs)		
r e	dequate	es were	ced or	had , roofs, iade ²⁵	had urces to				ettlement own the fo	t had no ollowings
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate	Most common heating sources were inadequate heating sources ²⁴	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 25	Some (26-50%) of shelters had suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁵	Few (1-25%) of households had sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	75%	2%	8%	9%	6%	23%	37%	73%	40%
				Regional le	vel					
Central Highland	0%	87%	1%	2%	2%	4%	9%	51%	85%	30%
Capital	0%	58%	3%	4%	11%	5%	23%	34%	64%	25%
Eastern	27%	43%	1%	12%	6%	8%	11%	26%	75%	30%
North Eastern	1%	81%	1%	10%	16%	2%	32%	39%	75%	41%
Northern	1%	76%	1%	6%	7%	2%	7%	24%	70%	34%
South Eastern	3%	77%	4%	4%	5%	12%	40%	55%	71%	47%
Southern	5%	94%	3%	5%	13%	4%	24%	36%	86%	54%
Western	0%	81%	1%	14%	7%	11%	27%	33%	59%	48%
				Provincial le	evel					
Central Highland Region	on									
Bamyan	0%	87%	0%	5%	4%	4%	4%	28%	71%	33%
Daykundi	0%	87%	2%	0%	0%	3%	14%	72%	98%	27%
Capital Region										
Kabul	1%	50%	1%	3%	18%	3%	11%	17%	77%	35%
Kapisa	0%	61%	0%	0%	44%	0%	35%	94%	65%	46%
Logar	0%	73%	13%	4%	3%	13%	35%	74%	87%	16%
Maidan Wardak	0%	84%	1%	4%	1%	0%	29%	8%	58%	21%
Panjsher	0%	39%	4%	10%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Parwan	0%	38%	1%	8%	0%	16%	31%	58%	67%	16%
Eastern Region										
Kunar	50%	39%	1%	4%	5%	10%	10%	7%	97%	38%
Laghman	37%	34%	2%	24%	1%	7%	26%	30%	98%	30%
Nangarhar	1%	60%	1%	13%	10%	2%	6%	37%	58%	25%
Nuristan	67%	0%	4%	10%	0%	31%	17%	18%	62%	30%



²³ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

24 Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

25 In the three months prior to data collection.

			%	of settlemer	nts where KIs	reported	on			
				Y SHELTER A				VFIs)		
e e	dequate					Most he	ousehold	s in the s		t had no ollowings
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate	Most common heating sources were inadequate heating sources 24	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction ²⁵	Some (26-50%) of shelters had suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁵	Few (1-25%) of households had sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	75%	2%	8%	9%	6%	23%	37%	73%	40%
North Eastern Region										
Badakhshan	1%	80%	1%	10%	3%	2%	28%	28%	76%	38%
Baghlan	0%	78%	0%	17%	25%	1%	38%	39%	86%	22%
Kunduz	0%	90%	2%	13%	19%	1%	20%	53%	57%	42%
Takhar	0%	78%	0%	5%	25%	4%	39%	46%	79%	57%
Northern Region										
Balkh	2%	78%	2%	4%	5%	0%	3%	28%	56%	23%
Faryab	0%	81%	2%	3%	17%	0%	0%	6%	80%	31%
Jawzjan	0%	78%	3%	11%	7%	6%	16%	52%	74%	35%
Samangan	0%	51%	0%	15%	0%	7%	6%	1%	55%	42%
Sar-e-Pul	0%	89%	1%	5%	2%	2%	24%	46%	95%	58%
South Eastern Region										
Ghazni	0%	80%	5%	4%	8%	20%	42%	58%	66%	48%
Khost	0%	75%	1%	1%	1%	4%	21%	24%	72%	25%
Paktika	13%	73%	8%	6%	3%	12%	64%	84%	86%	68%
Paktya	0%	78%	2%	5%	2%	2%	18%	37%	58%	38%
Southern Region										
Helmand	0%	99%	5%	2%	10%	1%	24%	48%	91%	70%
Kandahar	8%	91%	1%	12%	22%	0%	25%	29%	78%	39%
Nimroz	0%	82%	1%	0%	1%	8%	9%	13%	96%	22%
Uruzgan	6%	98%	7%	1%	15%	13%	32%	41%	77%	50%
Zabul	8%	91%	1%	1%	5%	9%	21%	33%	94%	66%
Western Region										
Badghis	0%	92%	3%	17%	34%	3%	14%	32%	30%	41%
Farah	0%	97%	1%	22%	3%	34%	51%	45%	65%	65%
Ghor	1%	100%	1%	19%	1%	15%	50%	35%	88%	76%
Herat	0%	61%	0%	6%	1%	5%	10%	28%	54%	29%



²³ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

24 Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

25 In the three months prior to data collection.

			%	of settlemer	nts where KIs	reported	on			
		I	EMERGENC	Y SHELTER	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	NFIs)		
on ice	dequate	sources were	iced or	; had ,, roofs, nade ²⁵	s had ources to		ousehold ess to or			
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate	Most common heating sources w inadequate heating sources ²⁴	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 25	Some (26-50%) of shelters had suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁵	Few (1-25%) of households had sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	75%	2%	8%	9%	6%	23%	37%	73%	40%
				District lev	rel					
Central Highland Regi	on									
Bamyan Province										
Bamyan	0%	31%	0%	0%	3%	3%	0%	17%	77%	34%
Shibar	0%	93%	0%	4%	11%	0%	0%	39%	93%	57%
Sayghan	0%	95%	0%	0%	26%	0%	0%	63%	100%	63%
Kahmard	0%	94%	0%	12%	24%	0%	0%	35%	76%	59%
Yakawlang	0%	91%	0%	2%	0%	2%	2%	2%	63%	33%
Panjab	0%	100%	1%	7%	0%	0%	0%	13%	60%	9%
Waras	0%	91%	0%	8%	0%	12%	11%	44%	68%	33%
Daykundi Province		'							1	J
Nili	0%	85%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	50%	100%	69%
Shahrestan	0%	80%	2%	0%	0%	12%	32%	88%	96%	2%
Ashtarlay	0%	86%	6%	0%	0%	3%	0%	21%	99%	1%
Khedir	0%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	74%	100%	6%
Kiti	0%	94%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	91%	100%	38%
Miramor	0%	88%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	86%	95%	5%
Sang-e-Takht	0%	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	87%	98%	75%
Kajran	0%	90%	0%	0%	0%	3%	50%	100%	100%	70%
Patoo	0%	84%	8%	0%	4%	12%	24%	92%	100%	0%
Capital Region	'	'						I		ı
Kabul Province										
Kabul	2%	40%	1%	3%	17%	3%	8%	6%	72%	33%
Paghman	0%	55%	3%	0%	18%	6%	12%	21%	76%	27%
Chahar Asyab	0%	43%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	95%
Bagrami	0%	53%	0%	6%	22%	0%	0%	22%	53%	31%
Deh Sabz	0%	55%	0%	0%	55%	0%	0%	5%	100%	0%
Shakar Dara	0%	46%	0%	0%	18%	0%	4%	11%	100%	21%
Musahi	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	79%	71%	64%



Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).
 Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).
 In the three months prior to data collection.

			%	of settlemer	nts where KIs	reported	on			
			EMERGENC	Y SHELTER A	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	NFIs)		
Ce	dequate	sources were	ced or	had , roofs,	s had ources to		ousehold ess to or			had no ollowings
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate shelter ²³	Most common heating sources w inadequate heating sources ²⁴	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 25	Some (26-50%) of shelters had suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁵	Few (1-25%) of households had sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	75%	2%	8%	9%	6%	23%	37%	73%	40%
Mir Bacha Kot	0%	63%	0%	13%	25%	0%	19%	31%	100%	31%
Khak-e-Jabbar	0%	77%	15%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%
Kalakan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	64%
Guldara	0%	78%	0%	22%	100%	0%	0%	56%	100%	100%
Farza	0%	47%	0%	0%	20%	13%	27%	20%	93%	13%
Estalef	0%	90%	0%	0%	60%	0%	0%	0%	100%	90%
Qarabagh (Kabul)	0%	75%	0%	0%	5%	5%	75%	75%	95%	45%
Surobi (Kabul)	0%	65%	0%	3%	3%	3%	16%	32%	65%	13%
Kapisa Province									,	
Mahmood-e-Raqi	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	90%	16%	10%
Hisa-e-Duwum Kohistan	0%	86%	0%	0%	29%	0%	5%	100%	81%	24%
Koh Band	0%	100%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	100%	21%	37%
Hisa-e-Awal Kohistan	0%	84%	0%	0%	58%	0%	5%	79%	89%	16%
Nijrab	0%	33%	0%	0%	56%	0%	56%	93%	78%	59%
Tagab (Kapisa)	0%	0%	0%	0%	83%	0%	100%	100%	94%	100%
Alasay	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Logar Province									,	
Pul-e-Alam	0%	43%	28%	0%	3%	0%	25%	53%	70%	23%
Baraki Barak	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	7%	59%	89%	96%	11%
Charkh	0%	100%	0%	6%	0%	6%	6%	44%	94%	0%
Khoshi	0%	100%	33%	0%	6%	0%	11%	94%	83%	17%
Mohammad Agha	0%	53%	3%	0%	10%	30%	60%	67%	90%	30%
Kharwar	0%	100%	0%	26%	0%	32%	26%	100%	100%	5%
Azra	0%	46%	31%	8%	0%	23%	38%	100%	85%	15%
Maidan Wardak Provin	ce						•			
Maydan Shahr	0%	52%	0%	5%	5%	0%	0%	0%	57%	43%
Nerkh	0%	76%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	4%	64%	72%

²³ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

24 Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

25 In the three months prior to data collection.



			%	of settlemer	nts where KIs	reported	on			
		ı	EMERGENC	Y SHELTER	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	NFIs)		
د ق	lequate	es were	ced or	had , roofs, ade ²⁵	had urces to		ousehold ess to or			t had no ollowings
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate shelter ²³	Most common heating sources were inadequate heating sources ²⁴	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 25	Some (26-50%) of shelters had suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁵	Few (1-25%) of households had sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	75%	2%	8%	9%	6%	23%	37%	73%	40%
Jalrez	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	58%	26%
Chak-e-Wardak	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	36%	0%
Saydabad	0%	46%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	63%	6%
Daymirdad	0%	68%	5%	21%	5%	0%	16%	16%	100%	89%
Hesa-e-Awal Behsud	0%	78%	2%	7%	0%	0%	7%	12%	76%	37%
Jaghato (Wardak)	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	6%	39%	0%
Markaz-e-Behsud	0%	97%	1%	2%	1%	0%	75%	15%	51%	4%
Panjsher Province		'						'	,	
Bazarak	0%	40%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rukha	0%	6%	19%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dara	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Khenj	0%	77%	9%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Onaba	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutul	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Paryan	0%	100%	0%	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Parwan Province										
Charikar	0%	35%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	18%	73%	18%
Bagram	0%	21%	6%	0%	0%	0%	3%	45%	88%	18%
Shinwari	0%	31%	0%	0%	0%	3%	14%	55%	69%	21%
Sayed Khel	0%	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	48%	92%	12%
Jabal Saraj	0%	35%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	35%	75%	25%
Salang	0%	53%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	47%	67%	13%
Ghorband	0%	19%	0%	0%	0%	19%	100%	100%	24%	24%
Koh-e-Safi	0%	47%	7%	0%	0%	0%	7%	87%	93%	33%
Surkh-e-Parsa	0%	52%	0%	56%	0%	78%	81%	96%	56%	0%
Shekh Ali	0%	76%	0%	24%	0%	71%	95%	100%	19%	0%



²³ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

24 Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

25 In the three months prior to data collection.

			%	of settlemer	nts where KIs	reported	on			
		-	EMERGENC	Y SHELTER	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	NFIs)		
د ئ	lequate	sources were	ced or	had , roofs, lade ²⁵	had urces to				ettlement own the fo	
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate shelter ²³	Most common heating sources w inadequate heating sources ²⁴	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 25	Some (26-50%) of shelters had suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁵	Few (1-25%) of households had sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	75%	2%	8%	9%	6%	23%	37%	73%	40%
Eastern Region										
Kunar Province										
Asad Abad	14%	77%	0%	0%	32%	5%	14%	27%	100%	23%
Marawara	86%	57%	0%	0%	21%	43%	7%	7%	93%	86%
Watapur	0%	8%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	96%	36%
Narang	63%	42%	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	11%	95%	42%
Sar Kani	44%	22%	0%	6%	6%	39%	17%	0%	100%	61%
Shigal	76%	57%	0%	16%	3%	0%	22%	5%	100%	57%
Dara-e-Pech	5%	14%	0%	5%	0%	19%	29%	24%	81%	33%
Bar Kunar	88%	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	100%	24%
Chawkay	46%	42%	0%	4%	0%	0%	4%	0%	100%	29%
Khas Kunar	42%	95%	5%	16%	0%	0%	11%	16%	89%	11%
Ghazi Abad	96%	15%	8%	0%	0%	38%	15%	4%	100%	50%
Dangam	86%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	10%
Chapa Dara	5%	5%	0%	0%	11%	0%	11%	0%	95%	68%
Nurgal	29%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	100%	29%
Nari	63%	32%	0%	0%	5%	11%	5%	5%	100%	16%
Laghman Province										
Mehtarlam	26%	53%	1%	19%	1%	11%	23%	37%	96%	31%
Qarghayee	22%	34%	9%	13%	0%	0%	13%	34%	97%	16%
Alishang	51%	14%	0%	22%	0%	5%	27%	30%	100%	27%
Alingar	47%	34%	0%	37%	0%	3%	34%	18%	97%	39%
Dawlatshah	52%	8%	0%	36%	0%	12%	36%	20%	100%	36%
Nangarhar Province										
Jalalabad	0%	12%	4%	35%	12%	0%	0%	31%	38%	8%
Behsud	0%	75%	3%	16%	22%	0%	0%	38%	41%	13%
Surkh Rod	0%	54%	0%	11%	2%	2%	4%	61%	72%	15%
Chaparhar	0%	82%	2%	20%	27%	2%	0%	32%	32%	16%

²³ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

24 Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

25 In the three months prior to data collection.



			%	of settlemer	nts where KIs	reported	on			
		-	EMERGENC	Y SHELTER	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	NFIs)		
c. e	dequate	es were	ced or	had , roofs, lade ²⁵	had urces to				ettlement	
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate	Most common heating sources were inadequate heating sources 24	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 25	Some (26-50%) of shelters had suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁵	Few (1-25%) of households had sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	75%	2%	8%	9%	6%	23%	37%	73%	40%
Kama	0%	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	23%	59%	55%
Kuz Kunar	0%	55%	0%	5%	0%	0%	5%	45%	64%	9%
Rodat	0%	75%	0%	25%	25%	0%	0%	44%	25%	13%
Khogyani	0%	46%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	54%	76%	0%
Bati Kot	0%	88%	4%	13%	29%	0%	4%	25%	38%	0%
Deh Bala	4%	46%	0%	14%	7%	0%	7%	29%	82%	32%
Pachir Wa Agam	4%	70%	0%	13%	35%	0%	4%	30%	39%	4%
Dara-e-Nur	7%	79%	0%	36%	57%	0%	14%	29%	36%	7%
Kot	0%	62%	0%	23%	15%	15%	31%	23%	54%	77%
Goshta	0%	85%	0%	5%	0%	0%	15%	25%	65%	35%
Achin	4%	64%	0%	11%	0%	18%	11%	32%	57%	43%
Shinwar	0%	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	21%	54%	43%
Muhmand Dara	0%	73%	0%	13%	0%	13%	20%	33%	40%	27%
Lalpoor	0%	40%	0%	10%	10%	0%	10%	40%	70%	85%
Sherzad	0%	53%	0%	15%	3%	0%	0%	53%	76%	0%
Nazyan	0%	50%	0%	9%	0%	5%	0%	14%	86%	64%
Hesarak	0%	48%	0%	13%	9%	0%	0%	52%	65%	0%
Dur Baba	0%	36%	0%	6%	0%	0%	15%	42%	73%	55%
Nuristan Province										
Parun	93%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	47%	0%
Waygal	100%	0%	0%	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	53%	42%
Wama	100%	0%	0%	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%	61%	22%
Nurgaram	28%	0%	0%	6%	0%	67%	6%	22%	83%	50%
Duab	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	44%	50%	100%	56%
Kamdesh	100%	0%	9%	5%	0%	0%	5%	0%	18%	0%
Mandol	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	87%	93%	73%	100%	73%
Barg-e-Matal	100%	0%	17%	0%	0%	6%	6%	11%	44%	6%



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24 Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

25 In the three months prior to data collection.

			%	of settlemer	nts where KIs	reported	on			
		1	EMERGENC	Y SHELTER	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	NFIs)		
E 9	dequate	es were	ced or	had , roofs, nade ²⁵	had urces to				ettlement own the fo	
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate shelter ²³	Most common heating sources were inadequate heating sources 24	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 25	Some (26-50%) of shelters had suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁵	Few (1-25%) of households had sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	75%	2%	8%	9%	6%	23%	37%	73%	40%
North Eastern Region										
Badakhshan Province										
Fayzabad (Badakhshan)	0%	71%	0%	0%	6%	0%	12%	4%	58%	17%
Argo	0%	89%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	36%	50%	28%
Arghanj Khwah	0%	98%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	85%	96%	15%
Yaftal-e-Sufla	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	62%	88%	23%
Khash	0%	67%	0%	14%	0%	5%	5%	43%	71%	48%
Baharak (Badakhshan)	0%	55%	0%	0%	7%	7%	31%	24%	55%	31%
Darayem	0%	80%	0%	15%	0%	15%	15%	45%	75%	65%
Kohestan (Badakhshan)	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	53%	100%	73%	53%
Yawan	0%	100%	0%	12%	0%	0%	23%	27%	81%	15%
Jorm	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Teshkan	0%	100%	4%	59%	11%	0%	93%	11%	78%	100%
Shuhada	0%	37%	0%	0%	0%	0%	63%	5%	95%	63%
Shahr-e-Buzurg	0%	100%	4%	7%	0%	0%	11%	37%	96%	61%
Raghestan	0%	100%	0%	32%	0%	0%	24%	72%	76%	40%
Kishm	0%	100%	2%	9%	23%	0%	73%	27%	45%	89%
Warduj	0%	29%	4%	0%	0%	4%	54%	0%	88%	67%
Tagab (Badakhshan)	0%	100%	0%	21%	2%	0%	5%	0%	93%	0%
Yamgan	0%	100%	11%	6%	0%	0%	39%	89%	100%	50%
Shighnan	0%	24%	0%	14%	0%	0%	62%	0%	81%	71%
Khwahan	0%	52%	0%	30%	0%	0%	7%	0%	19%	4%
Kofab	0%	52%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%
Darwaz-e-Paeen	13%	87%	0%	10%	10%	10%	43%	17%	80%	30%
Eshkashem	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	100%	78%
Shaki	0%	50%	0%	13%	0%	0%	4%	8%	25%	4%

²³ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

24 Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

25 In the three months prior to data collection.



			%	of settlemer	nts where KIs	reported	on			
			EMERGENC	Y SHELTER	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	NFIs)		
ce	dequate	sources were	ced or	had , roofs,	s had urces to				ettlement	t had no ollowings
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate	Most common heating sources w inadequate heating sources ²⁴	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 25	Some (26-50%) of shelters had suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁵	Few (1-25%) of households had sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	75%	2%	8%	9%	6%	23%	37%	73%	40%
Zebak	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%	100%	67%
Keran Wa Monjan	0%	97%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Darwaz-e-Bala	0%	60%	2%	22%	8%	22%	96%	16%	84%	18%
Wakhan	20%	85%	5%	0%	0%	0%	10%	39%	100%	90%
Baghlan Province										
Pul-e-Khumri	0%	95%	0%	24%	11%	0%	36%	27%	87%	18%
Dahana-e-Ghori	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	93%	67%	63%	17%
Doshi	0%	50%	0%	23%	55%	0%	9%	50%	64%	41%
Nahrin	0%	91%	0%	26%	22%	0%	22%	26%	96%	17%
Baghlan-e-Jadid	0%	59%	0%	16%	52%	0%	25%	50%	86%	25%
Khinjan	0%	21%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	21%
Andarab	0%	89%	0%	32%	21%	0%	21%	32%	100%	11%
Deh Salah	0%	97%	0%	22%	22%	0%	44%	33%	100%	14%
Khwaja Hejran	0%	64%	0%	22%	25%	0%	6%	11%	86%	19%
Burka	0%	92%	0%	28%	28%	0%	12%	24%	88%	8%
Tala Wa Barfak	0%	47%	0%	16%	24%	0%	21%	24%	95%	45%
Pul-e-Hisar	0%	100%	0%	8%	36%	0%	84%	64%	100%	40%
Khost Wa Fereng	0%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	65%	55%	10%
Guzargah-e-Noor	6%	94%	0%	17%	50%	17%	67%	89%	89%	6%
Fereng Wa Gharu	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	92%	75%	50%	17%
Kunduz Province										
Kunduz	1%	75%	1%	8%	9%	2%	30%	47%	71%	36%
Chahar Darah	0%	100%	4%	11%	0%	2%	47%	92%	94%	32%
Ali Abad	0%	100%	3%	3%	71%	0%	6%	14%	9%	17%
Khan Abad	0%	88%	4%	34%	52%	0%	7%	80%	55%	89%
Imam Sahib	0%	99%	0%	0%	16%	0%	0%	18%	16%	18%
Dasht-e-Archi	0%	86%	3%	54%	0%	0%	3%	89%	97%	97%
Qala-e-Zal	0%	100%	5%	9%	0%	5%	82%	95%	95%	41%

²³ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

24 Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

25 In the three months prior to data collection.



			%	of settlemer	nts where KIs	reported	on			
		ı	EMERGENC	Y SHELTER A	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	NFIs)		
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate	Most common heating sources were inadequate heating sources ²⁴	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 25	Some (26-50%) of shelters had suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made 25	Few (1-25%) of households had sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs				Winter clothing the desired was	Water storage containers
National level	4%	75%	2%	8%	9%	6%	23%	37%	73%	40%
Takhar Province										
Talogan	0%	89%	1%	0%	0%	0%	45%	21%	69%	40%
Hazar Sumuch	0%	100%	0%	0%	13%	7%	0%	67%	87%	20%
Baharak (Takhar)	0%	45%	2%	0%	9%	0%	2%	92%	98%	83%
Bangi	0%	82%	0%	0%	44%	15%	71%	82%	79%	82%
Chal	2%	100%	0%	8%	21%	0%	0%	8%	81%	77%
Namak Ab	0%	100%	0%	5%	29%	10%	10%	14%	76%	71%
Kalafgan	0%	100%	0%	38%	75%	0%	97%	88%	100%	88%
Farkhar	0%	50%	2%	0%	20%	13%	68%	12%	82%	77%
Khwaja Ghar	0%	46%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	31%	96%	69%
Rostaq	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	48%	52%	71%	50%
Eshkamesh	0%	78%	0%	9%	47%	9%	72%	88%	88%	88%
Dasht-e-Qala	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	54%	63%	0%
Warsaj	0%	67%	0%	2%	20%	14%	12%	29%	76%	47%
Khwaja Bahawuddin	0%	61%	0%	3%	10%	6%	3%	6%	35%	16%
Darqad	0%	24%	0%	0%	48%	0%	0%	5%	0%	19%
Chahab	0%	100%	0%	0%	69%	3%	90%	82%	90%	49%
Yangi Qala	0%	94%	0%	0%	25%	3%	66%	22%	91%	6%
Northern Region						_				
Balkh Province										
Mazar-e-Sharif	0%	15%	2%	0%	6%	0%	0%	3%	32%	2%
Nahr-e-Shahi	0%	61%	0%	4%	16%	0%	4%	22%	67%	33%
Dehdadi	0%	79%	4%	0%	0%	0%	4%	46%	54%	4%
Charkent	0%	100%	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%	36%	71%	50%
Marmul	0%	100%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	20%	60%	20%
Balkh	2%	82%	7%	8%	2%	0%	5%	48%	56%	3%
Sholgareh	0%	94%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	58%	47%
Chemtal	0%	100%	0%	8%	5%	3%	3%	23%	69%	46%
Dawlatabad (Balkh)	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	62%	67%	5%



²³ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

24 Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

25 In the three months prior to data collection.

			%	of settlemer	nts where KIs	reported	on			
			EMERGENC	Y SHELTER A	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	NFIs)		
on Ce	dequate	ere				Most ho	ousehold	s in the s	ettlement	had no ollowings
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate shelter ²³	Most common heating sources winadequate heating sources 24	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 25	Some (26-50%) of shelters had suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁵	Few (1-25%) of households had sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	75%	2%	8%	9%	6%	23%	37%	73%	40%
Khulm	0%	83%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	30%	63%	50%
Char Bolak	0%	100%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	22%	53%	42%
Shortepa	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	64%	29%
Kaldar	0%	94%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	63%	19%
Keshendeh	10%	90%	0%	21%	3%	0%	7%	52%	62%	3%
Zari	9%	95%	0%	14%	14%	0%	9%	45%	45%	18%
Sharak-e-Hayratan	22%	11%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	22%	0%
Faryab Province										
Maymana	0%	42%	5%	0%	3%	0%	0%	5%	76%	11%
Pashtun Kot	0%	95%	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	17%	94%	19%
Khwaja Sabz Posh	0%	92%	0%	23%	0%	0%	0%	23%	77%	31%
Almar	0%	100%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	86%	34%
Bilcheragh	0%	94%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	76%	18%
Shirin Tagab	0%	94%	0%	0%	22%	0%	0%	17%	78%	6%
Qaysar	0%	100%	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%	28%
Gurzewan	0%	100%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	66%	48%
Dawlat Abad (Faryab)	0%	91%	0%	9%	82%	0%	0%	0%	82%	64%
Kohistan (Faryab)	0%	100%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	89%	81%
Qaram Qul	0%	75%	0%	0%	75%	0%	0%	0%	75%	75%
Qurghan	0%	35%	0%	0%	75%	0%	0%	0%	70%	60%
Andkhoy	0%	38%	0%	4%	69%	0%	0%	0%	69%	0%
Khan-e-Char Bagh	0%	18%	0%	9%	73%	0%	0%	0%	73%	45%
Jawzjan Province										
Shiberghan	0%	65%	8%	5%	13%	0%	10%	50%	60%	45%
Khwaja Dukoh	0%	100%	0%	11%	21%	11%	11%	53%	79%	26%
Khanaqa	0%	89%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	44%	72%	28%
Mingajik	0%	86%	0%	10%	5%	0%	24%	57%	81%	38%
Qush Tepa	0%	86%	7%	29%	0%	7%	14%	71%	86%	29%



²³ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

1 Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

2 In the three months prior to data collection.

			%	of settlemer	nts where KIs	reported	on			
		ı	EMERGENC	Y SHELTER A	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	//S (ES/NFIs) useholds in the settlemen		
r es	dequate	sources were	ced or	had , roofs, lade ²⁵	had urces to				ettlement	
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate	Most common heating sources w inadequate heating sources ²⁴	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 25	Some (26-50%) of shelters had suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁵	Few (1-25%) of households had sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	75%	2%	8%	9%	6%	23%	37%	73%	40%
Khamyab	0%	58%	0%	0%	17%	8%	25%	42%	75%	42%
Aqcha	0%	91%	0%	0%	0%	36%	18%	36%	64%	18%
Fayzabad (Jawzjan)	0%	64%	0%	18%	0%	9%	18%	55%	91%	27%
Mardyan	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	50%	100%	50%
Qarqin	0%	42%	0%	0%	0%	17%	25%	42%	58%	33%
Darzab	0%	93%	7%	50%	0%	0%	14%	64%	86%	36%
Samangan Province)						ı		1	I
Aybak	0%	79%	0%	14%	0%	3%	3%	3%	48%	31%
Hazrat-e-Sultan	0%	42%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	3%
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	0%	64%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	56%	44%
Feroz Nakhchir	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	56%	31%
Ruy-e-Duab	0%	43%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	43%	43%
Dara-e-Suf Payin	0%	68%	0%	42%	0%	21%	18%	5%	89%	84%
Dara-e-Suf Bala	0%	26%	0%	19%	0%	16%	16%	0%	77%	52%
Sar-e-Pul Province								'	'	
Sar-e-Pul	0%	83%	2%	12%	7%	5%	19%	38%	83%	40%
Sayad	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	54%	31%	100%	77%
Kohestanat	0%	96%	4%	15%	0%	0%	12%	58%	100%	88%
Sozmaqala	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	2%	25%	60%	96%	52%
Sancharak	0%	100%	0%	4%	0%	0%	26%	43%	100%	65%
Gosfandi	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	25%	100%	50%
Balkhab	0%	48%	0%	0%	0%	0%	32%	36%	100%	56%
South Eastern Region										
Ghazni Province										
Ghazni	0%	10%	6%	2%	0%	21%	44%	42%	65%	65%
Wali Muhammad Shahid	0%	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	42%	32%	11%
Khwaja Omari	0%	23%	0%	15%	0%	15%	31%	62%	46%	38%
Waghaz	0%	81%	4%	0%	0%	0%	42%	77%	35%	23%



²³ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

24 Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

25 In the three months prior to data collection.

			%	of settlemer	nts where KIs	reported	on			
		-	EMERGENC	Y SHELTER A	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	NFIs)		
E 93	dequate	sources were sources ²⁴	ced or	had , roofs, aade ²⁵	had urces to				ettlement own the fo	
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate shelter ²³	Most common heating sources winadequate heating sources 24	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 25	Some (26-50%) of shelters had suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁵	Few (1-25%) of households had sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	75%	2%	8%	9%	6%	23%	37%	73%	40%
Deh Yak	0%	89%	0%	0%	0%	0%	32%	89%	84%	53%
Jaghatu (Ghazni)	0%	100%	7%	3%	53%	13%	47%	80%	63%	60%
Andar	0%	97%	0%	3%	9%	24%	50%	26%	41%	24%
Zanakhan	0%	92%	0%	0%	0%	62%	92%	100%	92%	85%
Rashidan	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	50%	0%
Nawur	0%	100%	3%	4%	13%	16%	58%	97%	85%	19%
Qarabagh (Ghazni)	0%	98%	2%	0%	2%	5%	32%	70%	98%	95%
Giro	0%	100%	0%	4%	9%	0%	39%	74%	26%	22%
Ab Band	0%	100%	0%	31%	0%	38%	38%	38%	54%	31%
Jaghori	0%	50%	18%	4%	26%	70%	97%	65%	35%	64%
Muqur (Ghazni)	0%	100%	4%	21%	4%	50%	68%	75%	79%	64%
Malistan	0%	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	93%	78%
Gelan	0%	100%	7%	0%	0%	0%	3%	17%	79%	3%
Ajristan	0%	89%	0%	11%	0%	0%	6%	11%	83%	94%
Nawa	0%	100%	11%	0%	0%	7%	4%	4%	68%	0%
Khost Province										
Matun (Khost)	0%	66%	7%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	95%	0%
Mandozayi	0%	83%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	4%	91%	4%
Gurbuz	0%	76%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	94%	0%
Tani	0%	86%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Musa Khel	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	76%	100%	100%	100%
Nadir Shah Kot	0%	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	93%	0%
Sabari	0%	94%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Terezayi	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	13%	93%	87%	100%	93%
Bak	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Qalandar	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	38%	85%	77%	92%	69%
Spera	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shamul	0%	100%	0%	17%	8%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%
Jaji Maydan	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	7%	67%	80%	100%	100%



²³ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

24 Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

25 In the three months prior to data collection.

			%	of settlemer	nts where KIs	reported	on			
		-	EMERGENC	Y SHELTER A	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	NFIs)		
L 9	dequate	sources were sources ²⁴	ced or	had , roofs, nade ²⁵	s had urces to			s in the so		
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate	Most common heating sources w inadequate heating sources ²⁴	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 25	Some (26-50%) of shelters had suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁵	Few (1-25%) of households had sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	75%	2%	8%	9%	6%	23%	37%	73%	40%
Paktika Province										
Sharan	0%	100%	0%	0%	4%	0%	73%	65%	77%	88%
Mata Khan	25%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	100%	50%	88%
Yosuf Khel	0%	100%	45%	0%	5%	30%	85%	85%	100%	20%
Yahya Khel	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	7%	50%	71%	79%	86%
Sar Rawzah	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	79%	93%	100%	79%
Omna	0%	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	60%	80%	100%	67%
Zarghun Shahr	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	6%	53%	76%	88%	65%
Gomal	0%	87%	39%	0%	0%	17%	96%	57%	100%	9%
Jani Khel	15%	100%	0%	0%	5%	30%	55%	80%	65%	75%
Surobi (Paktika)	0%	78%	61%	0%	0%	28%	56%	94%	89%	11%
Urgun	0%	84%	0%	0%	5%	0%	95%	84%	95%	89%
Ziruk	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	80%	93%	100%	93%
Nika	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	42%	83%	92%	83%
Barmal	0%	37%	0%	63%	0%	4%	93%	100%	100%	96%
Giyan	0%	5%	0%	14%	0%	0%	81%	100%	100%	76%
Dila	0%	100%	5%	0%	0%	5%	52%	90%	95%	67%
Wazakhwah	22%	100%	0%	4%	7%	37%	44%	78%	56%	63%
Wormamay	86%	93%	0%	0%	11%	21%	39%	89%	79%	64%
Turwo	83%	100%	0%	0%	8%	25%	58%	75%	92%	92%
Paktya Province							II		ı	I
Gardez	0%	100%	2%	0%	7%	0%	2%	21%	100%	2%
Ahmadaba	0%	100%	6%	44%	0%	13%	69%	38%	88%	75%
Zurmat	0%	97%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	94%	100%
Shawak	0%	100%	7%	7%	7%	7%	13%	60%	80%	20%
Zadran	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	88%	63%
Sayed Karam	0%	43%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	4%	11%	18%
Jaji	0%	100%	0%	11%	0%	5%	79%	21%	95%	58%
Laja Ahmad Khel	0%	100%	7%	7%	0%	7%	37%	26%	48%	37%



²³ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

24 Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

25 In the three months prior to data collection.

			%	of settlemer	nts where KIs	reported	on			
		ı	EMERGENC	Y SHELTER A	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	NFIs)		
c 8	equate	sources were	ced or	had roofs, ade ²⁵	had urces to				ettlement own the fo	
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate	Most common heating sources w inadequate heating sources ²⁴	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 25	Some (26-50%) of shelters had suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁵	Few (1-25%) of households had sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	75%	2%	8%	9%	6%	23%	37%	73%	40%
Jani Khel (Paktya)	0%	5%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	27%
Chamkani	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	19%
Dand Wa Patan	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	32%	26%	0%	16%
Southern Region					<u>I</u>					
Helmand Province										
Lashkargah	0%	97%	5%	2%	10%	2%	25%	32%	85%	52%
Nad-e-Ali	0%	100%	0%	1%	15%	0%	15%	38%	100%	86%
Nawa-e-Barakzaiy	0%	100%	5%	5%	8%	0%	8%	77%	100%	66%
Nahr-e-Saraj	0%	100%	2%	8%	29%	2%	29%	67%	84%	57%
Washer	0%	100%	0%	0%	23%	3%	0%	26%	67%	51%
Garmser	0%	100%	0%	0%	31%	0%	31%	66%	100%	72%
Nawzad	0%	100%	4%	0%	7%	2%	6%	13%	98%	72%
Sangin	0%	97%	0%	0%	0%	0%	69%	62%	83%	90%
Musa Qala	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	59%	32%	76%	95%
Kajaki	0%	100%	2%	0%	7%	0%	24%	29%	84%	64%
Reg-e-Khan Nishin	0%	100%	6%	0%	0%	0%	50%	56%	94%	50%
Baghran	0%	100%	20%	0%	0%	0%	11%	85%	98%	90%
Deh-e-Shu	0%	100%	11%	0%	0%	0%	50%	44%	97%	50%
Kandahar Province			J		J.			I		
Kandahar	11%	60%	2%	33%	16%	0%	9%	14%	53%	32%
Arghandab	0%	100%	0%	0%	12%	0%	12%	12%	46%	46%
Daman	10%	90%	0%	17%	24%	0%	17%	17%	69%	55%
Panjwayee	10%	84%	3%	19%	45%	0%	32%	45%	84%	48%
Zheray	5%	90%	0%	5%	15%	5%	5%	0%	75%	40%
Shah Wali Kot	5%	93%	3%	18%	35%	0%	25%	38%	78%	48%
Khakrez	12%	96%	0%	20%	40%	0%	28%	32%	84%	48%
Arghestan	11%	97%	3%	11%	20%	0%	20%	26%	66%	51%
Ghorak	0%	100%	5%	0%	27%	0%	68%	68%	100%	91%
Maiwand	0%	100%	0%	0%	41%	0%	97%	100%	100%	57%



Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).
 Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).
 In the three months prior to data collection.

			%	of settlemer	nts where KIs	reported	on			
			EMERGENC	Y SHELTER A	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	NFIs)		
L 9	dequate	sources were	ced or	had , roofs, nade ²⁵	s had urces to				ettlement own the fo	had no ollowings
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate	Most common heating sources windequate heating sources 24	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 25	Some (26-50%) of shelters had suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁵	Few (1-25%) of households had sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	75%	2%	8%	9%	6%	23%	37%	73%	40%
Spin Boldak	8%	89%	0%	11%	18%	2%	20%	22%	82%	22%
Nesh	8%	100%	0%	38%	62%	0%	62%	62%	92%	54%
Miyanshin	4%	88%	0%	4%	17%	0%	13%	21%	71%	21%
Shorabak	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	94%	56%
Maruf	0%	100%	2%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	87%	0%
Reg	93%	100%	0%	13%	20%	0%	33%	47%	100%	47%
Nimroz Province	1	1			1	1				
Zaranj	0%	39%	3%	0%	3%	6%	0%	0%	90%	6%
Kang	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	10%	10%	19%	100%	19%
Chakhansur	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	12%	6%	100%	41%
Char Burjak	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	10%	14%	19%	95%	19%
Khashrod	0%	91%	0%	0%	0%	11%	11%	20%	97%	29%
Uruzgan Province								'	'	
Tirinkot	10%	100%	6%	3%	32%	10%	32%	42%	65%	39%
Dehraoud	11%	100%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	11%	75%	43%
Chora	18%	100%	0%	0%	27%	0%	0%	0%	36%	9%
Shahid-e-Hassas	0%	91%	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%	17%	97%	37%
Khas Uruzgan	0%	100%	19%	0%	0%	35%	94%	97%	97%	81%
Chinarto	0%	100%	17%	0%	6%	50%	94%	100%	94%	94%
Gizab	12%	100%	4%	0%	32%	0%	0%	12%	48%	36%
Zabul Province							•			
Qalat	3%	92%	3%	5%	32%	19%	41%	43%	86%	35%
Tarnak Wa Jaldak	0%	97%	0%	0%	0%	10%	48%	45%	84%	84%
Shinkay	21%	88%	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%	17%	100%	83%
Mizan	6%	88%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	100%	94%
Arghandab (Zabul)	25%	96%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%	100%	92%
Shah Joi	3%	88%	3%	3%	5%	28%	8%	60%	85%	8%
Daychopan	12%	76%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	100%	88%

²³ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

24 Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

25 In the three months prior to data collection.



			%	of settlemer	nts where KI	reported	on			
		I	EMERGENC	Y SHELTER	AND NON-I	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	VFIs)		
د ق	lequate	sources were	ced or	had , roofs, iade ²⁵	had urces to				ettlement own the fo	
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate	Most common heating sources w inadequate heating sources ²⁴	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 25	Some (26-50%) of shelters had suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁵	Few (1-25%) of households had sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	75%	2%	8%	9%	6%	23%	37%	73%	40%
Atghar	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	56%	94%	83%
Nawbahar	0%	95%	0%	0%	0%	5%	19%	24%	100%	67%
Shamul Zai	0%	94%	3%	3%	0%	15%	39%	76%	97%	70%
Kakar	22%	93%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	85%
Western Region									ı	I
Badghis Province										
Qala-e-Naw	0%	88%	1%	0%	45%	1%	10%	73%	13%	16%
Ab Kamari	0%	91%	7%	0%	0%	13%	37%	35%	93%	61%
Muqur (Badghis)	0%	100%	15%	8%	77%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Qadis	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	42%	19%	31%	64%
Bala Murghab	0%	73%	3%	0%	97%	0%	0%	0%	37%	87%
Jawand	0%	100%	0%	76%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ghormach	0%	93%	4%	0%	93%	0%	0%	11%	37%	96%
Farah Province										
Farah	0%	83%	0%	23%	0%	53%	83%	50%	47%	53%
Pushtrod	0%	100%	9%	0%	0%	36%	82%	18%	0%	0%
Khak-e-Safed	0%	100%	0%	0%	33%	67%	60%	27%	27%	13%
Qala-e-Kah	0%	100%	0%	90%	0%	62%	86%	95%	90%	86%
Shibkoh	0%	100%	0%	67%	0%	58%	67%	100%	100%	92%
Bala Buluk	0%	100%	0%	4%	0%	0%	4%	29%	100%	67%
Anar Dara	0%	100%	0%	0%	5%	86%	100%	5%	0%	14%
Bakwa	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	50%	100%	61%
Lash-e-Juwayn	0%	100%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	100%	78%
Gulistan	0%	100%	0%	60%	0%	53%	67%	100%	97%	93%
Pur Chaman	0%	96%	0%	4%	2%	0%	28%	9%	46%	87%
Ghor Province										
Feroz Koh	0%	100%	2%	74%	0%	58%	73%	69%	92%	90%
Dolayna	0%	100%	4%	9%	0%	9%	52%	17%	78%	48%

²³ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

1 Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

2 In the three months prior to data collection.



		% of settlements where KIs reported on								
	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ES/NFIs)									
د ق	equate ss were red or roofs, ade 25 had rrces to		Most households in the settlement had no daily access to or did not own the followings							
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate shelter ²³	Most common heating sources were inadequate heating sources 24	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 25	Some (26-50%) of shelters had suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁵	Few (1-25%) of households had sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	75%	2%	8%	9%	6%	23%	37%	73%	40%
Dawlatyar	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	77%	55%	100%	100%
Charsadra	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	83%	92%	100%	100%
Pasaband	0%	100%	2%	2%	0%	2%	44%	7%	98%	65%
Shahrak	0%	100%	0%	3%	3%	0%	3%	0%	52%	76%
Lal Wa Sarjangal	3%	100%	0%	6%	3%	3%	88%	59%	100%	100%
Taywarah	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	8%	79%	41%
Tolak	0%	100%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	7%	78%	89%
Saghar	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	83%	6%
Herat Province										
Herat	1%	32%	1%	1%	1%	6%	2%	18%	22%	11%
Injil	0%	49%	0%	8%	0%	7%	1%	41%	39%	3%
Guzara	0%	36%	0%	0%	0%	14%	3%	50%	61%	28%
Karukh	0%	88%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%	84%	94%	9%
Zindajan	0%	79%	0%	14%	0%	11%	4%	43%	68%	14%
Pashtun Zarghun	0%	89%	0%	45%	0%	5%	9%	20%	50%	7%
Kushk	0%	56%	0%	9%	0%	2%	0%	20%	56%	31%
Gulran	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	3%	15%	6%	91%	88%
Adraskan	0%	100%	0%	14%	0%	7%	24%	10%	38%	41%
Kushk-e-Kuhna	0%	90%	3%	0%	6%	0%	10%	26%	87%	61%
Ghoryan	0%	47%	0%	6%	6%	14%	8%	39%	67%	33%
Obe	0%	82%	3%	0%	0%	0%	30%	18%	73%	55%
Kohsan	0%	35%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	38%	54%	27%
Shindand	0%	44%	0%	3%	0%	5%	16%	9%	36%	32%
Farsi	0%	58%	0%	0%	4%	0%	8%	38%	50%	46%
Chisht-e-Sharif	0%	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	48%	26%	78%	52%



²³ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

24 Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

25 In the three months prior to data collection.

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM) utilized settlements as the primary unit of analysis. In the assessed settlements, key informants (KIs) —including government officials, religious leaders, teachers, and healthcare providers—were surveyed to collect information regarding the humanitarian situation at the settlements level.

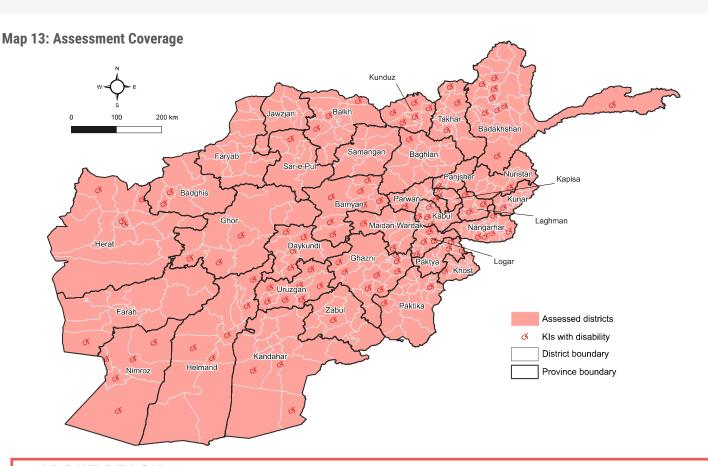
In HSM, the sampling process utilized the Basic Service Unit (BSU) approach. A BSU was defined as an economic and geographic service unit that was intermediate in size—smaller than a district (administrative level 2) yet larger than a settlement. Each BSU included shared public spaces, such as markets and roads, along with essential services, including healthcare clinics or schools. To inform data collection, a participatory mapping exercise was conducted to identify settlements and chart the availability of basic services within these units.

In HSM Round Nine, a sampling methodology similar to Rounds Seven and Eight was employed. This revised approach accounted for both population size and geographic coverage of districts, unlike Round Six and earlier rounds, which focused solely on geographic coverage. The HSM Round Nine sampling methodology was as follows:

- All <u>401 districts</u> and BSUs were included in the sampling and covered.
- One KI was interviewed per settlements assessed.
- A minimum of three KIs were sampled for each BSU, or all remaining settlements if there were fewer than three in a BSU.
- An additional population factor of 60% per BSU population was applied for sampling further KI interviews, proportional to the estimated BSU population size.
- A minimum geographical coverage of 12% of district settlements was ensured.

In HSM Round Nine, the distribution of settlements among BSUs in the sampling was as follows: 58% had three settlements, 28% had four settlements, 13% had five or more settlements, and 1% had one or two settlements. The assessed settlements represented 54% of Afghanistan's total 2024 estimated population and provided 21% geographic coverage, based on the number of settlements sampled within each district.

For a comprehensive understanding, please refer to the <u>formatted analysis for HSM Round Nine</u>. The formatted data and cleaning logs for HSM Round Nine are available upon request. The findings should be considered as indicative only and not statistically representative.



ABOUT REACH

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



ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: DISTRICT AND SAMPLE SIZE

Province	District	# of KIIs
	Bamyan	35
	Shibar	28
an	Sayghan	19
Bamyan	Kahmard	17
B	Yakawlang	54
	Panjab	67
	Waras	103
	Nili	26
	Shahrestan	50
	Ashtarlay	71
ibr	Khedir	31
Jaykundi	Kiti	32
Day	Miramor	43
	Sang-e-Takht	52
	Kajran	30
	Patoo	25
	Kabul	206
	Paghman	33
	Chahar Asyab	21
	Bagrami	32
	Deh Sabz	22
	Shakar Dara	28
	Musahi	14
Inde	Mir Bacha Kot	16
X	Khak-e-Jabbar	13
	Kalakan	14
	Guldara	9
	Farza	15
	Estalef	10
	Qarabagh (Kabul)	20
	Surobi (Kabul)	31

7741411	LL GIZL	
Province	District	# of Klls
	Mahmood-e- Raqi	31
	Hisa-e-Duwum Kohistan	21
	Koh Band	19
Kapisa	Hisa-e-Awal Kohistan	19
	Nijrab	27
	Tagab (Kapisa)	18
	Alasay	18
	Pul-e-Alam	40
	Baraki Barak	27
	Charkh	18
-ogar	Khoshi	18
, Poć	Mohammad Agha	30
	Kharwar	19
	Azra	13
	Maydan Shahr	21
	Nerkh	25
	Jalrez	19
Jak	Chak-e-Wardak	36
Varc	Saydabad	35
an V	Daymirdad	19
Maidan Wardak	Hesa-e-Awal Behsud	41
	Jaghato (Wardak)	18
	Markaz-e- Behsud	118
	Bazarak	15
	Rukha	16
er	Dara	27
Panjsher	Khenj	22
Pai	Onaba	16
	Shutul	9
	Paryan	21

ince	D	" (14)
Province	District	# of Klls
	Charikar	49
	Bagram	33
	Shinwari	29
	Sayed Khel	25
Parwan	Jabal Saraj	20
Pan	Salang	15
	Ghorband	21
	Koh-e-Safi	15
	Surkh-e-Parsa	27
	Shekh Ali	21
	Asad Abad	22
	Marawara	14
	Watapur	25
	Narang	19
	Sar Kani	18
	Shigal	37
_	Dara-e-Pech	21
Kunar	Bar Kunar	17
\sim	Chawkay	24
	Khas Kunar	19
	Ghazi Abad	26
	Dangam	21
	Chapa Dara	19
	Nurgal	21
	Nari	19
	Mehtarlam	70
lan	Qarghayee	32
-aghman	Alishang	37
Laç	Alingar	38
	Dawlatshah	25



Province	District	# of Klls
	Jalalabad	26
	Behsud	32
	Surkh Rod	46
	Chaparhar	44
	Kama	22
	Kuz Kunar	22
	Rodat	16
	Khogyani	41
	Bati Kot	24
Į Ę	Deh Bala	28
Nangarhar	Pachir Wa Agam	23
ang	Dara-e-Nur	14
Z	Kot	13
	Goshta	20
	Achin	28
	Shinwar	28
	Muhmand Dara	15
	Lalpoor	20
	Sherzad	34
	Nazyan	22
	Hesarak	23
	Dur Baba	33
	Parun	15
	Waygal	19
_	Wama	18
Nuristan	Nurgaram	18
Zuri	Duab	18
	Kamdesh	22
	Mandol	15
	Barg-e-Matal	18

•		,
Province	District	# of Klls
	Fayzabad (Badakhshan)	52
	Argo	36
	Arghanj Khwah	47
	Yaftal-e-Sufla	26
	Khash	21
	Baharak (Badakhshan)	29
	Darayem	20
	Kohestan (Badakhshan)	30
	Yawan	26
	Jorm	28
	Teshkan	27
	Shuhada	19
nan	Shahr-e-Buzurg	57
Badakhshan	Raghestan	25
ada	Kishm	44
В	Warduj	24
	Tagab (Badakhshan)	42
	Yamgan	18
	Shighnan	21
	Khwahan	27
	Kofab	27
	Darwaz-e-Paeen	30
	Eshkashem	18
	Shaki	24
	Zebak	15
	Keran Wa Monjan	30
	Darwaz-e-Bala	50
	Wakhan	41

Province	District	# of KIIs
	Pul-e-Khumri	55
	Dahana-e-Ghori	30
	Doshi	22
	Nahrin	23
	Baghlan-e-Jadid	56
	Khinjan	19
_	Andarab	19
Baghlan	Deh Salah	36
Bag	Khwaja Hejran	36
	Burka	25
	Tala Wa Barfak	38
	Pul-e-Hisar	25
	Khost Wa Fereng	20
	Guzargah-e- Noor	18
	Fereng Wa Gharu	12
	Kunduz	128
	Chahar Darah	53
Zr	Ali Abad	35
znpuny	Khan Abad	56
Ϋ́	Imam Sahib	107
	Dasht-e-Archi	37
	Qala-e-Zal	22



Province	District	# of Klls
	Taloqan	80
	Hazar Sumuch	15
	Baharak (Takhar)	66
	Bangi	34
	Chal	48
	Namak Ab	21
	Kalafgan	60
	Farkhar	60
Takhar	Khwaja Ghar	26
<u>a</u>	Rostaq	42
	Eshkamesh	32
	Dasht-e-Qala	24
	Warsaj	51
	Khwaja Bahawuddin	31
	Darqad	21
	Chahab	39
	Yangi Qala	32
	Mazar-e-Sharif	65
	Nahr-e-Shahi	49
	Dehdadi	24
	Charkent	28
	Marmul	15
	Balkh	61
	Sholgareh	36
_	Chemtal	39
Balk	Dawlatabad (Balkh)	21
	Khulm	30
	Char Bolak	36
	Shortepa	14
	Kaldar	16
	Keshendeh	29
	Zari	22
	Sharak-e- Hayratan	9

Province	District	# of Klls
	Maymana	38
	Pashtun Kot	78
	Khwaja Sabz Posh	13
	Almar	35
	Bilcheragh	17
	Shirin Tagab	18
	Qaysar	32
-aryab	Gurzewan	29
ı ü	Dawlat Abad (Faryab)	11
	Kohistan (Faryab)	27
	Qaram Qul	8
	Qurghan	20
	Andkhoy	26
	Khan-e-Char Bagh	11
	Shiberghan	40
	Khwaja Dukoh	19
	Khanaqa	18
	Mingajik	21
_	Qush Tepa	14
/zjan	Khamyab	12
Jawz	Aqcha	11
	Fayzabad (Jawzjan)	11
	Mardyan	8
	Qarqin	12
	Darzab	14
	Aybak	29
	Hazrat-e-Sultan	38
an	Khuram Wa Sarbagh	25
ange	Feroz Nakhchir	16
Samangan	Ruy-e-Duab	28
()	Dara-e-Suf Payin	38
	Dara-e-Suf Bala	31

Province	District	# of KIIs
	Sar-e-Pul	42
	Sayad	13
Inc	Kohestanat	26
Sar-e-Pul	Sozmaqala	48
Sai	Sancharak	23
	Gosfandi	8
	Balkhab	25
	Ghazni	48
	Wali Muhammad Shahid	19
	Khwaja Omari	13
	Waghaz	26
	Deh Yak	19
	Jaghatu (Ghazni)	30
	Andar	34
	Zanakhan	13
Ghazni	Rashidan	16
Gh	Nawur	67
	Qarabagh (Ghazni)	66
	Giro	23
	Ab Band	13
	Jaghori	74
	Muqur (Ghazni)	28
	Malistan	40
	Gelan	29
	Ajristan	18
	Nawa	28



Province	District	# of Klls
	Matun (Khost)	44
	Mandozayi	23
	Gurbuz	17
	Tani	21
	Musa Khel	21
	Nadir Shah Kot	14
Khost	Sabari	17
\geq	Terezayi	15
	Bak	13
	Qalandar	13
	Spera	18
	Shamul	12
	Jaji Maydan	15
	Sharan	26
	Mata Khan	16
	Yosuf Khel	20
	Yahya Khel	14
	Sar Rawzah	14
	Omna	15
	Zarghun Shahr	17
	Gomal	23
ka	Jani Khel	20
Paktil	Surobi (Paktika)	18
۵	Urgun	19
	Ziruk	15
	Nika	12
	Barmal	27
	Giyan	21
	Dila	21
	Wazakhwah	27
	Wormamay	28
	Turwo	12

Province	District	# of KIIs
	Gardez	42
	Ahmadaba	16
	Zurmat	32
	Shawak	15
	Zadran	24
Paktya	Sayed Karam	28
Pe	Jaji	19
	Laja Ahmad Khel	27
	Jani Khel (Paktya)	22
	Chamkani	21
	Dand Wa Patan	19
	Lashkargah	60
	Nad-e-Ali	72
	Nawa-e- Barakzaiy	61
	Nahr-e-Saraj	51
	Washer	39
рı	Garmser	29
Helmand	Nawzad	54
Hel	Sangin	29
	Musa Qala	37
	Kajaki	45
	Reg-e-Khan Nishin	18
	Baghran	61
	Deh-e-Shu	36

Province	District	# of KIIs
	Kandahar	57
	Arghandab	26
	Daman	29
	Panjwayee	31
	Zheray	20
	Shah Wali Kot	40
_	Khakrez	25
Kandahar	Arghestan	35
and	Ghorak	22
	Maiwand	37
	Spin Boldak	65
	Nesh	13
	Miyanshin	24
	Shorabak	18
	Maruf	55
	Reg	15
	Zaranj	31
Z	Kang	21
Nimroz	Chakhansur	17
Z	Char Burjak	21
	Khashrod	35
	Tirinkot	31
	Dehraoud	28
_	Chora	11
Uruzgan	Shahid-e-Hassas	35
	Khas Uruzgan	31
	Chinarto	18
	Gizab	25



Province	District	# of Klls
Zabul	Qalat	37
	Tarnak Wa Jaldak	31
	Shinkay	24
	Mizan	16
	Arghandab (Zabul)	24
	Shah Joi	40
	Daychopan	25
	Atghar	18
	Nawbahar	21
	Shamul Zai	33
	Kakar	27
Badghis	Qala-e-Naw	67
	Ab Kamari	46
	Muqur (Badghis)	13
	Qadis	36
	Bala Murghab	30
	Jawand	59
	Ghormach	27

Province	District	# of KIIs
	Farah	30
	Pushtrod	11
	Khak-e-Safed	15
	Qala-e-Kah	21
_	Shibkoh	12
Farah	Bala Buluk	24
L III	Anar Dara	21
	Bakwa	18
	Lash-e-Juwayn	18
	Gulistan	30
	Pur Chaman	46
	Feroz Koh	62
	Dolayna	23
	Dawlatyar	22
	Charsadra	12
or	Pasaband	54
Ghor	Shahrak	29
	Lal Wa Sarjangal	78
	Taywarah	39
	Tolak	27
	Saghar	18

Province	District	# of KIIs
	Herat	90
	Injil	74
	Guzara	36
	Karukh	32
Herat	Zindajan	28
	Pashtun Zarghun	44
	Kushk	45
	Gulran	34
	Adraskan	29
	Kushk-e-Kuhna	31
	Ghoryan	36
	Obe	33
	Kohsan	26
	Shindand	77
	Farsi	24
	Chisht-e-Sharif	27

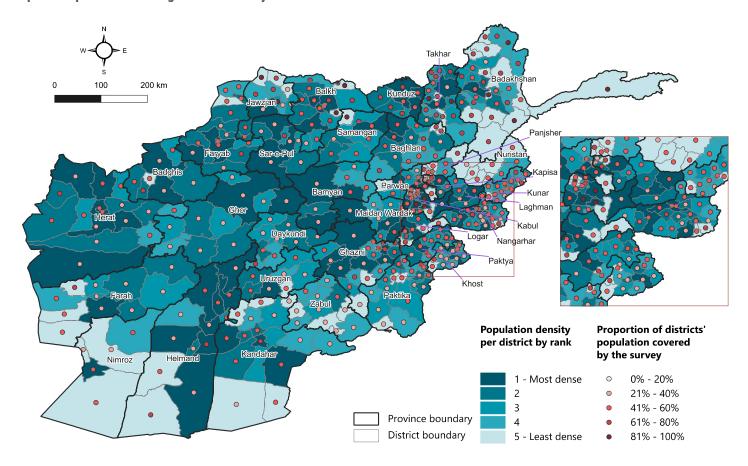
ANNEX 2: SUMMARY OF KEY FIGURES

HSM round nine data collection took place between:	14 October 2024 and 3 November 2024
# of KIIs in settlements (sampled from all settlements)	12,009
# of all registered and geo-located settlements with REACH	58,222
# of basic service units (BSUs) (all covered)	3,235
(In urban areas Nahia were considered as a BSU)	5,233
# of districts (administrative level 2) (all covered)	401
# of provinces (administrative level 1) (all covered)	34
# of female KI in the survey	1,773
% of female KI in the survey	15%
# of KIs with disabilities	298
% of KIs with disablities	2%

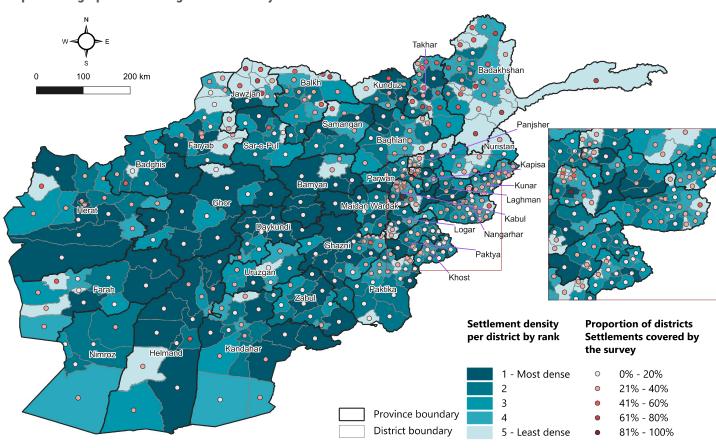


ANNEX 3: COVERAGE AND PRIORITY NEEDS MAPS

Map 14: Population Coverage Of The Survey



Map 15: Geographical Coverage Of The survey





ASSESSMENT COORDINATION FRAMEWORK:

Afghanistan Inter-Cluster Coordination Team

























FUNDED BY:



IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS:

