# **Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM)** Round 6

# The District Tables Factsheet

March, 2024 Afghanistan

### **KEY MESSAGES**

- Economic shock (90%) and drought (85%) were the most commonly reported negative events affecting settlements in the six months prior to data collection. The % of settlements reporting drought is consistent with the drought findings from HSM round 5 (December 2023).
- In 38% of the assessed settlements, key informants reported that most people were unable to access a sufficient quantity of water to meet their daily needs in the three months prior to data collection.
- In 27% of assessed settlements, key informants reported the influx of cross-border returnee households, predominantly returning from Pakistan (77%). The priority needs of cross-border returnees were largely indistinct from those reported by the broader community.

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















Livelihood 51%

Cash 49%

Water 34%

Health 29%

**Education** 22%



KIs in 10% of assessed settlements reported that hunger was severe for most households in the 30 days prior to data collection.

KIs in 28% of assessed settlements reported only a 'few households (1-25%)' were able to access enough food to meet minimum daily needs.



KIs in 30% of assessed settlements reported that settlements relied on unimproved (unprotected) water sources for drinking. KIs in 39% of assessed settlements reported people used unimproved latrines.



KIs in 9% of assessed settlements reported that most of the households had no access to an active health centre. The most reported barrier for people when attempting to access health services was medicine or 'specific medicine needed' not usually available.



KIs in 14% of assessed settlements reported that most people lived in inadequate shelter (unsafe for living in). This could make them more vulnerable to protection risks.



KIs in 71% of assessed settlements reported that a lack of teaching and learning materials as a barrier for boys attending school. **58%** of them reported the same barrier for younger girls (aged 6-12).

### **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 6 data collection took place from 11 February until 07 March 2024.

A total of **10,441 key informants** (KIs) were surveyed. From the total interviewed KIs, 1,680 (16%) were female KIs, and 163 (2%) self-identified as key informants with disabilities.

This HSM survey was conducted in 10,441 settlements across 3,235 Basic Service Units, in all 401 districts (admin level II), across all 34 provinces (admin

Humanitarian Situation Monitoring is a key informant-based, district-level assessment with **indicative findings**. A more detailed description of the methodology is on page 115.

The HSM round 6 analysis, which this document is based on, is available on the IMPACT resource centre.



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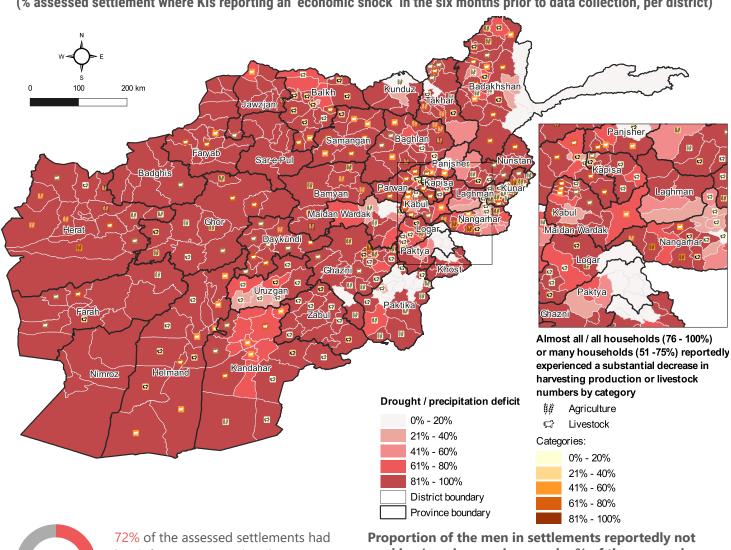


### **SHOCKS AND LIVELIHOODS**

### **Key Findings**

- Drought has been reported as a significant shock by key informants (KIs) in 85% of the assessed settlements in the six months prior to data collection. In 238 (59%) districts, the drought report was equal to, or higher than, the economic shock report, indicating a linkage between drought and economic shock. Economic shocks, such as reduced household incomes, were reported in 90% of the assessed settlements. The primary income sources in the settlements were reported to be agriculture (59%) and livestock (47%).
- Of the settlements with agriculture as the chief income source, drought was reported as the main reason that a substantial proportion of households (51-75%) experienced a reduction of 50% or more in their harvest production during the last harvest period in 59% of settlements.
- The livestock sector was also reportedly negatively impacted, either directly by the drought (43%) or indirectly by a food shortage for animals (31%). Additionally, the drought reportedly was the reason people experienced a large decrease in income when engaged in other industries (38%).

Map 1: Economic shock and main income source (% assessed settlement where KIs reporting an 'economic shock' in the six months prior to data collection, per district)





72% of the assessed settlements had key informants reporting that women could be employed in the settlement.



34% of the assessed settlement had key informants reporting that they were unaware of whether any households received humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Proportion of the men in settlements reportedly not working/earning any income, by % of the assessed settlement

No unemployed men (0%)	2%	
Few unemployed men (1 - 25%)	18%	
Some unemployed men (26 - 50%)	43%	
Many unemployed men (51 - 75%)	33%	
All men unemployed (76 - 100%)	4%	



			(	% of settlem	nents where KI	s reporting or	<u> </u>		
on or	Shocks e	experienced settle	by househo ment¹	lds in the		LIVELIHO			AID
Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock <sup>2</sup>	Drought / precipitation deficit	Flood / heavy rain	Disease outbreak		Primary and secondary sources of income <sup>3</sup>		Women can reportedly be employed	The amount of humanitarian aid received decreased a lot 4
_	Econo	Draprecipit	Flood		Agriculture	Livestock	Many men (51- 75%) are reportedly unemployed	Wol	The a humar received
National level	90%	85%	3%	7%	59%	47%	33%	72%	48%
				Region	al level				
Central Highland	98%	97%	4%	1%	74%	78%	27%	81%	66%
Capital	83%	75%	2%	8%	65%	47%	42%	92%	36%
Eastern	92%	76%	5%	7%	65%	65%	31%	100%	41%
North Eastern	99%	80%	8%	15%	56%	46%	36%	80%	60%
Northern	85%	92%	0%	11%	57%	39%	24%	74%	34%
South Eastern	87%	70%	7%	2%	35%	38%	36%	76%	57%
Southern	85%	92%	0%	6%	72%	34%	30%	23%	60%
Western	94%	98%	0%	5%	57%	50%	34%	73%	28%
				Provinc	ial level				
Central Highland R	egion								
Bamyan	98%	95%	3%	2%	57%	85%	20%	60%	82%
Daykundi	97%	99%	5%	0%	89%	71%	34%	100%	52%
Capital Region									
Kabul	94%	80%	0%	0%	55%	39%	74%	93%	23%
Kapisa	99%	76%	1%	15%	88%	44%	52%	100%	56%
Logar	93%	77%	1%	0%	76%	51%	43%	100%	71%
Maidan Wardak	51%	65%	1%	2%	38%	62%	1%	89%	17%
Panjsher	99%	67%	0%	0%	77%	37%	7%	66%	8%
Parwan	100%	89%	8%	28%	93%	36%	81%	96%	55%
Eastern Region									'
Kunar	100%	98%	0%	2%	81%	96%	67%	100%	48%
Laghman	88%	64%	0%	0%	17%	53%	34%	100%	70%
Nangarhar	98%	64%	5%	14%	67%	42%	16%	100%	33%
Nuristan	60%	91%	18%	1%	90%	96%	5%	100%	11%
North Eastern Regi	on								
Badakhshan	99%	75%	1%	8%	60%	43%	18%	87%	43%
Baghlan	98%	95%	6%	22%	53%	62%	36%	76%	53%
Kunduz	99%	57%	6%	13%	50%	36%	53%	78%	76%
Takhar	100%	86%	22%	20%	59%	37%	49%	78%	76%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In the six months prior to data collection.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This means the loss of one of the main sources of income for most households in the settlement and/or a significant loss of income for most households in the settlement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Sources of income which people in settlements had access to in the 30 days prior to data collection

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>In the three months prior to data collection.

				% of settlem	nents where KI	s reporting or	1		
on	Shocks e	experienced settle		lds in the		LIVELIHO	OODS		AID
Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock <sup>2</sup>	Drought / precipitation deficit	Flood / heavy rain	Disease outbreak	Primary and sources o		Many men (51- 75%) are reportedly unemployed	Women can reportedly be employed	The amount of humanitarian aid received decreased a lot 4
	Econo	Dra	Flood /	Diseas	Agriculture	Livestock	Many 75%) ard unei	Wor repo em	The a humar received
National level	90%	85%	3%	7%	59%	47%	33%	72%	48%
Northern Region									
Balkh	76%	79%	0%	11%	65%	36%	24%	98%	12%
Faryab	100%	100%	0%	0%	45%	30%	42%	10%	21%
Jawzjan	71%	99%	0%	1%	36%	29%	22%	100%	84%
Samangan	100%	96%	0%	31%	100%	98%	18%	85%	59%
Sar-e-Pul	76%	96%	0%	13%	29%	4%	1%	100%	38%
South Eastern Region	on								
Ghazni	80%	89%	15%	1%	56%	53%	32%	80%	29%
Khost	100%	78%	1%	0%	20%	15%	47%	100%	96%
Paktika	99%	54%	3%	7%	34%	51%	27%	48%	67%
Paktya	77%	39%	0%	1%	2%	8%	47%	81%	69%
Southern Region									
Helmand	85%	100%	1%	0%	80%	53%	27%	9%	71%
Kandahar	83%	85%	0%	12%	66%	30%	30%	28%	38%
Nimroz	65%	100%	0%	0%	10%	0%	38%	54%	92%
Uruzgan	100%	61%	0%	19%	98%	41%	6%	5%	54%
Zabul	87%	99%	0%	1%	76%	16%	42%	38%	65%
Western Region									
Badghis	90%	100%	1%	0%	22%	24%	41%	35%	29%
Farah	93%	100%	0%	24%	50%	53%	3%	100%	9%
Ghor	90%	98%	0%	0%	73%	59%	49%	75%	1%
Herat	100%	98%	1%	3%	63%	53%	35%	76%	57%



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In the six months prior to data collection.

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				% of settlen	nents where KI	s reporting or	1		
on	Shocks e	experienced settle	by househo ment¹	lds in the		LIVELIHO	OODS		AID
Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock <sup>2</sup>	Drought / precipitation deficit	Flood / heavy rain	Disease outbreak	Primary and secondar sources of income <sup>3</sup>		Many men (51- 75%) are reportedly unemployed	Women can reportedly be employed	The amount of humanitarian aid received decreased a lot 4
_	Econo	Dra	Flood /		Agriculture	Livestock	Many 75%) ar une	Wol	The a humar receive
National level	90%	85%	3%	7%	59%	47%	33%	72%	48%
				Distric	t level				
Central Highland Re	egion								
Bamyan Province									
Bamyan	96%	96%	0%	0%	52%	56%	30%	67%	74%
Shibar	100%	95%	14%	5%	38%	100%	38%	33%	90%
Sayghan	100%	83%	0%	0%	33%	72%	33%	28%	83%
Kahmard	100%	87%	7%	7%	40%	80%	27%	40%	60%
Yakawlang	98%	100%	0%	0%	78%	85%	43%	87%	85%
Panjab	96%	96%	9%	0%	21%	93%	4%	5%	70%
Waras	98%	94%	0%	5%	79%	86%	9%	88%	91%
Daykundi province				1					
Nili	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	16%	40%	100%	76%
Shahrestan	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	84%	14%	100%	52%
Ashtarlay	97%	100%	0%	0%	60%	65%	62%	100%	45%
Khadir	96%	100%	0%	0%	100%	86%	46%	100%	4%
Kiti	100%	100%	30%	0%	100%	97%	13%	100%	80%
Miramor	95%	97%	8%	0%	100%	57%	30%	100%	11%
Sang-e-Takht	100%	100%	0%	0%	86%	70%	30%	100%	89%
Kajran	100%	100%	43%	0%	100%	100%	17%	100%	100%
Patoo	83%	88%	17%	0%	100%	96%	13%	100%	46%
Capital Region			J.	J					
Kabul province									
Kabul	67%	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	78%	43%
Paghman	100%	95%	0%	0%	57%	43%	86%	100%	24%
Chahar Asyab	100%	100%	0%	0%	72%	61%	67%	89%	0%
Bagrami	100%	95%	0%	0%	58%	11%	84%	100%	16%
Deh Sabz	100%	93%	0%	0%	53%	40%	73%	100%	13%
Shakar Dara	90%	76%	5%	0%	48%	14%	76%	90%	57%
Musahi	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	67%	92%	92%	58%
Mir Bacha Kot	100%	100%	0%	0%	50%	0%	83%	92%	25%
Khak-e-Jabbar	100%	100%	0%	0%	92%	75%	100%	100%	0%
Kalakan	100%	92%	0%	0%	58%	25%	100%	92%	42%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In the six months prior to data collection.



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Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock <sup>2</sup>	Drought / precipitation deficit	Flood / heavy rain	Disease outbreak		Primary and secondary sources of income <sup>3</sup>		Women can reportedly be employed	The amount of humanitarian aid received decreased a lot 4
ш.	Econol	Dro	Flood /	Disease	Agriculture	Livestock	Many men (51- 75%) are reportedly unemployed	Wor repol	The a human received
National level	90%	85%	3%	7%	59%	47%	33%	72%	48%
Guldara	100%	100%	0%	0%	89%	56%	67%	89%	33%
Farza	100%	100%	0%	0%	87%	47%	73%	100%	7%
Estalef	100%	100%	0%	0%	89%	78%	78%	100%	11%
Qara Bagh	53%	96%	0%	0%	78%	53%	16%	93%	0%
Surobi	100%	77%	0%	0%	92%	62%	100%	100%	0%
Kapisa Province				,				,	
Mahmood-e-Raqi	100%	83%	0%	25%	100%	29%	79%	100%	71%
Hisa-e-Duwum-e- Kohistan	100%	28%	0%	6%	100%	0%	22%	100%	94%
Koh Band	100%	89%	0%	11%	39%	17%	11%	100%	83%
Hisa-e-Awal-e- Kohistan	100%	40%	0%	0%	73%	0%	27%	100%	40%
Nijrab	100%	96%	0%	4%	100%	89%	71%	100%	36%
Tagab	100%	94%	0%	56%	100%	63%	81%	100%	44%
Alasay	93%	80%	7%	0%	67%	40%	33%	100%	73%
Logar Province									
Pul-e-Alam	81%	61%	3%	0%	61%	52%	35%	100%	84%
Baraki Barak	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	43%	71%	100%	62%
Charkh	100%	100%	0%	0%	87%	47%	60%	100%	73%
Khoshi	100%	100%	0%	0%	61%	67%	28%	100%	89%
Mohammad Agha	92%	96%	0%	0%	96%	50%	21%	100%	63%
Kharwar	100%	83%	0%	6%	72%	61%	72%	100%	50%
Azra	100%	0%	0%	0%	42%	50%	33%	100%	67%
Maidan Wardak pro	ovince								
Maydan Shahr	10%	65%	0%	0%	30%	40%	0%	80%	45%
Nerkh	76%	57%	0%	0%	24%	52%	10%	71%	33%
Jalrez	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Chak-e-Wardak	97%	100%	0%	0%	3%	3%	0%	100%	3%
Saydabad	48%	63%	0%	0%	11%	30%	0%	85%	15%
Daymirdad	0%	100%	0%	0%	50%	100%	0%	50%	38%
Hesa-e-Awal-e- Behsud	91%	40%	0%	0%	17%	69%	3%	89%	17%
Jaghatu	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	100%	0%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In the six months prior to data collection.



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				% of settlen	nents where KI	s reporting or	1		
on nce	Shocks e	experienced settle		lds in the		LIVELIHO	OODS		AID
Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock <sup>2</sup>	Drought / precipitation deficit	Flood / heavy rain	Disease outbreak	Primary and sources o		Many men (51- 75%) are reportedly unemployed	Women can reportedly be employed	The amount of humanitarian aid received decreased a lot 4
_	Econo	Dr	Flood /	Diseas	Agriculture	Livestock	Many 75%) ar une	Wo	The a human receive
National level	90%	85%	3%	7%	59%	47%	33%	72%	48%
Markaz-e-Behsud	37%	69%	2%	4%	70%	91%	0%	94%	17%
Panjsher Province									
Bazarak	100%	67%	0%	0%	33%	47%	13%	67%	20%
Rukha	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	40%	20%	33%	0%
Dara	100%	100%	0%	0%	86%	14%	0%	68%	0%
Khenj	100%	0%	0%	0%	95%	65%	5%	100%	5%
Anawa	100%	100%	0%	0%	73%	13%	0%	33%	13%
Shutul	100%	100%	0%	0%	67%	11%	11%	33%	0%
Paryan	86%	57%	0%	0%	38%	48%	10%	67%	33%
Parwan Province	l			1		l		1	
Charikar	100%	72%	0%	0%	72%	14%	81%	100%	89%
Bagram	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	33%	92%	100%	75%
Shinwari	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	71%	95%	100%	52%
Sayed Khel	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	58%	63%	100%	21%
Jabal Saraj	100%	28%	0%	0%	83%	67%	61%	100%	44%
Salang	100%	80%	0%	0%	100%	47%	73%	100%	53%
Ghorband	100%	100%	35%	100%	90%	10%	80%	100%	45%
Koh-e-Safi	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	33%	100%	100%	87%
Surkh-e-Parsa	100%	100%	18%	95%	95%	5%	82%	73%	32%
Shekh Ali	100%	100%	14%	52%	95%	38%	86%	90%	62%
Eastern Region						*			
Kunar Province									
Asad Abad	100%	100%	0%	0%	45%	75%	20%	100%	15%
Marawara	100%	100%	0%	0%	67%	83%	100%	100%	58%
Watapur	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	96%	100%	100%	42%
Narang	100%	100%	0%	0%	61%	94%	39%	100%	56%
Sar Kani	100%	100%	0%	0%	78%	100%	44%	100%	28%
Shigal	97%	100%	0%	0%	97%	100%	89%	100%	69%
Dara-e-Pech	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	94%	83%	100%	39%
Bar Kunar	100%	87%	0%	13%	73%	100%	33%	100%	67%
Chawkay	100%	96%	0%	25%	58%	100%	38%	100%	50%
Khas Kunar	100%	100%	6%	0%	100%	94%	61%	100%	39%



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In the six months prior to data collection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This means the loss of one of the main sources of income for most households in the settlement and/or a significant loss of income for most households in the settlement.

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Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock <sup>2</sup>	Drought / precipitation deficit	Flood / heavy rain	Disease outbreak		Primary and secondary sources of income <sup>3</sup>		Women can reportedly be employed	The amount of humanitarian aid received decreased a lot 4
	Econo	Dr	Flood,	Diseas	Agriculture	Livestock	Many men (51- 75%) are reportedly unemployed	Wo repo	The a human receive
National level	90%	85%	3%	7%	59%	47%	33%	72%	48%
Ghazi Abad	96%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	83%	100%	67%
Dangam	100%	100%	5%	0%	100%	100%	95%	100%	67%
Chapa Dara	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	39%
Nurgal	100%	90%	0%	0%	62%	100%	76%	100%	67%
Nari	100%	89%	0%	0%	56%	94%	28%	100%	44%
Laghman Province									
Mehtarlam	93%	49%	1%	0%	17%	44%	20%	100%	70%
Qarghayi	100%	26%	0%	0%	7%	81%	11%	100%	93%
Alishang	79%	100%	0%	0%	12%	55%	70%	100%	70%
Alingar	88%	82%	0%	0%	33%	36%	33%	100%	64%
Dawlatshah	67%	100%	0%	0%	21%	46%	63%	100%	42%
Nangarhar Province	е					,			
Jalalabad	100%	40%	0%	27%	7%	7%	13%	100%	40%
Behsud	100%	33%	0%	29%	67%	13%	4%	100%	38%
Surkh Rod	100%	86%	0%	0%	75%	33%	25%	100%	44%
Chaparhar	100%	81%	0%	2%	69%	17%	10%	100%	10%
Kama	100%	32%	0%	0%	84%	74%	11%	100%	47%
Kuz Kunar	95%	32%	0%	47%	68%	47%	0%	100%	16%
Rodat	83%	83%	0%	8%	92%	0%	8%	100%	0%
Khogyani	97%	67%	6%	18%	73%	36%	6%	100%	21%
Bati Kot	100%	11%	6%	39%	78%	33%	0%	100%	28%
Deh Bala	100%	96%	22%	26%	89%	59%	4%	100%	33%
Pachir Wa Agam	100%	90%	0%	0%	62%	76%	48%	100%	81%
Dara-e-Nur	92%	50%	17%	25%	83%	42%	0%	100%	17%
Kot	100%	33%	0%	0%	44%	11%	0%	100%	0%
Goshta	100%	83%	0%	0%	50%	89%	17%	100%	44%
Achin	95%	48%	24%	10%	67%	29%	19%	95%	24%
Shinwar	95%	71%	10%	19%	76%	24%	0%	100%	10%
Muhmand Dara	100%	58%	8%	33%	75%	17%	25%	100%	42%
Lalpur	100%	67%	6%	17%	78%	28%	17%	100%	39%
Sherzad	100%	100%	0%	0%	73%	87%	43%	100%	73%
Nazyan	100%	67%	19%	19%	29%	38%	24%	100%	10%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>In the six months prior to data collection.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This means the loss of one of the main sources of income for most households in the settlement and/or a significant loss of income for most households in the settlement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Sources of income which people in settlements had access to in the 30 days prior to data collection

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>In the three months prior to data collection.

				% of settlen	nents where KI	s reporting or	1		
on	Shocks e	experienced settle		lds in the		LIVELIHO			AID
Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock <sup>2</sup>	Drought / precipitation deficit	Flood / heavy rain	Disease outbreak		Primary and secondary sources of income <sup>3</sup>		Women can reportedly be employed	The amount of humanitarian aid received decreased a lot 4
_	Econo	Dra	Flood /	Disease	Agriculture	Livestock	Many men (51- 75%) are reportedly unemployed	Wol	The a humar received
National level	90%	85%	3%	7%	59%	47%	33%	72%	48%
Hesarak	100%	100%	0%	0%	67%	81%	38%	100%	57%
Dur Baba	100%	42%	0%	24%	18%	55%	24%	100%	30%
Nuristan Province									
Parun	93%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Waygal	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	6%	100%	6%
Wama	100%	100%	6%	6%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Nurgaram	6%	94%	17%	0%	100%	89%	0%	100%	22%
Duab	0%	100%	0%	0%	94%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Kamdesh	95%	95%	0%	0%	90%	100%	19%	100%	0%
Mandol	0%	60%	87%	0%	60%	87%	0%	100%	47%
Barg-e-Matal	100%	89%	5%	0%	95%	95%	5%	100%	0%
North Eastern Regi	on								,
Badakhshan Provin	ce								
Fayzabad	96%	75%	0%	2%	38%	33%	8%	96%	40%
Argo	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	7%	0%	100%	93%
Arghanj Khwah	100%	91%	0%	0%	91%	40%	4%	100%	89%
Yaftal-e-Sufla	100%	54%	0%	0%	42%	75%	13%	100%	38%
Khash	100%	43%	0%	0%	52%	100%	19%	100%	33%
Baharak (Badakhshan)	96%	15%	0%	0%	7%	7%	67%	81%	19%
Darayem	100%	67%	0%	0%	39%	78%	0%	100%	28%
Kohistan	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	37%	7%	37%	43%
Yawan	100%	100%	0%	0%	96%	42%	13%	63%	13%
Jorm	100%	96%	0%	0%	100%	71%	25%	71%	38%
Teshkan	100%	100%	0%	4%	96%	78%	15%	100%	74%
Shuhada	100%	33%	0%	0%	17%	17%	22%	94%	28%
Shahr-e-Buzorg	100%	98%	0%	21%	61%	26%	5%	100%	93%
Raghestan	100%	100%	0%	0%	92%	71%	0%	79%	21%
Keshem	100%	100%	0%	2%	40%	21%	2%	100%	98%
Warduj	100%	25%	0%	0%	33%	4%	46%	71%	38%
Tagab	98%	86%	0%	10%	57%	57%	12%	100%	86%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In the six months prior to data collection.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This means the loss of one of the main sources of income for most households in the settlement and/or a significant loss of income for most households in the settlement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Sources of income which people in settlements had access to in the 30 days prior to data collection

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>In the three months prior to data collection.

			C	% of settlem	ents where KI	s reporting or	1		
on nce	Shocks e	xperienced settle		lds in the		LIVELIHO			AID
Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock <sup>2</sup>	Drought / precipitation deficit	Flood / heavy rain	Disease outbreak		d secondary f income³	Many men (51- 75%) are reportedly unemployed	Women can reportedly be employed	The amount of humanitarian aid received decreased a lot 4
	Econo	Dr	Flood,	Diseas	Agriculture	Livestock	Man 75%) ar une	Wo repo	The a human receive
National level	90%	85%	3%	7%	59%	47%	33%	72%	48%
Yamgan	94%	94%	0%	0%	94%	83%	50%	67%	72%
Shighnan	100%	0%	14%	0%	0%	24%	38%	100%	38%
Khwahan	100%	93%	7%	59%	81%	70%	19%	96%	0%
Kofab	100%	81%	7%	56%	59%	74%	11%	96%	0%
Darwaz-e-Payin	100%	80%	3%	43%	80%	73%	13%	73%	0%
Eshkashem	100%	11%	0%	0%	11%	6%	39%	100%	0%
Shaki	100%	83%	13%	50%	67%	75%	13%	79%	0%
Zebak	100%	20%	0%	0%	27%	0%	33%	73%	0%
Koran Wa Monjan	97%	100%	0%	0%	87%	80%	73%	77%	80%
Darwaz-e-Balla	98%	82%	0%	14%	52%	52%	12%	74%	0%
Wakhan	100%	17%	0%	0%	5%	7%	51%	100%	0%
Baghlan Province		,		,	,				
Pul-e-Khumri	100%	100%	25%	48%	53%	53%	33%	100%	40%
Dahana-e-Ghori	100%	100%	0%	4%	100%	100%	30%	100%	7%
Doshi	100%	100%	0%	0%	78%	78%	39%	100%	56%
Nahrin	83%	72%	0%	0%	6%	6%	22%	94%	72%
Baghlan-e-Jadid	100%	96%	0%	0%	69%	67%	35%	67%	69%
Khinjan	100%	100%	50%	100%	11%	100%	11%	100%	33%
Andarab	100%	100%	0%	0%	39%	33%	56%	6%	83%
Deh Salah	100%	97%	0%	0%	50%	36%	64%	3%	83%
Khwaja Hejran	92%	81%	6%	0%	31%	22%	53%	78%	58%
Burka	95%	95%	0%	0%	71%	81%	33%	43%	57%
Tala Wa Barfak	100%	87%	0%	0%	26%	34%	71%	55%	82%
Pul-e-Hisar	100%	96%	0%	0%	71%	54%	71%	0%	54%
Khost Wa Fereng	100%	100%	0%	100%	40%	100%	7%	100%	53%
Guzargah-e-Nur	100%	100%	0%	0%	33%	89%	50%	100%	22%
Fereng Wa Gharu	100%	100%	0%	100%	67%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Kunduz Province									
Kunduz	100%	29%	1%	11%	65%	5%	50%	72%	96%
Chahar Darah	98%	82%	8%	0%	35%	37%	14%	98%	12%
Ali Abad	100%	100%	0%	0%	12%	33%	100%	100%	94%
Khan Abad	100%	100%	23%	3%	53%	25%	79%	100%	100%



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In the six months prior to data collection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This means the loss of one of the main sources of income for most households in the settlement and/or a significant loss of income for most households in the settlement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Sources of income which people in settlements had access to in the 30 days prior to data collection

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>In the three months prior to data collection.

				% of settlen	nents where KI	s reporting or	1		
on	Shocks e	experienced settle		lds in the		LIVELIHO	OODS		AID
Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock <sup>2</sup>	Drought / precipitation deficit	Flood / heavy rain	Disease outbreak	Primary and sources o	d secondary f income³	Many men (51- 75%) are reportedly unemployed	Women can reportedly be employed	The amount of humanitarian aid received decreased a lot 4
_	Econo	Dr	Flood /	Diseas	Agriculture	Livestock	Many 75%) ar unel	Wol	The a humar received
National level	90%	85%	3%	7%	59%	47%	33%	72%	48%
Imam Sahib	100%	0%	0%	2%	74%	75%	12%	33%	32%
Dasht-e-Archi	90%	100%	0%	70%	0%	73%	87%	100%	100%
Qala-e-Zal	100%	100%	33%	0%	61%	50%	89%	100%	94%
Takhar Province	,			,				,	,
Taloqan	100%	83%	3%	0%	44%	17%	26%	65%	70%
Hazar Sumuch	100%	13%	0%	0%	7%	0%	33%	40%	7%
Baharak (Takhar)	100%	100%	0%	0%	86%	64%	29%	62%	94%
Bangi	100%	100%	30%	0%	88%	91%	73%	94%	97%
Chal	100%	100%	0%	2%	21%	52%	71%	98%	100%
Namak Ab	100%	100%	29%	0%	52%	71%	38%	90%	100%
Kalafgan	98%	100%	0%	0%	87%	90%	22%	55%	97%
Farkhar	100%	100%	0%	0%	92%	92%	25%	62%	98%
Khwaja Ghar	100%	8%	0%	4%	4%	4%	29%	58%	8%
Rostaq	100%	100%	97%	100%	77%	27%	100%	100%	53%
Eshkmesh	100%	100%	0%	7%	33%	22%	78%	93%	89%
Dasht-e-Qala	100%	100%	48%	52%	86%	43%	52%	100%	100%
Warsaj	96%	57%	0%	0%	37%	35%	49%	45%	53%
Khwaja Bahawuddin	100%	100%	32%	26%	81%	48%	45%	94%	94%
Darqad	100%	71%	43%	43%	100%	0%	48%	100%	95%
Chahab	100%	100%	42%	33%	50%	31%	56%	78%	94%
Yangi Qala	100%	100%	20%	0%	83%	17%	0%	100%	97%
Northern Region									
Balkh Province									
Mazar-e-Sharif	79%	28%	0%	6%	6%	0%	15%	100%	17%
Nahr-e-Shahi	83%	65%	0%	10%	38%	20%	23%	100%	20%
Dehdadi	72%	100%	0%	11%	83%	17%	17%	100%	17%
Charkent	81%	100%	0%	11%	100%	89%	19%	100%	4%
Marmul	73%	100%	0%	0%	87%	33%	47%	100%	0%
Balkh	84%	100%	0%	14%	91%	25%	19%	100%	16%
Sholgareh	83%	100%	0%	7%	100%	73%	17%	100%	3%
Chemtal	83%	100%	0%	8%	97%	64%	22%	100%	14%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>In the six months prior to data collection.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This means the loss of one of the main sources of income for most households in the settlement and/or a significant loss of income for most households in the settlement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Sources of income which people in settlements had access to in the 30 days prior to data collection

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>In the three months prior to data collection.

			Ç	% of settlen	nents where KI	s reporting or	1		
on	Shocks e	experienced l		lds in the		LIVELIHO	OODS		AID
Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock <sup>2</sup>	Drought / precipitation deficit	Flood / heavy rain	Disease outbreak		d secondary f income³	Many men (51- 75%) are reportedly unemployed	Women can reportedly be employed	The amount of humanitarian aid received decreased a lot 4
_	Econo	Dr	Flood /	Diseas	Agriculture	Livestock	Many 75%) ar une	Wo	The a human receive
National level	90%	85%	3%	7%	59%	47%	33%	72%	48%
Dawlat Abad	80%	67%	0%	33%	33%	7%	33%	100%	20%
Khulm	72%	86%	0%	10%	72%	17%	24%	100%	7%
Char Bolak	48%	100%	0%	3%	88%	30%	15%	100%	0%
Shortepa	100%	75%	0%	42%	100%	50%	33%	100%	42%
Kaldar	67%	100%	0%	0%	93%	93%	20%	100%	7%
Keshendeh	63%	100%	0%	11%	96%	74%	33%	100%	7%
Zari	71%	95%	0%	14%	67%	52%	48%	81%	10%
Sharak-e- Hayratan	33%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	22%	100%	0%
Faryab Province				l .					
Maymana	100%	100%	0%	0%	33%	10%	53%	53%	0%
Pashtun Kot	100%	100%	0%	0%	67%	39%	46%	4%	0%
Khwaja Sabz Posh	100%	100%	0%	0%	75%	33%	67%	0%	0%
Almar	100%	100%	0%	0%	97%	79%	33%	6%	0%
Bilcheragh	100%	100%	0%	0%	7%	7%	73%	7%	7%
Shirin Tagab	100%	100%	0%	0%	17%	17%	33%	0%	83%
Qaysar	100%	100%	0%	0%	56%	37%	52%	7%	0%
Garzewan	100%	100%	0%	0%	29%	29%	57%	14%	0%
Dawlat Abad	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	100%
Kohistan	100%	100%	0%	0%	56%	39%	6%	22%	0%
Qaram Qul	100%	100%	0%	0%	17%	17%	17%	0%	67%
Qurghan	100%	100%	0%	0%	6%	6%	22%	17%	67%
Andkhoy	100%	100%	0%	0%	4%	4%	58%	4%	88%
Khan-e-Char Bagh	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	78%	11%	44%
Jawzjan Province									
Shiberghan	71%	100%	0%	0%	32%	11%	25%	100%	68%
Khwaja Dukoh	78%	100%	0%	0%	44%	33%	50%	100%	83%
Khanaqa	47%	100%	0%	0%	27%	20%	27%	100%	93%
Mingajik	62%	100%	0%	0%	38%	24%	33%	100%	100%
Qush Tepa	56%	100%	0%	0%	11%	44%	0%	100%	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>In the six months prior to data collection.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This means the loss of one of the main sources of income for most households in the settlement and/or a significant loss of income for most households in the settlement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Sources of income which people in settlements had access to in the 30 days prior to data collection

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>In the three months prior to data collection.

				% of settlen	nents where KIs reporting on						
ion nce	Shocks e	experienced settle		lds in the		LIVELIHO	OODS		AID		
Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock²	Drought / precipitation deficit	Flood / heavy rain	Disease outbreak		Primary and secondary sources of income <sup>3</sup>		Women can reportedly be employed	The amount of humanitarian aid received decreased		
	Econo	Dr	Flood ,	Diseas	Agriculture Livestoc		Many men (51- 75%) are reportedly unemployed	Wo repo	The a human receive		
National level	90%	85%	3%	7%	59%	47%	33%	72%	48%		
Khamyab	67%	67%	0%	0%	58%	33%	42%	100%	83%		
Aqcha	67%	100%	0%	0%	33%	33%	44%	100%	89%		
Fayzabad	60%	100%	0%	0%	10%	60%	10%	100%	90%		
Mardyan	100%	100%	0%	0%	33%	67%	33%	100%	100%		
Qarqin	67%	100%	0%	17%	67%	25%	8%	100%	92%		
Darzab	100%	100%	0%	0%	89%	11%	0%	100%	89%		
Samangan Province	)										
Aybak	100%	100%	0%	18%	100%	95%	18%	86%	45%		
Hazrat-e-Sultan	100%	100%	0%	36%	100%	100%	22%	72%	58%		
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	100%	100%	0%	33%	100%	100%	17%	79%	63%		
Feroz Nakhchir	100%	94%	0%	38%	100%	100%	19%	75%	69%		
Ruy-e-Duab	100%	100%	0%	33%	100%	100%	22%	89%	56%		
Dara-e-Suf-e- Payin	100%	90%	0%	26%	100%	100%	19%	87%	65%		
Dara-e-Suf-e-Bala	100%	96%	0%	44%	100%	96%	7%	93%	67%		
Sar-e-Pul Province											
Sar-e-Pul	82%	91%	0%	18%	21%	0%	3%	100%	38%		
Sayad	83%	92%	0%	17%	17%	0%	0%	100%	33%		
Kohestanat	78%	94%	0%	11%	50%	17%	0%	100%	33%		
Sozmaqala	73%	100%	2%	10%	31%	4%	0%	100%	33%		
Sancharak	50%	100%	0%	20%	25%	0%	0%	100%	30%		
Gosfandi	75%	100%	0%	13%	13%	13%	0%	100%	38%		
Balkhab	90%	100%	0%	0%	38%	0%	0%	100%	62%		
South Eastern Regio	on										
Ghazni Province											
Ghazni	100%	85%	9%	15%	41%	12%	18%	82%	59%		
Wal-e- Muhammad-e- Shahid	100%	100%	0%	0%	67%	94%	0%	6%	100%		
Khwaja Umari	58%	100%	17%	0%	17%	17%	33%	100%	33%		
Waghaz	100%	100%	0%	13%	75%	67%	38%	83%	67%		
Deh Yak	100%	100%	0%	20%	87%	80%	0%	87%	73%		
Jaghatu	33%	95%	14%	0%	100%	95%	14%	100%	0%		



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In the six months prior to data collection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This means the loss of one of the main sources of income for most households in the settlement and/or a significant loss of income for most households in the settlement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Sources of income which people in settlements had access to in the 30 days prior to data collection

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>In the three months prior to data collection.

			C	% of settlen	nents where KI	s reporting or	1		
on	Shocks e	experienced settle		lds in the		LIVELIHO			AID
Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock <sup>2</sup>	Drought / precipitation deficit	Flood / heavy rain	Disease outbreak		Primary and secondary sources of income <sup>3</sup>		Women can reportedly be employed	The amount of humanitarian aid received decreased a lot 4
_	Econo	Dr	Flood /	Diseas	Agriculture	Livestock	Many men (51- 75%) are reportedly unemployed	Wo repo	The a human receive
National level	90%	85%	3%	7%	59%	47%	33%	72%	48%
Andar	72%	69%	0%	0%	0%	3%	24%	100%	66%
Zanakhan	58%	100%	0%	0%	25%	100%	50%	0%	100%
Rashidan	53%	100%	13%	0%	60%	100%	33%	0%	100%
Nawur	100%	96%	57%	0%	95%	98%	50%	100%	13%
Qara Bagh	100%	100%	0%	0%	75%	42%	75%	100%	17%
Giro	100%	95%	0%	5%	100%	24%	0%	100%	24%
Ab Band	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	17%	0%	75%
Jaghuri	63%	97%	10%	0%	46%	21%	37%	90%	0%
Muqur	100%	100%	0%	0%	4%	96%	15%	0%	59%
Malistan	94%	94%	47%	0%	53%	18%	76%	100%	0%
Gelan	100%	0%	0%	0%	25%	8%	21%	96%	79%
Ajristan	100%	100%	27%	0%	100%	80%	93%	87%	0%
Nawa	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	91%	4%	0%	57%
Khost Province		ı		J				I.	
Matun	100%	76%	0%	0%	12%	0%	6%	100%	97%
Mandozayi	100%	94%	6%	0%	50%	39%	100%	100%	100%
Gurbuz	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	93%
Tani	100%	94%	0%	0%	6%	50%	100%	100%	100%
Musa Khel	100%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	94%
Nadir Shah Kot	100%	92%	8%	0%	33%	67%	100%	100%	100%
Sabari	100%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	83%	100%	58%
Terezayi	100%	100%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Bak	100%	100%	0%	0%	33%	0%	8%	100%	100%
Qalandar	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%	100%	92%
Spera	100%	100%	0%	0%	33%	0%	6%	100%	100%
Shamal	100%	100%	0%	0%	25%	42%	42%	100%	100%
Jaji Maydan	100%	100%	0%	0%	19%	0%	13%	100%	100%
Paktika Province									
Sharan	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	52%	48%	67%
Mata Khan	100%	93%	0%	13%	100%	53%	7%	93%	0%
Yosuf Khel	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	44%	56%	67%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In the six months prior to data collection.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This means the loss of one of the main sources of income for most households in the settlement and/or a significant loss of income for most households in the settlement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Sources of income which people in settlements had access to in the 30 days prior to data collection

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>In the three months prior to data collection.

			C	% of settlen	ents where KI	s reporting or	1		
nce	Shocks e	experienced settle		lds in the		LIVELIHO	OODS		AID
Disaggregation Region/province	mic shock²	Economic shock <sup>2</sup> Drought / precipitation deficit		Disease outbreak		Primary and secondary sources of income <sup>3</sup>		Women can reportedly be employed	The amount of humanitarian aid received decreased a lot 4
_	Econo	Dr	Flood / heavy rain	Diseas	Agriculture	Livestock	Many men (51- 75%) are reportedly unemployed	Wol repo em	The a human receive
National level	90%	85%	3%	7%	59%	47%	33%	72%	48%
Yahya Khel	100%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	33%	67%	83%
Sar Rawzah	100%	8%	8%	0%	0%	0%	58%	33%	17%
Omna	100%	0%	20%	0%	0%	7%	47%	53%	53%
Zarghun Shahr	100%	33%	0%	33%	67%	47%	47%	67%	33%
Gomal	100%	95%	0%	0%	19%	86%	0%	19%	100%
Jani Khel	100%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	50%	56%	78%
Surobi	94%	0%	19%	6%	0%	0%	69%	50%	56%
Urgun	100%	20%	0%	0%	13%	13%	0%	93%	67%
Ziruk	100%	83%	0%	0%	58%	17%	25%	67%	92%
Nika	100%	92%	0%	0%	25%	33%	42%	42%	67%
Barmal	100%	87%	0%	0%	57%	91%	0%	26%	83%
Giyan	100%	100%	0%	0%	20%	87%	0%	27%	100%
Dila	100%	95%	0%	0%	90%	85%	10%	30%	85%
Wazakhah	100%	67%	0%	50%	46%	88%	54%	79%	33%
Wormamay	100%	81%	0%	0%	62%	95%	10%	10%	81%
Turwo	100%	100%	0%	33%	50%	100%	58%	83%	0%
Paktya Province									
Gardez	83%	28%	0%	0%	3%	0%	39%	100%	72%
Ahmadaba	100%	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	69%
Zurmat	93%	89%	0%	4%	0%	7%	61%	100%	79%
Shawak	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	53%	80%	93%	20%
Zadran	100%	96%	0%	0%	0%	54%	83%	100%	50%
Sayed Karam	100%	54%	0%	0%	0%	0%	58%	96%	69%
Jaji	10%	5%	0%	0%	15%	0%	5%	100%	25%
Lija Ahmad Khel	58%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	67%	75%
Jani Khel	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	53%	0%	100%
Chamkani	38%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	100%	76%
Dand Wa Patan	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	53%	0%	100%
Southern Region									
Helmand Province									
Lashkargah	75%	94%	0%	0%	51%	22%	29%	35%	84%
Nad-e-Ali	90%	100%	0%	0%	98%	36%	8%	0%	57%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>In the six months prior to data collection.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This means the loss of one of the main sources of income for most households in the settlement and/or a significant loss of income for most households in the settlement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Sources of income which people in settlements had access to in the 30 days prior to data collection

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>In the three months prior to data collection.

				% of settlem	nents where KI	s reporting or	1		
ion	Shocks e	experienced settle		lds in the		LIVELIHO	OODS		AID
Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock²	Drought / precipitation deficit	Flood / heavy rain	Disease outbreak		Primary and secondary sources of income <sup>3</sup>		Women can reportedly be employed	The amount of humanitarian aid received decreased
	Econo	Dr	Flood ,	Diseas	Agriculture	Livestock	Many men (51- 75%) are reportedly unemployed	Wo repo	The a humal receive
National level	90%	85%	3%	7%	59%	47%	33%	72%	48%
Nawa-e-Barakzaiy	47%	100%	0%	0%	60%	60%	17%	2%	92%
Nahr-e-Saraj	85%	100%	0%	0%	85%	49%	61%	37%	73%
Washer	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	89%	0%	0%	92%
Garmser	67%	100%	0%	0%	67%	57%	48%	0%	90%
Nawzad	98%	100%	0%	0%	92%	77%	13%	0%	50%
Sangin	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	4%	89%	63%	30%
Musa Qala	93%	100%	0%	0%	50%	40%	40%	0%	80%
Kajaki	100%	100%	0%	0%	87%	26%	51%	18%	36%
Reg-i-Khan Nishin	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	72%	72%	0%	6%
Baghran	100%	100%	7%	0%	69%	58%	4%	0%	71%
Deh-e-Shu	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	97%	50%	0%	92%
Kandahar Province									
Kandahar	94%	73%	3%	0%	43%	0%	39%	55%	56%
Arghandab	90%	62%	0%	0%	52%	0%	67%	52%	38%
Daman	85%	70%	0%	4%	33%	22%	37%	63%	41%
Panjwayi	93%	85%	0%	0%	59%	7%	59%	37%	52%
Zheray	93%	80%	0%	0%	40%	7%	53%	47%	60%
Shah Wali Kot	85%	76%	0%	0%	56%	12%	47%	47%	56%
Khakrez	83%	67%	0%	0%	42%	8%	63%	50%	46%
Arghestan	86%	83%	0%	0%	62%	28%	38%	41%	48%
Ghorak	62%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	38%	0%	67%
Maywand	24%	100%	0%	0%	100%	15%	18%	0%	70%
Spin Boldak	98%	95%	0%	36%	77%	29%	9%	11%	12%
Nesh	100%	67%	0%	0%	33%	0%	8%	42%	33%
Miyanshin	83%	71%	0%	0%	54%	4%	33%	46%	58%
Shorabak	78%	100%	0%	78%	100%	89%	0%	0%	6%
Maruf	83%	100%	0%	40%	92%	92%	2%	0%	0%
Reg	100%	100%	0%	0%	40%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Nimroz Province									
Zaranj	46%	100%	0%	0%	4%	0%	25%	83%	79%
Kang	67%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	57%	86%	90%
Chakhansur	76%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	35%	24%	100%



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In the six months prior to data collection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This means the loss of one of the main sources of income for most households in the settlement and/or a significant loss of income for most households in the settlement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Sources of income which people in settlements had access to in the 30 days prior to data collection

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>In the three months prior to data collection.

			Ç	% of settlem	ents where KI	s reporting or	1		
on or	Shocks e	xperienced settle		lds in the		LIVELIHO	OODS		AID
Disaggregation Region/province	mic shock²	Economic shock <sup>2</sup> Drought /  precipitation deficit		Disease outbreak		Primary and secondary sources of income <sup>3</sup>		Women can reportedly be employed	The amount of humanitarian aid received decreased a lot 4
_	Econo	Dr	Flood / heavy rain	Diseas	Agriculture Livestock		Many men (51- 75%) are reportedly unemployed	Worepo	The a human receive
National level	90%	85%	3%	7%	59%	47%	33%	72%	48%
Char Burjak	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	62%	43%	100%
Khashrod	54%	100%	0%	0%	42%	0%	24%	28%	97%
Uruzgan Province									
Tirinkot	100%	39%	0%	9%	96%	17%	0%	0%	26%
Dehrawud	100%	25%	0%	0%	96%	29%	0%	0%	96%
Chora	100%	78%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	44%
Shahid-e-Hassas	100%	73%	0%	0%	100%	91%	12%	0%	91%
Khas Uruzgan	100%	93%	0%	73%	100%	83%	20%	23%	60%
Chinarto	100%	39%	0%	28%	100%	33%	6%	0%	61%
Gizab	100%	90%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Zabul Province									'
Qalat	91%	91%	0%	3%	48%	6%	24%	55%	52%
Tarnak Wa Jaldak	80%	100%	0%	0%	73%	0%	33%	33%	70%
Shinkay	88%	100%	0%	0%	50%	17%	46%	33%	67%
Mizan	100%	100%	0%	0%	87%	0%	73%	0%	87%
Arghandab	83%	100%	0%	0%	96%	13%	46%	42%	79%
Shah Joi	72%	100%	0%	0%	59%	23%	21%	77%	77%
Daychopan	83%	100%	0%	0%	100%	4%	38%	25%	67%
Atghar	89%	100%	0%	0%	89%	11%	50%	11%	56%
Nawbahar	86%	100%	0%	0%	100%	10%	48%	29%	52%
Shamul Zayi	91%	100%	0%	3%	79%	52%	52%	30%	52%
Kakar	100%	100%	0%	0%	96%	11%	52%	44%	67%
Western Region								1	
Badghis Province									
Qala-e-Naw	92%	100%	0%	3%	3%	0%	41%	58%	55%
Ab Kamari	98%	98%	0%	0%	0%	0%	64%	55%	81%
Muqur	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	100%	83%
Qadis	97%	100%	0%	0%	23%	7%	63%	57%	60%
Bala Murghab	100%	100%	4%	0%	13%	63%	4%	0%	0%
Jawand	84%	100%	0%	0%	48%	28%	36%	24%	0%
Ghormach	67%	100%	0%	0%	0%	50%	29%	0%	0%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>In the six months prior to data collection.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This means the loss of one of the main sources of income for most households in the settlement and/or a significant loss of income for most households in the settlement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Sources of income which people in settlements had access to in the 30 days prior to data collection

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>In the three months prior to data collection.

			(	% of settlen	nents where KI	s reporting or	1		
on	Shocks e	xperienced settle		lds in the		LIVELIHO			AID
Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock <sup>2</sup>	Drought / precipitation deficit	Flood / heavy rain	Disease outbreak	Primary and sources o		Many men (51- 75%) are reportedly unemployed	Women can reportedly be employed	The amount of humanitarian aid received decreased a lot 4
	Econo	Dr	Flood	Diseas	Agriculture	Livestock	Man 75%) aı une	Wo repo	The huma receive
National level	90%	85%	3%	7%	59%	47%	33%	72%	48%
Farah Province									
Farah	100%	100%	0%	13%	57%	48%	0%	100%	0%
Pushtrod	78%	100%	0%	0%	33%	11%	11%	100%	0%
Khak-e-Safed	100%	100%	8%	58%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Qala-e-Kah	76%	100%	0%	0%	43%	5%	0%	100%	0%
Shibkoh	100%	100%	0%	92%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Bala Buluk	100%	100%	0%	76%	0%	5%	5%	100%	48%
Anar Dara	100%	100%	0%	24%	100%	90%	0%	100%	0%
Bakwa	100%	100%	0%	40%	0%	7%	13%	100%	20%
Lash-e-Juwayn	100%	100%	0%	39%	17%	17%	6%	100%	11%
Gulistan	65%	100%	0%	0%	15%	58%	4%	100%	12%
Pur Chaman	100%	100%	0%	0%	97%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Ghor Province									
Feroz Koh	100%	98%	0%	0%	77%	53%	70%	98%	0%
DoLayna	100%	100%	0%	0%	86%	90%	48%	90%	0%
Dawlatyar	100%	100%	0%	0%	67%	57%	52%	100%	0%
Charsadra	100%	89%	0%	0%	44%	89%	78%	100%	0%
Pasaband	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	90%	85%	8%	4%
Shahrak	93%	100%	0%	0%	74%	85%	56%	48%	7%
Lal Wa Sarjangal	100%	91%	0%	0%	42%	18%	39%	98%	0%
Taywarah	63%	100%	0%	0%	72%	38%	9%	63%	0%
Tolak	58%	100%	0%	0%	83%	67%	17%	92%	0%
Saghar	53%	100%	0%	0%	93%	100%	0%	93%	0%



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In the six months prior to data collection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This means the loss of one of the main sources of income for most households in the settlement and/or a significant loss of income for most households in the settlement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Sources of income which people in settlements had access to in the 30 days prior to data collection

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>In the three months prior to data collection.

			C	% of settlem	ents where KI	s reporting or	1		
on	Shocks e	xperienced settle		lds in the			AID		
Disaggregation Region/province	Economic shock <sup>2</sup> Drought / precipitation deficit		' heavy rain	Disease outbreak	Primary and sources o		Many men (51- 75%) are reportedly unemployed	Women can reportedly be employed	The amount of humanitarian aid received decreased a lot 4
	Econo	_		Livestock	Man) 75%) ard unei	Wor repo em	The a humar received		
National level	90%	85%	3%	7%	59%	47%	33%	72%	48%
Herat province									
Herat	100%	100%	0%	11%	4%	0%	28%	96%	89%
Injil	100%	82%	0%	3%	68%	28%	27%	100%	77%
Guzara	100%	100%	0%	0%	78%	52%	37%	85%	74%
Karukh	100%	100%	0%	7%	60%	73%	43%	53%	83%
Zindajan	100%	96%	0%	4%	50%	58%	73%	96%	35%
Pashtun Zarghun	100%	100%	0%	0%	90%	41%	3%	97%	90%
Kushk	100%	97%	0%	15%	97%	31%	72%	97%	38%
Gulran	100%	97%	0%	0%	100%	94%	74%	74%	0%
Adraskan	100%	96%	8%	0%	58%	75%	21%	75%	79%
Kushk-e-Kuhna	100%	100%	0%	7%	63%	87%	37%	67%	37%
Ghoryan	100%	100%	0%	3%	64%	67%	33%	61%	76%
Obe	100%	100%	0%	0%	43%	83%	0%	100%	100%
Kohsan	100%	100%	0%	10%	14%	62%	33%	57%	48%
Shindand	98%	100%	0%	0%	61%	45%	28%	32%	20%
Farsi	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	83%	75%	0%
Chisht-e-Sharif	100%	100%	0%	0%	52%	81%	0%	100%	100%



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In the six months prior to data collection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This means the loss of one of the main sources of income for most households in the settlement and/or a significant loss of income for most households in the settlement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Sources of income which people in settlements had access to in the 30 days prior to data collection

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>In the three months prior to data collection.



### **FOOD SECURITY**

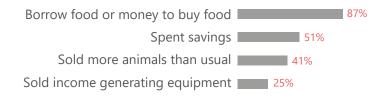
## **Key Findings**

- In the assessed settlements, the primary concern was access to food, with 81% of settlements having key informants (KIs) reporting this as the top priority. In nearly a third of the settlements (28%), KIs reported that only a 'few households (1 25%)' had adequate access to food to meet their daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection. This issue was particularly prominent in the provinces of Kapisa (85%), Kunar (84%), and Logar (73%).
- In 10% of assessed settlements, severe hunger <sup>5</sup> was reported. In the assessed settlements, according to KIs reports, households engaged in the following behaviours due to a lack of food or a lack of money to buy food in the 30 days prior to data collection: borrowed food or money (87%), used savings (51%), or sold livestock (41%).
- The majority of the settlements assessed (98%) had key informants reporting that households had access to markets. However, among those who did report access to markets, financial constraints were the main barrier. Moreover, it was reported that women's access to markets was limited, with only 21% of areas indicating that women could access markets independently, and this varies significantly by region.
- In the majority of assessed settlements (67%), KIs reported that most households decreased the proportion of income spent on food in the 30 days prior to the data collection. Additionally, in most settlements (68%), KIs reported that households resorted to consuming less preferred food when there was not enough food.

Percentage of assessed settlements where KIs reported perceived changes in prices of food and non-food items in the 30 days prior to data collection

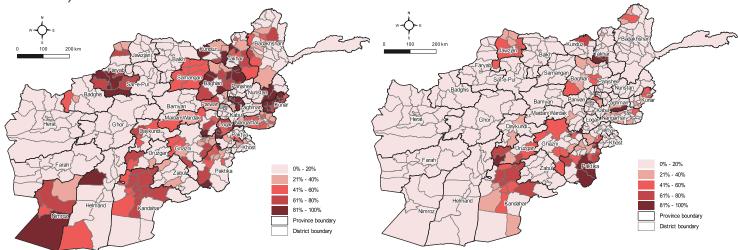
	At national level	Increased a little	Increased a lot
	Staple food	52%	12%
NFI	Non-food items	51%	10%

Percentage of assessed settlement households engaging in coping behaviors due to lack of food or money in the 30 days before data collection, as reported by KIs



Map 2: Food access (% of assessed settlements that had KIs reporting 'few households (1-25%)' were able to access enough food to meet daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection)

Map 3: Food prices (% of assessed settlements that had Kls reporting that the price of staple food in the markets 'increased a lot' in the 30 days prior to data collection



Most commonly reported barriers for men to access markets, by % of the assessed settlement



Most commonly reported barriers for women to access markets, by % of the assessed settlement

Financial constraints	81%	
Market too far	42%	
No access for women alone	41%	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Households 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



		% of settlements where KIs reporting on											
					F	OOD SECURITY							
Disaggregation Region/province	was severe for households <sup>6</sup>					, the <b>three</b> most to the markets	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food <sup>7</sup>	Most households had <b>no</b> access to markets <sup>8</sup>	Changes in price for staple food i markets <sup>9</sup>				
Disagg Region	unger was severe fo <b>most</b> households <sup>6</sup>	1	ncial traints	Market	t too far	No access for women alone	Few households (1 - 259 n settlements were able access enough food <sup>7</sup>	ouseholc ss to ma		T			
	Hunger <b>most</b>	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Few hou in settler acces	Most he	Increased a lot	Increased a little			
National level	10%	91%	81%	39%	42%	41%	28%	2%	12%	52%			
					Regiona	ıl level			'				
Central Highland	3%	98%	89%	36%	40%	29%	26%	1%	7%	53%			
Capital	1%	78%	76%	14%	26%	12%	37%	2%	5%	49%			
Eastern	3%	98%	94%	48%	53%	31%	44%	0%	19%	49%			
North Eastern	28%	92%	87%	37%	47%	53%	43%	3%	14%	51%			
Northern	5%	92%	91%	38%	43%	53%	28%	2%	5%	46%			
South Eastern	15%	94%	83%	49%	47%	63%	24%	1%	22%	45%			
Southern	14%	91%	64%	49%	43%	40%	25%	1%	17%	63%			
Western	2%	88%	76%	39%	37%	40%	3%	2%	1%	59%			
					Provinci	al level							
Central Highland Re	egion												
Bamyan	1%	97%	79%	46%	49%	39%	24%	1%	3%	39%			
Daykundi	5%	99%	98%	27%	31%	21%	28%	1%	12%	65%			
Capital Region													
Kabul	2%	61%	69%	11%	15%	7%	0%	0%	0%	3%			
Kapisa	2%	100%	99%	2%	5%	0%	85%	3%	4%	81%			
Logar	0%	46%	61%	22%	25%	19%	73%	3%	0%	53%			
Maidan Wardak	0%	91%	86%	7%	23%	5%	35%	4%	9%	48%			
Panjsher	0%	100%	99%	48%	62%	37%	1%	0%	0%	96%			
Parwan	1%	72%	56%	12%	37%	19%	39%	0%	10%	53%			
Eastern Region													
Kunar	9%	97%	96%	68%	76%	72%	84%	0%	22%	69%			
Laghman	0%	100%	97%	59%	64%	0%	5%	1%	34%	48%			
Nangarhar	2%	96%	92%	28%	32%	28%	38%	0%	17%	35%			
Nuristan	1%	98%	96%	64%	67%	1%	35%	3%	2%	55%			
North Eastern Regio	on												
Badakhshan	11%	97%	96%	34%	52%	54%	22%	3%	6%	50%			
Baghlan	53%	97%	91%	28%	30%	49%	68%	3%	17%	46%			
Kunduz	27%	71%	62%	60%	78%	64%	41%	3%	15%	60%			
Takhar	24%	97%	93%	34%	36%	49%	44%	1%	21%	51%			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> 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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Any changes in price for staple food (flour, eggs, vegetables, etc.) in markets, in 30 days prior to data collection.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> In the three months prior to data collection

				% (	of settlem	ents where KIs re	porting on			
					F	OOD SECURITY				
Disaggregation Region/province	Hunger was severe for <b>most</b> households <sup>6</sup>					, the <b>three</b> most to the markets	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food <sup>7</sup>	Most households had <b>no</b> access to markets <sup>8</sup>	Changes in price for staple food in markets <sup>9</sup>	
Disago	ınger was severe fı <b>most</b> households <sup>6</sup>	Financial constraints		Market too far		No access for women alone	w households (1 - 259 ettlements were able access enough food <sup>7</sup>	st households had access to markets <sup>8</sup>		
	Hunge	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Few hou in settlen access	Most ho acce	Increased a lot	Increased a little
National level	10%	91%	81%	39%	42%	41%	28%	2%	12%	52%
Northern Region										
Balkh	11%	96%	96%	21%	26%	12%	9%	0%	0%	26%
Faryab	1%	87%	87%	56%	59%	52%	67%	5%	0%	99%
Jawzjan	7%	66%	63%	20%	37%	85%	0%	3%	45%	21%
Samangan	4%	100%	99%	86%	83%	97%	51%	0%	0%	0%
Sar-e-Pul	0%	100%	97%	10%	17%	69%	0%	2%	1%	70%
South Eastern Region	n									
Ghazni	9%	91%	87%	37%	42%	45%	34%	0%	22%	44%
Khost	39%	99%	76%	76%	65%	79%	10%	1%	0%	29%
Paktika	16%	93%	91%	40%	36%	71%	28%	2%	47%	43%
Paktya	3%	96%	69%	62%	57%	78%	10%	0%	13%	63%
Southern Region										
Helmand	1%	99%	50%	38%	25%	50%	13%	0%	5%	77%
Kandahar	21%	87%	64%	51%	49%	34%	45%	5%	36%	35%
Nimroz	67%	100%	99%	42%	46%	2%	56%	0%	1%	77%
Uruzgan	20%	53%	53%	76%	72%	17%	22%	0%	50%	25%
Zabul	7%	98%	80%	55%	48%	56%	9%	0%	0%	90%
Western Region										
Badghis	2%	42%	37%	20%	24%	60%	11%	8%	1%	63%
Farah	0%	99%	97%	31%	32%	45%	1%	1%	0%	60%
Ghor	0%	89%	54%	54%	43%	41%	1%	0%	3%	53%
Herat	5%	100%	99%	40%	40%	29%	3%	3%	0%	62%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Any changes in price for staple food (flour, eggs, vegetables, etc.) in markets, in 30 days prior to data collection.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> 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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> In the three months prior to data collection

				% (	of settlem	ents where KIs re	porting on			
					F	OOD SECURITY				
Disaggregation Region/province	ere for olds <sup>6</sup>					, the <b>three</b> most to the markets	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food <sup>7</sup>	s had <b>no</b> kets <sup>8</sup>	Changes in pric	
Disagg Region/	Hunger was severe for most households <sup>6</sup>		ncial traints	Marke	t too far	No access for women alone	Few households (1 - 259 n settlements were able access enough food <sup>7</sup>	Most households had <b>no</b> access to markets <sup>8</sup>		kets <sup>9</sup>
	Hunge	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Few hou in settler acces	Most he acce	Increased a lot	Increased a little
National level	10%	91%	81%	39%	42%	41%	28%	2%	12%	52%
	1				Distric	t level			'	
Central Highland Re	egion									
Bamyan Province										
Bamyan	0%	96%	93%	26%	30%	44%	11%	0%	0%	37%
Shibar	0%	95%	76%	43%	33%	76%	10%	0%	5%	48%
Sayghan	6%	94%	76%	29%	59%	71%	11%	6%	6%	47%
Kahmard	0%	100%	80%	40%	53%	60%	13%	0%	7%	40%
Yakawlang	0%	96%	31%	49%	18%	16%	17%	2%	0%	9%
Panjab	0%	98%	95%	13%	21%	80%	0%	0%	0%	70%
Waras	1%	96%	88%	74%	88%	9%	52%	0%	5%	33%
Daykundi Province										
Nili	20%	100%	100%	0%	4%	0%	16%	0%	0%	40%
Shahrestan	0%	100%	100%	14%	30%	55%	16%	0%	18%	70%
Ashtarlay	2%	98%	98%	73%	72%	0%	42%	0%	28%	68%
Khadir	0%	100%	100%	4%	4%	0%	71%	0%	0%	36%
Kiti	3%	100%	93%	43%	40%	60%	43%	0%	7%	93%
Miramor	0%	97%	97%	3%	5%	3%	14%	0%	0%	46%
Sang-e-Takht	20%	100%	98%	17%	19%	14%	14%	5%	2%	86%
Kajran	0%	100%	87%	50%	47%	40%	17%	0%	3%	93%
Patoo	0%	100%	100%	8%	33%	71%	17%	0%	33%	58%
Capital Region										
Kabul Province										
Kabul	0%	79%	81%	0%	0%	5%	2%	0%	0%	14%
Paghman	0%	52%	62%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Chahar Asyab	0%	67%	78%	22%	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bagrami	0%	37%	53%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Deh Sabz	0%	73%	73%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shakar Dara	10%	67%	76%	5%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Musahi	17%	100%	100%	56%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mir Bacha Kot	0%	58%	67%	17%	17%	25%	0%	0%	0%	8%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Any changes in price for staple food (flour, eggs, vegetables, etc.) in markets, in 30 days prior to data collection.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> 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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> In the three months prior to data collection

				% (	of settlem	ents where KIs re	porting on			
					F	OOD SECURITY				
Disaggregation Region/province	Hunger was severe for <b>most</b> households <sup>6</sup>					, the <b>three</b> most to the markets	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food <sup>7</sup>	Most households had <b>no</b> access to markets <sup>8</sup>	for stapl	s in price e food in kets <sup>9</sup>
Disaç Regio	er was s		ncial traints	Marke	t too far	No access for women alone	usehold nents v s enou	ouseho ss to m	p	D.
	Hunge	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Few households (1 in settlements were access enough fi	Most he	Increased a lot	Increased a little
National level	10%	91%	81%	39%	42%	41%	28%	2%	12%	52%
Khak-e-Jabbar	0%	42%	58%	25%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kalakan	0%	58%	67%	25%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Guldara	0%	56%	67%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Farza	0%	40%	67%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Estalef	0%	33%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%
Qara Bagh	0%	100%	95%	29%	33%	56%	24%	0%	0%	31%
Surobi	0%	50%	62%	19%	31%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kapisa Province										
Mahmood-e-Raqi	0%	100%	83%	0%	21%	0%	96%	0%	0%	100%
Hisa-e-Duwum-e- Kohistan	6%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	89%
Koh Band	0%	100%	100%	0%	6%	0%	83%	0%	6%	44%
Hisa-e-Awal-e- Kohistan	7%	100%	100%	8%	8%	0%	67%	20%	0%	92%
Nijrab	0%	100%	100%	0%	4%	0%	82%	0%	7%	93%
Tagab	0%	100%	100%	6%	6%	0%	88%	0%	6%	69%
Alasay	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	87%	0%	0%	67%
Logar Province										
Mahmood-e-Raqi	0%	100%	83%	0%	21%	0%	96%	0%	0%	100%
Hisa-e-Duwum-e- Kohistan	6%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	89%
Koh Band	0%	100%	100%	0%	6%	0%	83%	0%	6%	44%
Hisa-e-Awal-e- Kohistan	7%	100%	100%	8%	8%	0%	67%	20%	0%	92%
Nijrab	0%	100%	100%	0%	4%	0%	82%	0%	7%	93%
Tagab	0%	100%	100%	6%	6%	0%	88%	0%	6%	69%
Alasay	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	87%	0%	0%	67%
Maidan Wardak Pro	vince									
Maydan Shahr	0%	100%	94%	22%	22%	0%	5%	10%	17%	44%
Nerkh	0%	100%	86%	0%	0%	14%	43%	0%	19%	52%
Jalrez	0%	82%	76%	82%	82%	0%	0%	0%	0%	82%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> 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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Any changes in price for staple food (flour, eggs, vegetables, etc.) in markets, in 30 days prior to data collection.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> In the three months prior to data collection

				%	of settlem	ents where KIs re	porting on			
					F	OOD SECURITY				
Disaggregation Region/province	Hunger was severe for <b>most</b> households <sup>6</sup>					, the <b>three</b> most to the markets	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food <sup>7</sup>	Most households had <b>no</b> access to markets <sup>8</sup>	for stapl	s in price e food in kets <sup>9</sup>
Disa <sub>(</sub> Regic	er was s st hous		ancial traints	Marke	t too far	No access for women alone	Few households (1 n settlements were access enough f	iouseho ess to m	pə	p <sub>e</sub> e
	Hung <b>mo</b>	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Few ho in settle acce	Most h	Increased a lot	Increased a little
National level	10%	91%	81%	39%	42%	41%	28%	2%	12%	52%
Chak-e-Wardak	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	3%	80%	0%	0%	3%
Saydabad	0%	81%	74%	0%	0%	7%	15%	0%	11%	52%
Daymirdad	0%	100%	81%	6%	6%	19%	0%	0%	31%	56%
Hesa-e-Awal-e- Behsud	0%	100%	97%	0%	0%	3%	57%	0%	17%	40%
Jaghatu	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	93%	0%	0%	0%
Markaz-e-Behsud	0%	85%	82%	2%	41%	4%	26%	8%	3%	60%
Panjsher Province										
Bazarak	0%	100%	93%	47%	47%	7%	7%	0%	0%	100%
Rukha	0%	100%	100%	60%	60%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Dara	0%	100%	100%	68%	68%	11%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Khenj	0%	100%	100%	5%	60%	100%	0%	0%	0%	90%
Anawa	0%	100%	100%	80%	80%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Shutul	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Paryan	0%	100%	100%	71%	81%	81%	5%	0%	0%	86%
Parwan Province										
Charikar	0%	36%	33%	0%	6%	3%	25%	0%	17%	42%
Bagram	0%	33%	38%	0%	17%	4%	4%	0%	42%	29%
Shinwari	0%	67%	71%	14%	81%	19%	14%	0%	0%	29%
Sayed Khel	0%	92%	46%	0%	0%	4%	83%	0%	8%	92%
Jabal Saraj	0%	61%	28%	6%	0%	17%	56%	0%	6%	83%
Salang	0%	93%	47%	20%	87%	27%	27%	0%	0%	27%
Ghorband	0%	100%	100%	25%	30%	45%	80%	0%	0%	35%
Koh-e-Safi	0%	93%	33%	13%	67%	60%	33%	0%	40%	33%
Surkh-e-Parsa	5%	86%	77%	23%	27%	18%	32%	0%	0%	95%
Shekh Ali	0%	65%	55%	20%	70%	10%	48%	5%	0%	60%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Any changes in price for staple food (flour, eggs, vegetables, etc.) in markets, in 30 days prior to data collection.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> 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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> In the three months prior to data collection

				% (	of settlem	ents where KIs re	porting on			
					F	OOD SECURITY				
Disaggregation Region/province	severe for seholds <sup>6</sup>					, the <b>three</b> most to the markets	Few households (1 - 25%) n settlements were able to access enough food <sup>7</sup>	ds had <b>no</b> Irkets <sup>8</sup>	for stapl	s in price e food in kets <sup>9</sup>
Disagg Region	was		ncial traints	Market	t too far	No access for women alone	Few households (1 - 259) n settlements were able access enough food <sup>7</sup>	Most households had access to markets <sup>8</sup>		T
	Hunger v	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Few hou in settler acces	Most he acce	Increased a lot	Increased a little
National level	10%	91%	81%	39%	42%	41%	28%	2%	12%	52%
Eastern Region							'			1
Kunar Province										
Asad Abad	30%	95%	90%	75%	85%	90%	30%	0%	0%	60%
Marawara	8%	100%	100%	50%	50%	83%	92%	0%	8%	92%
Watapur	0%	100%	100%	67%	58%	96%	100%	0%	21%	79%
Narang	33%	89%	89%	83%	89%	89%	61%	0%	6%	44%
Sar Kani	39%	94%	100%	72%	94%	78%	61%	0%	22%	78%
Shigal	0%	100%	100%	82%	94%	86%	94%	0%	54%	43%
Dara-e-Pech	0%	100%	94%	56%	61%	89%	100%	0%	11%	89%
Bar Kunar	0%	100%	100%	47%	73%	33%	100%	0%	27%	73%
Chawkay	0%	100%	100%	67%	71%	33%	96%	0%	33%	67%
Khas Kunar	0%	100%	100%	50%	56%	17%	100%	0%	17%	83%
Ghazi Abad	0%	100%	100%	67%	92%	79%	96%	0%	46%	50%
Dangam	0%	100%	100%	95%	100%	81%	76%	0%	57%	43%
Chapa Dara	0%	100%	89%	72%	78%	94%	100%	0%	11%	89%
Nurgal	0%	100%	100%	71%	81%	0%	95%	0%	19%	71%
Nari	22%	83%	83%	67%	67%	78%	44%	0%	17%	50%
Laghman Province		<u>'</u>	'			,				
Mehtarlam	0%	100%	98%	36%	44%	0%	5%	2%	37%	43%
Qarghayi	0%	100%	93%	74%	78%	0%	0%	0%	85%	15%
Alishang	0%	100%	100%	82%	82%	0%	6%	0%	6%	61%
Alingar	0%	100%	100%	33%	39%	0%	21%	0%	9%	61%
Dawlatshah	0%	100%	96%	83%	88%	0%	0%	0%	0%	83%
Nangarhar Province	2									
Jalalabad	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	7%	67%
Behsud	4%	92%	92%	17%	21%	17%	29%	0%	0%	50%
Surkh Rod	0%	97%	94%	3%	11%	0%	44%	0%	31%	19%
Chaparhar	7%	79%	71%	60%	64%	0%	43%	0%	5%	21%
Kama	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	42%	0%	26%	21%
Kuz Kunar	0%	100%	100%	11%	11%	37%	26%	0%	11%	26%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Any changes in price for staple food (flour, eggs, vegetables, etc.) in markets, in 30 days prior to data collection.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> 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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> In the three months prior to data collection

				% (	of settlem	ents where KIs re	porting on			
					F	OOD SECURITY				
Disaggregation Region/province	Hunger was severe for <b>most</b> households <sup>6</sup>					, the <b>three</b> most to the markets	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food <sup>7</sup>	Most households had <b>no</b> access to markets <sup>8</sup>	for stapl	s in price e food in kets <sup>9</sup>
Disag <sub>i</sub> Regior	ınger was severe fı <b>most</b> households <sup>6</sup>		ncial traints	Marke	t too far	No access for women alone	Few households (1 - 259 n settlements were able access enough food <sup>7</sup>	st households had access to markets <sup>8</sup>	pe	p
	Hunge	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Few hou in settler acces	Most h	Increased a lot	Increased a little
National level	10%	91%	81%	39%	42%	41%	28%	2%	12%	52%
Rodat	0%	83%	25%	75%	75%	17%	33%	0%	0%	58%
Khogyani	0%	100%	91%	24%	30%	30%	45%	0%	24%	30%
Bati Kot	0%	100%	100%	6%	6%	56%	11%	0%	0%	28%
Deh Bala	0%	100%	100%	48%	63%	22%	52%	0%	4%	52%
Pachir Wa Agam	0%	100%	100%	33%	33%	0%	43%	0%	29%	19%
Dara-e-Nur	8%	92%	92%	25%	25%	42%	25%	0%	17%	25%
Kot	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	89%	44%	0%	11%	22%
Goshta	0%	100%	100%	61%	61%	0%	39%	0%	44%	17%
Achin	10%	95%	90%	24%	29%	71%	43%	0%	33%	33%
Shinwar	0%	90%	86%	14%	19%	43%	29%	0%	10%	43%
Muhmand Dara	0%	100%	100%	25%	42%	67%	50%	0%	0%	50%
Lalpur	0%	100%	100%	28%	33%	61%	33%	0%	17%	44%
Sherzad	0%	100%	100%	30%	30%	0%	43%	0%	17%	37%
Nazyan	10%	95%	90%	38%	43%	67%	29%	0%	19%	43%
Hesarak	0%	100%	100%	43%	52%	0%	38%	0%	24%	38%
Dur Baba	3%	100%	100%	64%	64%	45%	36%	0%	12%	61%
Nuristan Province		·								
Parun	0%	100%	100%	73%	73%	0%	87%	0%	0%	93%
Waygal	0%	100%	100%	78%	78%	0%	94%	0%	0%	39%
Wama	0%	100%	100%	83%	83%	0%	100%	0%	0%	6%
Nurgaram	6%	94%	94%	0%	17%	0%	6%	0%	0%	89%
Duab	0%	100%	100%	93%	86%	0%	0%	22%	7%	79%
Kamdesh	5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	5%	10%	0%	0%	38%
Mandol	0%	100%	80%	7%	20%	0%	0%	0%	7%	53%
Barg-e-Matal	0%	89%	100%	95%	95%	0%	11%	0%	0%	79%
North Eastern Regio	on									
Badakhshan Province	ce									
Fayzabad	0%	96%	94%	35%	56%	33%	29%	0%	8%	44%
Argo	0%	100%	100%	33%	60%	83%	27%	0%	3%	47%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> 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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Any changes in price for staple food (flour, eggs, vegetables, etc.) in markets, in 30 days prior to data collection.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> In the three months prior to data collection

				% (	of settlem	ents where KIs re	porting on			
					F	OOD SECURITY				
Disaggregation Region/province	Hunger was severe for <b>most</b> households <sup>6</sup>	comm	on barrier			, the <b>three</b> most to the markets	w households (1 - 25%) ettlements were able to access enough food <sup>7</sup>	Most households had <b>no</b> access to markets <sup>8</sup>	for stapl	s in price e food in kets <sup>9</sup>
Disa	er was st hous		ncial traints	Market	t too far	No access for women alone	usehol ments ss enou	iouseho	pə	p <sub>e</sub> e
	Hung Mo	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Few households (1 - in settlements were access enough fo	Most h acc	Increased a lot	Increased a little
National level	10%	91%	81%	39%	42%	41%	28%	2%	12%	52%
Arghanj Khwah	0%	100%	100%	51%	62%	70%	64%	0%	17%	64%
Yaftal-e-Sufla	0%	100%	100%	96%	100%	71%	0%	0%	4%	4%
Khash	0%	100%	100%	90%	90%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Baharak (Badakhshan)	0%	100%	100%	0%	11%	4%	0%	0%	0%	63%
Darayem	0%	100%	100%	89%	100%	83%	0%	0%	0%	11%
Kohistan	67%	100%	93%	0%	13%	93%	43%	0%	0%	50%
Yawan	50%	100%	92%	0%	17%	88%	21%	0%	0%	38%
Jorm	4%	79%	63%	67%	79%	96%	4%	0%	0%	42%
Teshkan	52%	100%	100%	63%	78%	30%	26%	0%	4%	96%
Shuhada	0%	100%	100%	0%	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%
Shahr-e-Buzorg	19%	100%	96%	46%	79%	58%	51%	0%	2%	72%
Raghestan	0%	100%	91%	0%	18%	86%	25%	8%	5%	32%
Keshem	7%	98%	100%	14%	67%	60%	67%	0%	2%	14%
Warduj	0%	100%	100%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%
Tagab	21%	98%	100%	56%	85%	88%	57%	2%	0%	68%
Yamgan	0%	53%	94%	53%	71%	53%	11%	6%	0%	82%
Shighnan	0%	100%	100%	14%	19%	0%	0%	0%	10%	67%
Khwahan	37%	100%	92%	54%	54%	81%	0%	4%	35%	46%
Kofab	30%	100%	92%	50%	69%	58%	7%	4%	42%	35%
Darwaz-e-Payin	7%	100%	96%	26%	43%	48%	7%	23%	13%	57%
Eshkashem	0%	100%	94%	17%	17%	6%	0%	0%	0%	83%
Shaki	38%	100%	91%	48%	61%	39%	17%	4%	35%	30%
Zebak	0%	100%	100%	7%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%
Koran Wa Monjan	10%	73%	87%	73%	83%	20%	23%	0%	3%	90%
Darwaz-e-Balla	2%	100%	100%	23%	29%	42%	10%	38%	16%	45%
Wakhan	0%	100%	100%	46%	46%	3%	2%	10%	8%	92%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Any changes in price for staple food (flour, eggs, vegetables, etc.) in markets, in 30 days prior to data collection.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> 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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> In the three months prior to data collection

				%	of settlem	ents where KIs re	porting on			
					F	OOD SECURITY				
Disaggregation Region/province	severe for seholds <sup>6</sup>					, the <b>three</b> most to the markets	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food <sup>7</sup>	s had <b>no</b> rkets <sup>8</sup>	for stapl	s in price e food in kets <sup>9</sup>
Disagg Region	was		ancial traints	Marke	t too far	No access for women alone	Few households (1 n settlements were access enough f	Most households had access to markets <sup>8</sup>		I
	Hunger <b>most</b>	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Few hor in settler acces	Most he	Increased a lot	Increased a little
National level	10%	91%	81%	39%	42%	41%	28%	2%	12%	52%
Baghlan Province										
Pul-e-Khumri	48%	100%	100%	0%	3%	50%	83%	0%	0%	53%
Dahana-e-Ghori	67%	100%	100%	0%	0%	5%	93%	26%	0%	30%
Doshi	44%	100%	100%	44%	44%	0%	17%	0%	28%	44%
Nahrin	17%	78%	17%	50%	61%	50%	78%	0%	11%	89%
Baghlan-e-Jadid	50%	98%	96%	13%	17%	27%	31%	0%	21%	38%
Khinjan	100%	100%	94%	6%	11%	100%	100%	0%	0%	67%
Andarab	39%	100%	100%	83%	78%	83%	78%	0%	50%	6%
Deh Salah	58%	100%	100%	82%	82%	91%	78%	6%	44%	6%
Khwaja Hejran	25%	72%	64%	56%	50%	42%	83%	0%	14%	56%
Burka	52%	100%	100%	14%	14%	19%	38%	0%	24%	24%
Tala Wa Barfak	32%	100%	100%	87%	84%	79%	66%	0%	53%	18%
Pul-e-Hisar	79%	100%	100%	65%	75%	90%	63%	17%	20%	10%
Khost Wa Fereng	100%	100%	100%	0%	7%	100%	100%	0%	0%	80%
Guzargah-e-Nur	39%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	6%	61%
Fereng Wa Gharu	83%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	92%
Kunduz Province										
Kunduz	16%	57%	67%	8%	48%	53%	19%	0%	7%	63%
Chahar Darah	18%	100%	100%	96%	96%	94%	18%	0%	0%	98%
Ali Abad	0%	79%	72%	86%	79%	28%	79%	12%	14%	48%
Khan Abad	92%	55%	20%	88%	92%	88%	93%	12%	0%	79%
Imam Sahib	0%	67%	61%	73%	97%	94%	33%	0%	66%	13%
Dasht-e-Archi	23%	93%	50%	100%	100%	7%	27%	0%	0%	87%
Qala-e-Zal	83%	100%	78%	78%	78%	100%	100%	0%	0%	22%
Takhar Province										
Taloqan	17%	97%	92%	18%	18%	73%	53%	0%	14%	44%
Hazar Sumuch	87%	100%	80%	7%	27%	93%	87%	0%	0%	87%
Baharak (Takhar)	0%	100%	91%	35%	26%	47%	55%	0%	0%	62%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> 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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Any changes in price for staple food (flour, eggs, vegetables, etc.) in markets, in 30 days prior to data collection.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> In the three months prior to data collection

				% (	of settlem	ents where KIs re	porting on			
					F	OOD SECURITY				
Disaggregation Region/province	evere for holds <sup>6</sup>					, the <b>three</b> most to the markets	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food <sup>7</sup>	Most households had <b>no</b> access to markets <sup>8</sup>	for stapl	s in price e food in kets <sup>9</sup>
Disagg Region	Hunger was severe for most households <sup>6</sup>		ncial traints	Market	too far	No access for women alone	Few households (1 n settlements were access enough f	st households had access to markets <sup>8</sup>		
	Hunge	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Few ho in settler acces	Most h	Increased a lot	Increased a little
National level	10%	91%	81%	39%	42%	41%	28%	2%	12%	52%
Bangi	33%	100%	94%	94%	94%	70%	91%	0%	94%	0%
Chal	6%	100%	100%	90%	96%	6%	6%	0%	94%	2%
Namak Ab	0%	100%	81%	90%	86%	86%	62%	0%	90%	0%
Kalafgan	0%	98%	98%	30%	28%	68%	72%	0%	0%	65%
Farkhar	0%	98%	95%	35%	30%	38%	67%	0%	0%	62%
Khwaja Ghar	92%	100%	92%	33%	38%	54%	92%	0%	0%	96%
Rostaq	40%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	47%
Eshkmesh	7%	100%	96%	67%	71%	13%	4%	11%	92%	0%
Dasht-e-Qala	24%	67%	67%	57%	67%	33%	14%	0%	0%	100%
Warsaj	47%	98%	86%	47%	57%	69%	51%	0%	8%	76%
Khwaja Bahawuddin	23%	97%	94%	48%	52%	68%	48%	0%	39%	35%
Darqad	19%	76%	90%	48%	52%	52%	10%	0%	0%	71%
Chahab	17%	100%	89%	0%	3%	64%	11%	0%	0%	47%
Yangi Qala	7%	100%	100%	0%	7%	100%	0%	0%	0%	97%
Northern Region			'					ı		Į.
Balkh Province										
Mazar-e-Sharif	2%	94%	94%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	19%
Nahr-e-Shahi	10%	100%	100%	10%	20%	8%	8%	0%	0%	18%
Dehdadi	17%	94%	94%	17%	17%	6%	11%	0%	0%	33%
Charkent	11%	100%	100%	30%	30%	15%	7%	0%	0%	22%
Marmul	0%	100%	100%	20%	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%
Balkh	12%	98%	98%	19%	30%	25%	11%	0%	0%	21%
Sholgareh	13%	93%	93%	13%	17%	10%	17%	0%	0%	23%
Chemtal	14%	97%	97%	50%	53%	25%	8%	0%	0%	19%
Dawlat Abad	27%	93%	100%	33%	33%	33%	20%	0%	0%	40%
Khulm	21%	97%	93%	7%	14%	17%	3%	0%	0%	28%
Char Bolak	6%	100%	100%	24%	45%	9%	6%	0%	0%	33%
Shortepa	17%	100%	100%	8%	17%	33%	17%	0%	0%	8%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Any changes in price for staple food (flour, eggs, vegetables, etc.) in markets, in 30 days prior to data collection.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> 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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> In the three months prior to data collection

				% (	of settlem	ents where KIs re	porting on			
					F	OOD SECURITY				
Disaggregation Region/province	severe for seholds <sup>6</sup>					, the <b>three</b> most to the markets	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food <sup>7</sup>	ds had <b>no</b> arkets <sup>8</sup>	for stapl	s in price e food in kets <sup>9</sup>
Disagi Regior	was		ancial traints	Marke	t too far	No access for women alone	Few households (1 - 259 n settlements were able access enough food <sup>7</sup>	Most households had access to markets <sup>8</sup>		
	Hunger 7	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Few hou in settler acces	Most he	Increased a lot	Increased a little
National level	10%	91%	81%	39%	42%	41%	28%	2%	12%	52%
Kaldar	0%	100%	100%	33%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%
Keshendeh	11%	85%	85%	33%	44%	19%	15%	0%	4%	33%
Zari	19%	100%	100%	43%	43%	10%	10%	0%	0%	48%
Sharak-e- Hayratan	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%
Faryab Province						,			_	
Maymana	0%	86%	86%	21%	21%	29%	70%	7%	0%	100%
Pashtun Kot	0%	88%	90%	58%	58%	65%	87%	0%	0%	97%
Khwaja Sabz Posh	0%	67%	67%	92%	92%	67%	67%	0%	0%	100%
Almar	6%	97%	93%	7%	3%	62%	88%	12%	0%	100%
Bilcheragh	0%	73%	73%	73%	73%	20%	73%	0%	0%	93%
Shirin Tagab	0%	100%	100%	75%	67%	75%	17%	0%	0%	100%
Qaysar	0%	74%	74%	70%	70%	74%	63%	15%	0%	100%
Garzewan	0%	74%	68%	79%	84%	16%	62%	10%	0%	100%
Dawlat Abad	0%	100%	100%	50%	63%	63%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Kohistan	0%	100%	100%	83%	89%	28%	100%	0%	0%	94%
Qaram Qul	17%	67%	67%	50%	50%	33%	67%	0%	0%	100%
Qurghan	0%	83%	83%	28%	56%	39%	28%	0%	0%	100%
Andkhoy	0%	91%	96%	17%	39%	30%	71%	4%	0%	100%
Khan-e-Char Bagh	0%	100%	100%	0%	33%	33%	33%	33%	0%	100%
Jawzjan Province										
Shiberghan	11%	64%	52%	24%	28%	72%	0%	11%	60%	8%
Khwaja Dukoh	6%	56%	56%	11%	33%	89%	0%	0%	44%	11%
Khanaqa	13%	67%	73%	0%	20%	80%	0%	0%	13%	53%
Mingajik	0%	62%	62%	0%	24%	100%	0%	0%	24%	38%
Qush Tepa	0%	100%	100%	22%	56%	100%	0%	0%	56%	44%
Khamyab	0%	67%	67%	33%	33%	100%	0%	0%	33%	33%
Aqcha	22%	67%	67%	11%	44%	67%	0%	0%	44%	22%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> 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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Any changes in price for staple food (flour, eggs, vegetables, etc.) in markets, in 30 days prior to data collection.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> In the three months prior to data collection

				% (	of settlem	ents where KIs re	porting on			
					F	OOD SECURITY				
Disaggregation Region/province	was severe for households <sup>6</sup>					, the <b>three</b> most to the markets	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food <sup>7</sup>	s had <b>no</b> rkets <sup>8</sup>	for stapl	s in price e food in kets <sup>9</sup>
Disagg Region,			ncial traints	Market	t too far	No access for women alone	Few households (1 n settlements were access enough f	Most households had access to markets <sup>8</sup>		I
	Hunger <b>most</b>	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Few hou in settler acces	Most h	Increased a lot	Increased a little
National level	10%	91%	81%	39%	42%	41%	28%	2%	12%	52%
Fayzabad	0%	100%	100%	40%	60%	100%	0%	0%	50%	40%
Mardyan	0%	67%	67%	17%	67%	67%	0%	0%	50%	0%
Qarqin	0%	67%	67%	33%	33%	100%	0%	0%	33%	33%
Darzab	0%	11%	11%	11%	11%	100%	0%	0%	11%	0%
Samangan Province										
Aybak	0%	100%	100%	77%	68%	91%	41%	0%	0%	0%
Hazrat-e-Sultan	14%	100%	97%	89%	81%	100%	47%	0%	0%	0%
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	4%	100%	100%	75%	71%	100%	58%	0%	0%	0%
Feroz Nakhchir	6%	100%	100%	69%	69%	100%	50%	0%	0%	0%
Ruy-e-Duab	0%	100%	100%	93%	89%	100%	56%	0%	0%	0%
Dara-e-Suf-e- Payin	3%	100%	100%	90%	90%	97%	52%	0%	0%	0%
Dara-e-Suf-e-Bala	4%	100%	96%	93%	93%	100%	56%	0%	0%	0%
Sar-e-Pul Province										
Sar-e-Pul	0%	100%	91%	9%	12%	53%	0%	0%	0%	74%
Sayad	0%	100%	100%	0%	25%	92%	0%	0%	8%	67%
Kohestanat	0%	100%	100%	0%	6%	65%	0%	6%	0%	71%
Sozmaqala	0%	100%	100%	6%	12%	69%	0%	0%	0%	67%
Sancharak	0%	100%	100%	10%	10%	55%	0%	0%	0%	50%
Gosfandi	0%	100%	100%	29%	57%	100%	0%	13%	0%	71%
Balkhab	0%	100%	100%	24%	29%	95%	0%	0%	0%	90%
South Eastern Region	on									
Ghazni Province						,				
Ghazni	0%	88%	97%	3%	6%	32%	29%	0%	47%	26%
Wal-e- Muhammad-e- Shahid	0%	100%	100%	33%	33%	0%	33%	0%	94%	6%
Khwaja Umari	50%	42%	67%	83%	92%	58%	92%	0%	0%	33%
Waghaz	0%	100%	88%	79%	79%	92%	38%	0%	13%	75%

<sup>6</sup> Most households had often no access to food (during the 30 days prior to data collection, most households had no access to food

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Any changes in price for staple food (flour, eggs, vegetables, etc.) in markets, in 30 days prior to data collection.



during more than 10 days in total).

<sup>7</sup> Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> In the three months prior to data collection

				% (	of settlem	ents where KIs rep	porting on			
					F	OOD SECURITY				
Disaggregation Region/province	severe for seholds <sup>6</sup>					, the <b>three</b> most to the markets	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food <sup>7</sup>	ds had <b>no</b> arkets <sup>8</sup>	for stapl	s in price e food in kets <sup>9</sup>
Disag <sub>i</sub> Regior	was		ncial traints	Marke	t too far	No access for women alone	Few households (1 n settlements were access enough f	Most households had access to markets <sup>8</sup>		
	Hunger	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Few hou in settlen acces	Most ho acce	Increased a lot	Increased a little
National level	10%	91%	81%	39%	42%	41%	28%	2%	12%	52%
Deh Yak	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	93%	40%	0%	7%	43%
Jaghatu	0%	90%	95%	43%	52%	52%	14%	0%	0%	29%
Andar	34%	62%	72%	69%	72%	79%	66%	0%	7%	52%
Zanakhan	0%	100%	100%	42%	33%	0%	33%	0%	100%	0%
Rashidan	0%	100%	100%	40%	60%	7%	40%	0%	60%	40%
Nawur	23%	86%	93%	4%	16%	18%	18%	0%	55%	43%
Qara Bagh	0%	67%	75%	17%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Giro	0%	100%	100%	95%	95%	86%	76%	0%	24%	71%
Ab Band	0%	100%	33%	0%	0%	75%	0%	0%	42%	42%
Jaghuri	0%	98%	89%	30%	37%	27%	33%	0%	0%	49%
Muqur	0%	100%	67%	4%	4%	74%	0%	0%	41%	22%
Malistan	0%	91%	88%	56%	59%	12%	53%	0%	3%	97%
Gelan	42%	71%	75%	71%	71%	42%	67%	0%	4%	29%
Ajristan	0%	80%	73%	80%	80%	40%	47%	0%	53%	47%
Nawa	0%	100%	91%	0%	4%	100%	9%	0%	57%	26%
Khost Province										
Matun	3%	100%	82%	71%	68%	53%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mandozayi	89%	94%	89%	56%	67%	100%	0%	0%	0%	94%
Gurbuz	0%	100%	47%	100%	80%	80%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tani	61%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Musa Khel	100%	94%	100%	19%	25%	13%	56%	11%	0%	13%
Nadir Shah Kot	100%	100%	100%	75%	67%	100%	25%	0%	0%	75%
Sabari	83%	100%	100%	33%	33%	83%	33%	0%	0%	17%
Terezayi	0%	100%	50%	100%	58%	92%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bak	0%	100%	75%	100%	42%	92%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Qalandar	83%	100%	92%	33%	25%	33%	83%	0%	0%	25%
Spera	0%	100%	22%	100%	94%	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shamal	42%	100%	67%	100%	83%	100%	0%	0%	0%	33%
Jaji Maydan	0%	100%	50%	94%	50%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> 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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Any changes in price for staple food (flour, eggs, vegetables, etc.) in markets, in 30 days prior to data collection.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> In the three months prior to data collection

				% (	of settlem	ents where KIs re	porting on			
					F	OOD SECURITY				
Disaggregation Region/province	Hunger was severe for <b>most</b> households <sup>6</sup>					, the <b>three</b> most to the markets	Few households (1 - 25%) n settlements were able to access enough food <sup>7</sup>	ds had <b>no</b> arkets <sup>8</sup>	for stapl	s in price e food in kets <sup>9</sup>
Disag Regiol	ınger was severe fı <b>most</b> households <sup>6</sup>	1	ncial traints	Market	t too far	No access for women alone	Few households (1 n settlements were access enough f	Most households had access to markets <sup>8</sup>	pe	D C
	Hunge <b>m</b>	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Few ho in settler acces	Most h acce	Increased a lot	Increased a little
National level	10%	91%	81%	39%	42%	41%	28%	2%	12%	52%
Paktika Province										
Sharan	52%	86%	86%	19%	24%	48%	52%	0%	29%	57%
Mata Khan	0%	87%	93%	33%	33%	100%	93%	0%	0%	60%
Yosuf Khel	44%	94%	100%	29%	29%	47%	44%	6%	35%	65%
Yahya Khel	33%	92%	100%	17%	33%	67%	33%	0%	17%	75%
Sar Rawzah	50%	75%	92%	17%	42%	25%	33%	0%	25%	67%
Omna	33%	93%	93%	53%	67%	47%	33%	0%	13%	87%
Zarghun Shahr	13%	73%	87%	20%	27%	67%	67%	0%	13%	60%
Gomal	0%	100%	100%	25%	25%	55%	0%	5%	100%	0%
Jani Khel	50%	94%	88%	18%	47%	35%	50%	6%	41%	59%
Surobi	69%	81%	81%	31%	25%	31%	44%	0%	44%	44%
Urgun	0%	87%	93%	20%	20%	87%	0%	0%	13%	67%
Ziruk	0%	92%	83%	17%	25%	58%	0%	0%	92%	0%
Nika	0%	100%	100%	17%	8%	58%	8%	0%	58%	33%
Barmal	0%	100%	70%	61%	30%	91%	0%	0%	74%	22%
Giyan	0%	100%	93%	73%	47%	93%	0%	0%	53%	47%
Dila	0%	100%	100%	65%	45%	100%	0%	0%	75%	25%
Wazakhah	0%	96%	96%	46%	67%	79%	75%	0%	0%	71%
Wormamay	0%	100%	95%	62%	33%	100%	0%	0%	86%	10%
Turwo	0%	86%	100%	57%	57%	100%	83%	42%	0%	71%
Paktya Province										
Gardez	14%	92%	86%	28%	31%	75%	28%	0%	14%	56%
Ahmadaba	0%	100%	77%	15%	8%	69%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Zurmat	7%	93%	75%	54%	54%	64%	18%	0%	25%	50%
Shawak	0%	93%	60%	100%	100%	67%	20%	0%	40%	53%
Zadran	0%	100%	100%	96%	100%	0%	0%	0%	54%	46%
Sayed Karam	4%	100%	100%	39%	42%	92%	43%	0%	0%	100%
Jaji	0%	100%	75%	60%	65%	100%	0%	0%	10%	55%
Lija Ahmad Khel	0%	100%	59%	79%	59%	96%	4%	0%	0%	75%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> 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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Any changes in price for staple food (flour, eggs, vegetables, etc.) in markets, in 30 days prior to data collection.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> In the three months prior to data collection

				% (	of settlem	ents where KIs re	porting on			
					F	OOD SECURITY				
Disaggregation Region/province	was severe for households <sup>6</sup>					, the <b>three</b> most to the markets	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food <sup>7</sup>	Most households had <b>no</b> access to markets <sup>8</sup>	for stapl	s in price e food in kets <sup>9</sup>
Disagg Region,	unger was severe fu <b>most</b> households <sup>6</sup>		ncial traints	Market	t too far	No access for women alone	Few households (1 n settlements were access enough f	ousehold		1
	Hunger most	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Few hou in settler acces	Most he	Increased a lot	Increased a little
National level	10%	91%	81%	39%	42%	41%	28%	2%	12%	52%
Jani Khel	0%	93%	27%	87%	53%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Chamkani	0%	90%	48%	71%	86%	100%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Dand Wa Patan	0%	93%	47%	73%	40%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Southern Region						l		I.	1	
Helmand Province										
Lashkargah	0%	96%	65%	4%	16%	24%	16%	0%	0%	73%
Nad-e-Ali	0%	98%	19%	24%	11%	65%	7%	0%	0%	93%
Nawa-e-Barakzaiy	0%	100%	40%	32%	34%	32%	0%	0%	2%	87%
Nahr-e-Saraj	0%	100%	83%	20%	2%	37%	2%	0%	0%	71%
Washer	0%	100%	92%	44%	64%	47%	89%	0%	8%	92%
Garmser	0%	100%	48%	48%	33%	38%	0%	0%	5%	81%
Nawzad	0%	98%	85%	75%	73%	81%	0%	0%	17%	63%
Sangin	4%	100%	100%	7%	7%	85%	0%	0%	0%	7%
Musa Qala	0%	97%	17%	57%	0%	47%	0%	0%	0%	80%
Kajaki	0%	97%	41%	31%	0%	69%	5%	0%	8%	51%
Reg-i-Khan Nishin	0%	100%	6%	11%	6%	100%	6%	0%	0%	100%
Baghran	4%	99%	22%	60%	16%	43%	10%	0%	16%	73%
Deh-e-Shu	0%	100%	94%	75%	75%	47%	53%	0%	11%	89%
Kandahar Province										
Kandahar	32%	98%	73%	21%	30%	37%	62%	0%	45%	20%
Arghandab	33%	62%	33%	67%	67%	33%	76%	0%	71%	19%
Daman	30%	85%	52%	56%	48%	44%	67%	0%	48%	37%
Panjwayi	41%	93%	70%	41%	33%	44%	56%	0%	37%	33%
Zheray	33%	93%	73%	27%	27%	47%	60%	0%	27%	53%
Shah Wali Kot	47%	74%	35%	74%	74%	47%	76%	0%	71%	18%
Khakrez	29%	67%	21%	67%	71%	42%	75%	0%	71%	21%
Arghestan	31%	83%	34%	55%	45%	59%	62%	0%	62%	17%
Ghorak	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%	48%	0%	5%	95%
Maywand	0%	100%	97%	55%	58%	18%	12%	0%	0%	73%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Any changes in price for staple food (flour, eggs, vegetables, etc.) in markets, in 30 days prior to data collection.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> 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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> In the three months prior to data collection

				% (	of settlem	ents where KIs re	porting on			
					F	OOD SECURITY				
Disaggregation Region/province	Hunger was severe for most households <sup>6</sup>					, the <b>three</b> most to the markets	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food <sup>7</sup>	Most households had <b>no</b> access to markets <sup>8</sup>	for stapl	s in price e food in kets <sup>9</sup>
Disagg Region	ınger was severe fo <b>most</b> households <sup>6</sup>	1	ancial traints	Marke	t too far	No access for women alone	Few households (1 - 259 n settlements were able access enough food <sup>7</sup>	st households had access to markets <sup>8</sup>		
	Hunge	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Few hou in settler acces	Most ho acce	Increased a lot	Increased a little
National level	10%	91%	81%	39%	42%	41%	28%	2%	12%	52%
Spin Boldak	11%	95%	85%	38%	41%	10%	15%	0%	11%	34%
Nesh	25%	67%	50%	50%	33%	33%	75%	0%	58%	8%
Miyanshin	25%	83%	46%	63%	54%	50%	79%	0%	67%	21%
Shorabak	0%	100%	50%	25%	25%	25%	0%	78%	25%	0%
Maruf	0%	94%	94%	33%	29%	0%	8%	0%	0%	42%
Reg	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Nimroz Province		1								
Zaranj	54%	100%	100%	21%	25%	0%	46%	0%	0%	75%
Kang	67%	100%	100%	62%	67%	0%	67%	0%	0%	71%
Chakhansur	76%	100%	94%	53%	65%	0%	76%	0%	6%	71%
Char Burjak	95%	100%	100%	29%	29%	0%	81%	0%	0%	86%
Khashrod	57%	100%	100%	52%	52%	9%	24%	0%	0%	85%
Uruzgan Province					'		'			
Tirinkot	4%	52%	48%	57%	57%	4%	9%	0%	35%	35%
Dehrawud	25%	25%	25%	88%	79%	25%	54%	0%	96%	4%
Chora	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shahid-e-Hassas	91%	88%	91%	33%	27%	79%	61%	0%	64%	33%
Khas Uruzgan	7%	100%	100%	97%	87%	3%	0%	0%	60%	40%
Chinarto	6%	39%	39%	100%	94%	6%	39%	0%	78%	22%
Gizab	0%	0%	0%	95%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Zabul Province	1									
Qalat	0%	97%	82%	61%	70%	48%	3%	0%	3%	79%
Tarnak Wa Jaldak	0%	97%	73%	73%	70%	57%	13%	0%	0%	80%
Shinkay	21%	100%	96%	71%	75%	17%	21%	0%	0%	96%
Mizan	0%	87%	67%	93%	53%	87%	0%	0%	0%	60%
Arghandab	8%	100%	79%	29%	21%	71%	8%	0%	0%	100%
Shah Joi	0%	100%	85%	59%	46%	59%	0%	0%	0%	92%
Daychopan	13%	100%	88%	54%	25%	50%	21%	0%	0%	100%
Atghar	11%	100%	94%	61%	61%	28%	11%	0%	0%	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> 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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Any changes in price for staple food (flour, eggs, vegetables, etc.) in markets, in 30 days prior to data collection.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> In the three months prior to data collection

				% (	of settlem	ents where KIs re	porting on			
		FOOD SECURITY  Of settlements with markets access, the three most 8 9 9 5 9 5 9 5 9 5 9 5 9 5 9 5 9 5 9 5								
Disaggregation Region/province	severe for seholds <sup>6</sup>					, the <b>three</b> most to the markets	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food <sup>7</sup>	ds had <b>no</b> arkets³	for stapl	s in price e food in kets <sup>9</sup>
Disag Regior	was		ncial traints	Market	t too far	No access for women alone	Few households (1 n settlements were access enough f	Most households had access to markets <sup>8</sup>	p	<b>D</b>
	Hunger v	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Few hou in settler acces	Most he acce	Increased a lot	Increased a little
National level	10%	91%	81%	39%	42%	41%	28%	2%	12%	52%
Nawbahar	10%	100%	76%	5%	10%	48%	10%	0%	0%	100%
Shamul Zayi	15%	100%	85%	21%	21%	52%	9%	0%	0%	97%
Kakar	0%	100%	59%	85%	67%	96%	4%	0%	0%	93%
Western Region										
Badghis Province										
Qala-e-Naw	5%	81%	79%	11%	23%	8%	15%	6%	2%	63%
Ab Kamari	7%	100%	97%	33%	41%	13%	40%	7%	3%	82%
Muqur	0%	100%	100%	0%	17%	0%	25%	0%	0%	100%
Qadis	7%	48%	45%	21%	24%	45%	20%	3%	0%	59%
Bala Murghab	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	17%	0%	65%
Jawand	0%	7%	9%	32%	34%	89%	0%	12%	0%	41%
Ghormach	0%	21%	4%	4%	8%	96%	0%	0%	0%	92%
Farah Province										
Farah	0%	91%	96%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	96%
Pushtrod	0%	100%	100%	44%	44%	89%	0%	0%	0%	22%
Khak-e-Safed	0%	100%	100%	83%	83%	58%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Qala-e-Kah	0%	100%	100%	86%	86%	100%	0%	0%	0%	52%
Shibkoh	0%	100%	100%	17%	17%	75%	0%	0%	0%	50%
Bala Buluk	0%	100%	95%	10%	14%	33%	5%	0%	0%	38%
Anar Dara	5%	95%	90%	14%	14%	67%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Bakwa	0%	100%	80%	0%	7%	33%	0%	0%	0%	20%
Lash-e-Juwayn	0%	100%	100%	6%	6%	56%	0%	0%	0%	33%
Gulistan	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	42%
Pur Chaman	0%	100%	100%	8%	11%	0%	0%	3%	0%	92%
Ghor Province										
Feroz Koh	0%	66%	89%	43%	77%	30%	0%	0%	2%	51%
DoLayna	0%	71%	90%	71%	95%	10%	0%	0%	5%	95%
Dawlatyar	0%	76%	57%	33%	33%	52%	0%	0%	0%	33%
Charsadra	0%	11%	78%	11%	89%	22%	0%	0%	0%	33%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> 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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Any changes in price for staple food (flour, eggs, vegetables, etc.) in markets, in 30 days prior to data collection.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> In the three months prior to data collection

				% (	of settlem	ents where KIs re	porting on			
					F	OOD SECURITY				
Disaggregation Region/province	Hunger was severe for <b>most</b> households <sup>6</sup>					, the <b>three</b> most to the markets	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food <sup>7</sup>	ds had <b>no</b> arkets³	for stapl	s in price e food in kets <sup>9</sup>
Disag Regio	ınger was severe fı <b>most</b> households <sup>6</sup>	_	ncial traints	Market	t too far	No access for women alone	ısehold nents w s enoug	st households had access to markets <sup>8</sup>	ъ	ъ
	<b>sow</b> ebunH	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Few households (1 in settlements were access enough f	Most households had access to markets <sup>8</sup>	Increased a lot	Increased a little
National level	10%	91%	81%	39%	42%	41%	28%	2%	12%	52%
Pasaband	0%	100%	6%	90%	10%	98%	0%	0%	2%	10%
Shahrak	0%	100%	30%	96%	44%	70%	0%	0%	4%	26%
Lal Wa Sarjangal	0%	100%	96%	21%	28%	26%	0%	0%	0%	63%
Taywarah	0%	100%	9%	59%	16%	16%	3%	0%	0%	84%
Tolak	0%	100%	38%	58%	54%	17%	0%	0%	17%	75%
Saghar	0%	100%	27%	47%	53%	27%	7%	0%	7%	80%
Herat Province										
Herat	0%	100%	100%	4%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	48%
Injil	0%	100%	100%	0%	2%	5%	3%	0%	0%	43%
Guzara	0%	100%	100%	26%	26%	0%	7%	0%	0%	59%
Karukh	0%	100%	100%	93%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	70%
Zindajan	4%	100%	100%	28%	24%	72%	4%	4%	0%	44%
Pashtun Zarghun	0%	97%	100%	21%	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	87%
Kushk	15%	100%	100%	32%	24%	50%	13%	3%	3%	58%
Gulran	26%	100%	97%	58%	65%	71%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Adraskan	13%	95%	91%	5%	0%	0%	13%	8%	0%	91%
Kushk-e-Kuhna	10%	100%	97%	77%	83%	43%	0%	0%	0%	57%
Ghoryan	0%	100%	100%	88%	91%	0%	3%	3%	0%	72%
Obe	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	93%
Kohsan	0%	100%	95%	79%	89%	0%	5%	10%	0%	84%
Shindand	0%	100%	98%	40%	38%	93%	0%	8%	0%	80%
Farsi	25%	100%	100%	9%	4%	9%	0%	4%	0%	0%
Chisht-e-Sharif	0%	100%	100%	96%	96%	0%	0%	0%	0%	96%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Any changes in price for staple food (flour, eggs, vegetables, etc.) in markets, in 30 days prior to data collection.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> 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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> In the three months prior to data collection

# 🕏 🔥 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

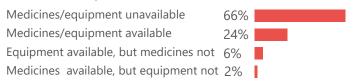
### **Key Findings**

- In 9% of the assessed settlements, key informants have reported that a majority of households lacked access to an active health center within or near the settlement to receive necessary healthcare services. However, in comparison to HSM round 5, there has been an improvement in healthcare access. For instance, the percentage of settlements with access to a pharmacy has increased to 22% from 14% as compared to HSM Round 5 (December 2023).
- In the assessed settlement, the predominant concerns regarding healthcare services included the insufficiency of medicine (51%), inadequate equipment (43%), and poor quality of healthcare facility services (36%). Furthermore, the unavailability of medicine was reported as the primary barrier to healthcare access for both men (53%) and women (48%) in the assessed settlement.
- The majority of assessed settlements had key informants reporting that women were able to access health facilities when accompanied by any relative (46%), only a male relative (33%), or alone (20%).
- In a third (35%) of the assessed settlements, key informants reported that most households were unaware of nutrition services in the 3 months prior to data collection, and the lack of nutrition services was the primary concern for households.

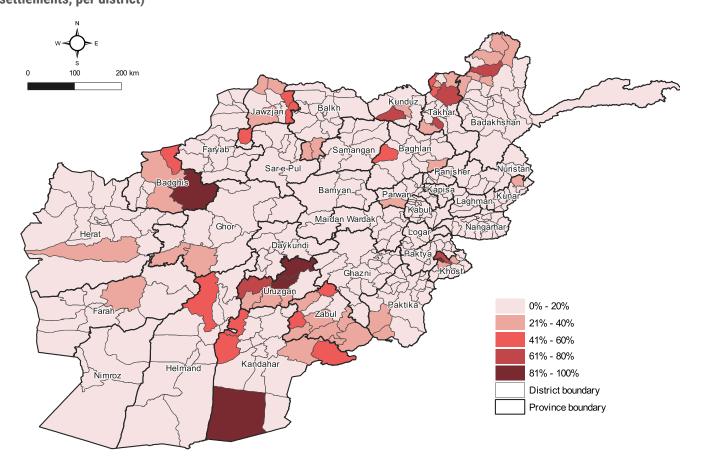
The nearest health facility for most of the households in the settlement, by the time needed to reach health facility from the assessed settlements



Of assessed settlement with access to a health facility, the reported availability of medicines and equipment at the main healthcare facility in the settlement having a health facility



Map 4: Access to healthcare (% of assessed settlements where KIs reporting that most households do not have access to active health facilities in settlements, per district)





				% of set	tlements w	here KIs re	porting on			
				HEA	ALTH				NUTR	ITION
ation vince	ds had health	Barriers	most comm		untered wh		ting to acce	ss health	the naware	vailable urgent
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of the households had no access to an active health centre <sup>10, 11</sup>	facility	onal health nearby	not av	e needed vailable	treatment needed u	medicine, t or service inavailable	No or not enough female staff at health facility	Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services <sup>11</sup>	no nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern
	2 2	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	fe	Se	i. v
National level	9%	35%	37%	53%	48%	42%	37%	19%	35%	35%
				Reg	ional level	l				
Central Highland	1%	30%	32%	60%	60%	47%	43%	9%	18%	18%
Capital	2%	27%	31%	40%	44%	38%	36%	13%	22%	24%
Eastern	3%	32%	32%	34%	35%	44%	42%	23%	14%	17%
North Eastern	15%	44%	47%	71%	63%	54%	44%	17%	57%	47%
Northern	7%	27%	29%	58%	58%	46%	39%	19%	65%	63%
South Eastern	5%	25%	24%	55%	50%	38%	33%	30%	32%	25%
Southern	20%	36%	37%	53%	43%	50%	43%	20%	51%	52%
Western	12%	55%	56%	48%	37%	25%	22%	20%	16%	24%
				Prov	incial leve	ı				
Central Highland R	egion									
Bamyan	2%	18%	20%	54%	55%	58%	53%	4%	35%	32%
Daykundi	0%	42%	42%	65%	66%	38%	34%	13%	3%	5%
Capital Region					I.					
Kabul	1%	16%	14%	40%	36%	29%	25%	23%	13%	5%
Kapisa	1%	4%	4%	40%	48%	56%	28%	5%	49%	44%
Logar	3%	20%	24%	60%	66%	76%	75%	8%	27%	24%
Maidan Wardak	0%	34%	39%	28%	35%	24%	28%	16%	19%	29%
Panjsher	0%	41%	45%	60%	67%	45%	36%	17%	11%	10%
Parwan	6%	39%	45%	39%	40%	32%	36%	2%	20%	27%
Eastern Region										
Kunar	3%	37%	35%	30%	26%	63%	54%	38%	15%	23%
Laghman	6%	21%	20%	44%	45%	20%	21%	25%	46%	36%
Nangarhar	1%	35%	35%	28%	33%	46%	46%	5%	5%	10%
Nuristan	3%	29%	31%	46%	51%	32%	30%	50%	4%	3%
North Eastern Regi										
Badakhshan	14%	43%	57%	69%	55%	51%	44%	10%	46%	41%
Baghlan	6%	58%	47%	65%	64%	60%	45%	6%	83%	73%
Kunduz	18%	41%	45%	69%	62%	30%	28%	30%	50%	41%
Takhar	24%	33%	35%	81%	72%	71%	56%	30%	48%	32%

<sup>•••••</sup> 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> No health centre close to the settlement.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 11}$  In the three months prior to data collection.

				% of sett	tlements w	here KIs re	porting on			
				HEA	ALTH				NUTR	ITION
ation	ds had health	Barriers	most comm		untered wh		ting to acce	ss health	the naware es <sup>11</sup>	vailable urgent n
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of the households had no access to an active health centre <sup>10, 11</sup>	facility	No functional health facility nearby not ava		vailable	treatment needed u	medicine, t or service navailable	No or not enough female staff at health facility	NUTR  a hyperbolic services 1  Nost households in the settlement had been unaware of untrition services 1  19% 86% 62% 97% 21% 45% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 2	no nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern
	2 2	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	fe	Sei	, E
National level	9%	35%	37%	53%	48%	42%	37%	19%	35%	35%
Northern Region										
Balkh	10%	26%	28%	38%	39%	23%	22%	14%	19%	22%
Faryab	1%	27%	27%	77%	78%	59%	53%	6%	86%	78%
Jawzjan	33%	53%	65%	72%	67%	61%	33%	48%	62%	59%
Samangan	2%	25%	25%	71%	73%	64%	49%	43%	92%	90%
Sar-e-Pul	0%	13%	16%	46%	45%	46%	41%	6%	97%	93%
South Eastern Region	on									
Ghazni	3%	33%	37%	66%	63%	39%	32%	15%	36%	37%
Khost	13%	15%	15%	47%	41%	26%	29%	33%	22%	14%
Paktika	6%	24%	16%	40%	37%	34%	28%	45%	21%	18%
Paktya	1%	14%	12%	56%	44%	53%	49%	44%	45%	15%
Southern Region										
Helmand	11%	25%	26%	69%	47%	60%	46%	22%	65%	65%
Kandahar	21%	50%	51%	59%	51%	45%	39%	18%	28%	32%
Nimroz	0%	5%	6%	5%	1%	2%	2%	0%	15%	15%
Uruzgan	44%	43%	43%	38%	42%	42%	43%	0%	84%	58%
Zabul	28%	42%	45%	45%	40%	63%	60%	34%	59%	68%
Western Region					·					
Badghis	44%	56%	58%	23%	19%	13%	16%	15%	34%	20%
Farah	7%	41%	43%	46%	46%	33%	20%	34%	10%	16%
Ghor	6%	64%	65%	59%	44%	28%	29%	7%	5%	7%
Herat	5%	53%	54%	50%	35%	22%	20%	25%	19%	43%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> No health centre close to the settlement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> In the three months prior to data collection.

				% of sett	tlements w	here KIs re	porting on			
				HEA	ALTH				NUTR	ITION
ation vince	ds had health	Barriers	most comm		untered wl		ting to acce	ss health	the naware ss <sup>11</sup>	vailable urgent
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of the households had no access to an active health centre <sup>10, 11</sup>		onal health nearby		e needed vailable	treatmen	medicine, t or service ınavailable	No or not enough female staff at health facility	Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services <sup>11</sup>	no nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern
	ĭ ou	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	fen	sett	on 'no s
National level	9%	35%	37%	53%	48%	42%	37%	19%	35%	35%
				Dis	strict level					
Central Highland F	Region									
Bamyan Province										
Bamyan	4%	4%	7%	33%	56%	30%	37%	7%	63%	59%
Shibar	0%	33%	38%	57%	52%	67%	38%	0%	48%	48%
Sayghan	0%	11%	22%	22%	39%	39%	22%	6%	33%	39%
Kahmard	0%	13%	13%	40%	40%	60%	33%	0%	33%	40%
Yakawlang	7%	35%	30%	72%	78%	80%	76%	7%	91%	87%
Panjab	4%	11%	16%	9%	7%	5%	2%	2%	5%	4%
Waras	0%	14%	18%	82%	75%	85%	84%	5%	16%	9%
Daykundi Province			1	1				I.	L	
Nili	0%	4%	4%	100%	96%	4%	12%	0%	0%	0%
Shahrestan	0%	23%	18%	73%	77%	32%	16%	55%	0%	7%
Ashtarlay	0%	73%	73%	70%	70%	28%	28%	0%	13%	13%
Khadir	0%	43%	50%	14%	25%	89%	71%	0%	0%	0%
Kiti	0%	77%	77%	60%	50%	43%	37%	13%	0%	0%
Miramor	0%	43%	43%	30%	32%	68%	70%	0%	0%	0%
Sang-e-Takht	0%	14%	16%	89%	82%	16%	16%	9%	0%	2%
Kajran	0%	90%	90%	73%	70%	40%	43%	3%	0%	0%
Patoo	0%	38%	38%	79%	88%	46%	29%	38%	0%	21%
Capital Region							,		,	
Kabul Province										
Kabul	0%	0%	0%	22%	35%	13%	11%	4%	37%	9%
Paghman	0%	0%	0%	48%	48%	14%	14%	10%	5%	0%
Chahar Asyab	0%	17%	17%	39%	28%	39%	28%	6%	6%	6%
Bagrami	0%	11%	11%	26%	21%	32%	21%	21%	0%	0%
Deh Sabz	0%	33%	33%	33%	40%	67%	53%	33%	13%	7%
Shakar Dara	0%	5%	5%	48%	29%	43%	19%	33%	0%	10%
Musahi	17%	17%	0%	75%	83%	25%	42%	8%	17%	17%
Mir Bacha Kot	0%	8%	0%	58%	50%	33%	33%	33%	17%	0%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> No health centre close to the settlement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> In the three months prior to data collection.

				% of set	tlements w	here KIs re	porting on			
				HE	ALTH				NUTR	ITION
ation vince	ds had health	Barriers	most comm		untered wh		ting to acce	ss health	the naware es <sup>11</sup>	vailable urgent ر
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of the households had no access to an active health centre <sup>10, 11</sup>		onal health nearby		e needed vailable	treatmen	medicine, t or service ınavailable	No or not enough female staff at health facility	Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services <sup>11</sup>	no nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern
	ĭ °	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	N fen	sett	no in s
National level	9%	35%	37%	53%	48%	42%	37%	19%	35%	35%
Khak-e-Jabbar	0%	17%	17%	50%	33%	50%	42%	58%	8%	8%
Kalakan	0%	8%	8%	50%	42%	33%	17%	33%	25%	17%
Guldara	0%	0%	0%	56%	33%	78%	89%	44%	11%	0%
Farza	0%	13%	13%	47%	47%	40%	40%	27%	20%	13%
Estalef	0%	0%	0%	22%	22%	44%	44%	22%	11%	0%
Qara Bagh	0%	31%	38%	76%	67%	25%	33%	4%	2%	2%
Surobi	0%	50%	46%	27%	27%	15%	12%	38%	8%	0%
Kapisa Province		-							1	
Mahmood-e-Raqi	4%	0%	0%	67%	54%	21%	29%	0%	33%	29%
Hisa-e-Duwum-e- Kohistan	0%	0%	0%	72%	83%	22%	22%	6%	0%	0%
Koh Band	0%	6%	11%	56%	89%	67%	50%	6%	6%	0%
Hisa-e-Awal-e- Kohistan	0%	0%	0%	67%	80%	60%	67%	0%	27%	0%
Nijrab	4%	7%	7%	14%	25%	71%	18%	11%	93%	93%
Tagab	0%	6%	0%	13%	0%	69%	6%	0%	75%	75%
Alasay	0%	0%	7%	47%	67%	53%	27%	13%	27%	27%
Logar Province										
Pul-e-Alam	10%	10%	6%	58%	71%	74%	77%	0%	26%	19%
Baraki Barak	0%	14%	29%	62%	76%	81%	86%	0%	29%	38%
Charkh	0%	0%	13%	67%	67%	73%	67%	27%	0%	7%
Khoshi	0%	61%	56%	72%	72%	78%	72%	6%	28%	28%
Mohammad Agha	0%	17%	21%	54%	58%	83%	63%	13%	29%	13%
Kharwar	0%	0%	6%	50%	72%	83%	83%	22%	44%	39%
Azra	0%	58%	67%	67%	42%	58%	75%	17%	33%	33%
Maidan Wardak Pro	ovince									
Maydan Shahr	0%	0%	0%	15%	15%	0%	0%	20%	45%	30%
Nerkh	0%	0%	0%	24%	33%	0%	0%	38%	33%	33%
Jalrez	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Chak-e-Wardak	0%	60%	53%	30%	47%	37%	27%	3%	0%	0%
Saydabad	0%	19%	22%	15%	15%	7%	4%	30%	19%	19%

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> No health centre close to the settlement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> In the three months prior to data collection.

				% of set	tlements w	here KIs re	porting on			
				HE	ALTH				NUTR	ITION
ation vince	ds had health	Barriers	most comm		untered wh		oting to acce	ss health	the naware es <sup>11</sup>	vailable urgent
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of the households had no access to an active health centre <sup>10, 11</sup>		onal health nearby		e needed vailable	treatmen	medicine, t or service unavailable	No or not enough female staff at health facility	Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services <sup>11</sup>	no nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern
	≥ 2	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	fer	set	on in
National level	9%	35%	37%	53%	48%	42%	37%	19%	35%	35%
Daymirdad	0%	0%	0%	13%	31%	13%	13%	25%	88%	75%
Hesa-e-Awal-e- Behsud	0%	29%	31%	31%	31%	9%	14%	26%	23%	23%
Jaghatu	0%	40%	40%	33%	60%	20%	13%	0%	0%	0%
Markaz-e-Behsud	1%	54%	65%	37%	42%	43%	55%	12%	11%	39%
Panjsher Province										
Bazarak	0%	60%	60%	87%	93%	53%	27%	0%	33%	27%
Rukha	0%	47%	33%	93%	87%	53%	47%	13%	0%	0%
Dara	0%	50%	48%	89%	94%	50%	47%	47%	6%	6%
Khenj	0%	10%	25%	5%	20%	15%	5%	5%	0%	0%
Anawa	0%	40%	53%	40%	33%	53%	47%	0%	53%	47%
Shutul	0%	33%	22%	78%	100%	44%	44%	33%	0%	0%
Paryan	0%	71%	81%	67%	86%	76%	67%	5%	0%	5%
Parwan Province										
Charikar	0%	3%	3%	3%	3%	0%	3%	0%	6%	3%
Bagram	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%
Shinwari	0%	48%	67%	19%	19%	0%	5%	0%	19%	24%
Sayed Khel	0%	17%	17%	50%	50%	33%	33%	0%	4%	4%
Jabal Saraj	0%	6%	11%	39%	39%	39%	33%	0%	0%	0%
Salang	0%	20%	27%	20%	27%	7%	13%	0%	13%	20%
Ghorband	5%	90%	90%	65%	75%	80%	95%	0%	40%	25%
Koh-e-Safi	0%	53%	73%	27%	27%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%
Surkh-e-Parsa	32%	77%	77%	91%	91%	82%	86%	14%	55%	95%
Shekh Ali	10%	57%	71%	62%	57%	57%	62%	5%	43%	67%
Eastern Region										
Kunar Province										
Asad Abad	0%	20%	30%	90%	80%	65%	55%	15%	20%	20%
Marawara	0%	17%	17%	0%	8%	83%	75%	67%	0%	8%
Watapur	4%	33%	25%	25%	13%	75%	75%	54%	25%	21%
Narang	0%	44%	39%	56%	61%	44%	50%	11%	39%	39%
Sar Kani	0%	11%	0%	83%	78%	83%	78%	6%	6%	11%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> No health centre close to the settlement.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 11}$  In the three months prior to data collection.

				% of sett	tlements w	here KIs re	porting on			
				HEA	ALTH				NUTR	ITION
ation vince	ds had health	Barriers	most comm		untered wh		ting to acce	ss health	the naware es <sup>11</sup>	vailable urgent ر
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of the households had no access to an active health centre <sup>10, 11</sup>	facility	onal health nearby	not av	e needed vailable	treatment needed u	medicine, t or service navailable	No or not enough female staff at health facility	Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services <sup>11</sup>	no nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern
	2 2	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	fei	Set	_
National level	9%	35%	37%	53%	48%	42%	37%	19%	35%	35%
Shigal	3%	12%	19%	19%	24%	63%	57%	29%	3%	7%
Dara-e-Pech	0%	44%	44%	0%	0%	78%	61%	72%	11%	11%
Bar Kunar	0%	60%	53%	13%	0%	27%	13%	60%	7%	27%
Chawkay	0%	71%	67%	25%	0%	46%	8%	63%	8%	38%
Khas Kunar	17%	50%	56%	28%	22%	67%	50%	28%	6%	28%
Ghazi Abad	21%	29%	29%	4%	29%	46%	54%	13%	25%	33%
Dangam	0%	19%	19%	14%	10%	71%	76%	19%	14%	19%
Chapa Dara	0%	39%	39%	17%	0%	67%	72%	39%	0%	0%
Nurgal	10%	86%	86%	38%	10%	57%	14%	57%	48%	62%
Nari	0%	22%	17%	39%	50%	50%	44%	22%	28%	50%
Laghman Province		·								
Mehtarlam	7%	15%	15%	44%	46%	27%	24%	33%	46%	29%
Qarghayi	0%	4%	0%	93%	89%	26%	30%	63%	44%	22%
Alishang	9%	36%	36%	15%	12%	9%	12%	0%	42%	48%
Alingar	9%	27%	24%	30%	30%	6%	12%	3%	36%	36%
Dawlatshah	8%	38%	38%	21%	29%	21%	21%	0%	63%	58%
Nangarhar Provinc	е				1				'	
Jalalabad	0%	7%	7%	20%	27%	27%	27%	0%	0%	13%
Behsud	0%	17%	21%	29%	38%	42%	54%	0%	0%	21%
Surkh Rod	0%	8%	8%	33%	36%	50%	50%	11%	0%	0%
Chaparhar	2%	43%	38%	21%	33%	48%	45%	10%	5%	2%
Kama	0%	21%	21%	26%	42%	47%	42%	0%	0%	0%
Kuz Kunar	0%	32%	37%	42%	63%	47%	32%	11%	0%	11%
Rodat	0%	75%	75%	17%	17%	17%	25%	8%	0%	0%
Khogyani	0%	48%	52%	30%	30%	30%	30%	0%	3%	12%
Bati Kot	0%	17%	17%	61%	61%	61%	72%	17%	0%	11%
Deh Bala	0%	41%	41%	41%	41%	74%	74%	0%	4%	22%
Pachir Wa Agam	0%	29%	29%	0%	5%	67%	62%	0%	0%	0%
Dara-e-Nur	0%	25%	25%	25%	33%	17%	33%	0%	8%	8%
Kot	11%	33%	33%	56%	56%	44%	56%	0%	0%	11%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> No health centre close to the settlement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> In the three months prior to data collection.

				% of set	tlements w	here KIs re	porting on			
				HE	ALTH				NUTR	ITION
ution vince	ds had health	Barriers	most comm		untered wh		oting to acce	ss health	the naware ss <sup>11</sup>	vailable urgent
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of the households had no access to an active health centre <sup>10, 11</sup>		onal health nearby		e needed vailable	treatmen	medicine, t or service unavailable	No or not enough female staff at health facility	Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services <sup>11</sup>	no nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern
	≥ 0	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	fer	set	ő :
National level	9%	35%	37%	53%	48%	42%	37%	19%	35%	35%
Goshta	0%	44%	44%	11%	22%	39%	39%	11%	0%	0%
Achin	5%	57%	57%	29%	24%	29%	24%	0%	24%	24%
Shinwar	0%	62%	52%	24%	14%	29%	24%	19%	14%	0%
Muhmand Dara	0%	0%	8%	58%	58%	83%	92%	0%	8%	17%
Lalpur	0%	44%	44%	33%	39%	28%	39%	0%	6%	44%
Sherzad	0%	20%	20%	17%	17%	63%	63%	3%	0%	0%
Nazyan	10%	67%	62%	29%	48%	29%	24%	5%	19%	29%
Hesarak	5%	29%	29%	19%	19%	57%	57%	10%	0%	0%
Dur Baba	0%	42%	45%	21%	39%	73%	64%	0%	3%	24%
Nuristan Province										
Parun	0%	13%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	73%	0%	0%
Waygal	0%	11%	11%	6%	6%	6%	0%	89%	0%	0%
Wama	0%	28%	33%	6%	0%	17%	6%	83%	0%	0%
Nurgaram	6%	11%	11%	44%	89%	50%	61%	6%	11%	11%
Duab	0%	11%	22%	50%	67%	17%	22%	28%	0%	0%
Kamdesh	10%	86%	90%	71%	71%	10%	5%	57%	0%	0%
Mandol	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	93%	93%	7%	13%	7%
Barg-e-Matal	5%	63%	63%	47%	32%	47%	37%	74%	5%	5%
North Eastern Regi	ion									
Badakhshan Provin	ice									
Fayzabad	4%	33%	56%	54%	35%	42%	38%	8%	44%	44%
Argo	0%	47%	50%	50%	27%	50%	37%	0%	0%	0%
Arghanj Khwah	0%	49%	66%	89%	36%	83%	64%	6%	0%	0%
Yaftal-e-Sufla	0%	33%	71%	92%	79%	88%	79%	4%	0%	0%
Khash	0%	62%	71%	95%	95%	76%	71%	24%	0%	0%
Baharak (Badakhshan)	0%	33%	52%	41%	59%	26%	33%	0%	52%	59%
Darayem	0%	44%	83%	94%	83%	67%	61%	0%	0%	0%
Kohistan	33%	37%	50%	87%	83%	70%	67%	0%	37%	27%
Yawan	38%	42%	54%	92%	83%	50%	54%	0%	50%	38%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.



 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 10}$  No health centre close to the settlement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> In the three months prior to data collection.

				% of set	tlements w	here KIs re	porting on			
	HEALTH  Barriers most commonly encountered where the services or treat								NUTR	ITION
ation vince	ds had health	Barriers	most comm				ting to acce	ss health	the naware es <sup>11</sup>	vailable urgent
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of the households had no access to an active health centre <sup>10, 11</sup>		onal health nearby		e needed vailable	treatmen	medicine, t or service inavailable	No or not enough female staff at health facility	Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services <sup>11</sup>	no nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	-	0.	-
National level	9%	35%	37%	53%	48%	42%	37%	19%	35%	35%
Jorm	4%	42%	42%	58%	33%	46%	17%	50%	38%	33%
Teshkan	19%	78%	81%	56%	26%	26%	33%	11%	52%	52%
Shuhada	0%	33%	39%	61%	67%	61%	50%	0%	50%	61%
Shahr-e-Buzorg	28%	53%	77%	54%	37%	28%	32%	7%	44%	44%
Raghestan	63%	46%	63%	92%	88%	38%	42%	4%	75%	42%
Keshem	10%	26%	50%	81%	52%	69%	67%	10%	74%	74%
Warduj	0%	54%	54%	83%	79%	25%	33%	0%	92%	92%
Tagab	14%	45%	55%	76%	55%	64%	50%	19%	62%	67%
Yamgan	0%	22%	28%	83%	39%	83%	17%	67%	17%	11%
Shighnan	5%	33%	33%	86%	95%	48%	33%	14%	81%	81%
Khwahan	15%	37%	48%	63%	30%	44%	26%	22%	37%	37%
Kofab	30%	48%	56%	56%	37%	37%	33%	7%	41%	22%
Darwaz-e-Payin	27%	53%	73%	37%	27%	47%	30%	13%	60%	43%
Eshkashem	0%	56%	61%	78%	83%	22%	17%	0%	83%	83%
Shaki	17%	38%	58%	58%	38%	42%	50%	0%	42%	33%
Zebak	0%	33%	33%	87%	80%	33%	47%	0%	93%	93%
Koran Wa Monjan	3%	63%	50%	73%	30%	63%	17%	70%	67%	40%
Darwaz-e-Balla	34%	52%	66%	36%	32%	50%	50%	6%	52%	36%
Wakhan	0%	32%	44%	71%	73%	49%	46%	2%	80%	80%
Baghlan Province			1					l		l.
Pul-e-Khumri	5%	48%	38%	73%	73%	85%	55%	0%	63%	55%
Dahana-e-Ghori	41%	48%	44%	74%	63%	59%	63%	0%	100%	100%
Doshi	0%	22%	44%	50%	50%	56%	50%	17%	100%	94%
Nahrin	0%	39%	56%	22%	39%	50%	11%	22%	94%	94%
Baghlan-e-Jadid	0%	38%	44%	56%	42%	60%	46%	19%	88%	75%
Khinjan	0%	100%	17%	94%	83%	67%	33%	0%	28%	6%
Andarab	0%	83%	78%	94%	94%	61%	72%	6%	94%	89%
Deh Salah	14%	89%	86%	94%	92%	56%	56%	3%	100%	100%
Khwaja Hejran	0%	58%	64%	8%	17%	50%	28%	0%	92%	69%
Burka	0%	62%	67%	24%	19%	52%	43%	0%	90%	76%

<sup>•••••</sup> 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> No health centre close to the settlement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> In the three months prior to data collection.

				% of set	tlements w	here KIs re	porting on			
				HE	ALTH				NUTR	ITION
ation vince	ds had health	Barriers	most comm		untered wh ces or treat		oting to acce	ss health	the naware es <sup>11</sup>	vailable urgent n
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of the households had no access to an active health centre <sup>10, 11</sup>		onal health nearby		e needed vailable	treatmen	medicine, t or service ınavailable	No or not enough female staff at health facility	Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services <sup>11</sup>	no nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women			
National level	9%	35%	37%	53%	48%	42%	37%	19%	35%	35%
Tala Wa Barfak	0%	89%	71%	89%	95%	63%	50%	0%	89%	84%
Pul-e-Hisar	29%	92%	88%	79%	88%	50%	46%	0%	100%	100%
Khost Wa Fereng	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	40%	20%	0%	67%	27%
Guzargah-e-Nur	17%	17%	17%	100%	100%	83%	89%	0%	100%	100%
Fereng Wa Gharu	0%	75%	8%	83%	92%	42%	17%	0%	33%	8%
Kunduz Province										
Kunduz	27%	27%	38%	66%	60%	17%	22%	29%	37%	31%
Chahar Darah	61%	59%	67%	92%	98%	100%	98%	4%	29%	12%
Ali Abad	0%	3%	3%	76%	58%	39%	36%	76%	97%	97%
Khan Abad	17%	67%	55%	95%	93%	45%	43%	11%	82%	56%
Imam Sahib	1%	76%	85%	34%	33%	3%	3%	2%	5%	1%
Dasht-e-Archi	0%	0%	0%	63%	33%	27%	3%	97%	97%	97%
Qala-e-Zal	6%	44%	44%	94%	89%	17%	17%	11%	83%	50%
Takhar Province					<u>'</u>					
Taloqan	0%	8%	11%	76%	61%	62%	55%	20%	41%	3%
Hazar Sumuch	13%	7%	13%	93%	73%	60%	13%	7%	40%	7%
Baharak (Takhar)	5%	5%	5%	91%	79%	73%	62%	27%	64%	17%
Bangi	18%	82%	85%	39%	24%	45%	27%	76%	6%	24%
Chal	75%	77%	77%	94%	88%	98%	94%	4%	77%	75%
Namak Ab	10%	81%	76%	33%	14%	33%	10%	81%	14%	10%
Kalafgan	3%	15%	23%	90%	82%	80%	62%	27%	75%	42%
Farkhar	0%	3%	3%	93%	90%	78%	75%	20%	70%	25%
Khwaja Ghar	4%	4%	4%	96%	75%	50%	25%	8%	8%	4%
Rostaq	73%	73%	73%	97%	87%	83%	77%	17%	73%	73%
Eshkmesh	37%	56%	59%	93%	93%	89%	89%	7%	63%	59%
Dasht-e-Qala	48%	48%	52%	95%	81%	86%	71%	43%	48%	48%
Warsaj	10%	14%	12%	76%	49%	43%	27%	20%	27%	14%
Khwaja Bahawuddin	29%	55%	55%	58%	55%	68%	35%	68%	68%	55%
Darqad	48%	48%	52%	81%	86%	81%	62%	52%	48%	48%
Chahab	31%	31%	31%	50%	67%	78%	39%	61%	33%	31%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> No health centre close to the settlement.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 11}$  In the three months prior to data collection.

						here Kls re	porting on		I	
				HE	ALTH				NUTR	ITION
ation vince	ds had health	Barriers	most comm		ountered wh ces or treat		oting to acce	ss health	the naware es <sup>11</sup>	vailable urgent n
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of the households had no access to an active health centre <sup>10, 11</sup>	facility	onal health nearby	not a	e needed vailable	treatmen needed u	medicine, t or service unavailable	No or not enough female staff at health facility	Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services <sup>11</sup>	no nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern
N. C. II. I		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	-		-
National level	9%	35%	37%	53%	48%	42%	37%	19%	35%	35%
Yangi Qala	0%	0%	0%	47%	77%	87%	23%	100%	0%	0%
Northern Region										
Balkh Province										
Mazar-e-Sharif	0%	2%	2%	23%	30%	13%	11%	9%	0%	2%
Nahr-e-Shahi	3%	20%	25%	40%	45%	23%	25%	3%	8%	18%
Dehdadi	0%	33%	33%	11%	17%	11%	6%	11%	28%	28%
Charkent	15%	41%	41%	56%	48%	30%	26%	11%	30%	30%
Marmul	0%	0%	7%	33%	33%	20%	20%	13%	0%	0%
Balkh	12%	23%	28%	56%	49%	30%	32%	14%	25%	28%
Sholgareh	7%	13%	13%	47%	47%	20%	20%	17%	3%	7%
Chemtal	6%	39%	39%	47%	47%	28%	31%	14%	19%	22%
Dawlat Abad	7%	33%	40%	40%	33%	33%	20%	33%	33%	33%
Khulm	0%	7%	7%	55%	52%	34%	24%	17%	21%	31%
Char Bolak	15%	27%	30%	39%	42%	30%	21%	12%	24%	24%
Shortepa	0%	33%	33%	17%	33%	0%	0%	8%	8%	17%
Kaldar	0%	20%	20%	53%	47%	27%	33%	13%	0%	0%
Keshendeh	30%	44%	44%	33%	33%	15%	33%	22%	44%	41%
Zari	38%	71%	71%	38%	33%	29%	29%	19%	38%	43%
Sharak-e- Hayratan	0%	0%	0%	44%	44%	44%	44%	0%	0%	0%
Faryab Province										
Maymana	0%	3%	3%	67%	73%	43%	43%	13%	80%	67%
Pashtun Kot	0%	28%	28%	72%	65%	59%	51%	10%	87%	70%
Khwaja Sabz Posh	0%	25%	25%	75%	75%	50%	42%	0%	100%	100%
Almar	3%	21%	21%	76%	97%	73%	61%	9%	97%	76%
Bilcheragh	0%	33%	33%	73%	93%	60%	67%	0%	60%	60%
Shirin Tagab	8%	33%	33%	67%	92%	92%	67%	0%	100%	92%
Qaysar	0%	30%	30%	56%	37%	41%	37%	7%	96%	93%
Garzewan	0%	14%	14%	90%	95%	57%	67%	0%	33%	38%
Dawlat Abad	0%	25%	25%	100%	88%	100%	63%	0%	100%	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> No health centre close to the settlement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> In the three months prior to data collection.

				% of set	tlements w	here KIs re	porting on			
				HEA	ALTH				NUTR	ITION
ation vince	ds had health	Barriers	most comm		untered wh		oting to acce	ss health	the naware es <sup>11</sup>	vailable urgent n
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of the households had no access to an active health centre <sup>10, 11</sup>		No functional health facility nearby		Medicine needed not available		Specific medicine, treatment or service needed unavailable		Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services <sup>11</sup>	no nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern
	Σ°	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	No or not enough female staff at health facility	set	no in s
National level	9%	35%	37%	53%	48%	42%	37%	19%	35%	35%
Kohistan	0%	56%	56%	100%	100%	17%	17%	6%	50%	50%
Qaram Qul	0%	50%	50%	83%	100%	67%	83%	0%	100%	100%
Qurghan	0%	6%	11%	89%	100%	94%	89%	6%	100%	100%
Andkhoy	0%	8%	4%	88%	92%	83%	88%	0%	96%	88%
Khan-e-Char Bagh	0%	11%	11%	100%	100%	78%	100%	0%	100%	100%
Jawzjan Province										
Shiberghan	39%	39%	68%	79%	68%	71%	50%	39%	68%	61%
Khwaja Dukoh	11%	61%	83%	78%	72%	44%	39%	28%	39%	39%
Khanaqa	20%	40%	53%	87%	53%	67%	53%	53%	73%	73%
Mingajik	14%	62%	67%	67%	71%	62%	19%	38%	48%	43%
Qush Tepa	56%	56%	56%	22%	44%	67%	11%	67%	100%	100%
Khamyab	33%	50%	50%	42%	58%	42%	17%	67%	67%	58%
Aqcha	11%	33%	44%	100%	89%	78%	44%	56%	44%	44%
Fayzabad	50%	50%	50%	50%	40%	70%	20%	90%	90%	90%
Mardyan	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	50%	33%	50%	50%
Qarqin	33%	58%	58%	42%	50%	50%	17%	58%	67%	67%
Darzab	11%	89%	89%	89%	89%	11%	0%	11%	11%	11%
Samangan Province	9									
Aybak	0%	32%	32%	77%	82%	68%	55%	32%	95%	95%
Hazrat-e-Sultan	14%	67%	69%	47%	53%	56%	33%	19%	97%	94%
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	4%	13%	17%	88%	71%	63%	54%	54%	88%	83%
Feroz Nakhchir	13%	38%	38%	69%	56%	44%	44%	31%	94%	94%
Ruy-e-Duab	0%	26%	22%	74%	81%	67%	70%	44%	89%	89%
Dara-e-Suf-e- Payin	0%	13%	13%	65%	71%	68%	42%	52%	90%	87%
Dara-e-Suf-e-Bala	0%	11%	11%	78%	74%	59%	48%	52%	89%	89%
Sar-e-Pul Province										
Sar-e-Pul	0%	9%	3%	35%	35%	32%	35%	3%	88%	85%
Sayad	0%	17%	25%	50%	67%	42%	50%	8%	100%	92%

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> No health centre close to the settlement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> In the three months prior to data collection.

		% of settlements where KIs reporting on											
				HEA	ALTH				NUTR	ITION			
ation vince	ds had health	Barriers	most comm		untered wh		ting to acce	ss health	the naware es <sup>11</sup>	vailable urgent n			
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of the households had no access to an active health centre <sup>10, 11</sup>	No functional health facility nearby  Men Women		not av	not available		Specific medicine, treatment or service needed unavailable		Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services <sup>11</sup>	no nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern			
N. C. II. I				Men	Women	Men	Women	No or not enough female staff at health facility		-			
National level	9%	35%	37%	53%	48%	42%	37%	19%	35%	35%			
Kohestanat	0%	22%	28%	61%	67%	67%	44%	11%	100%	100%			
Sozmaqala	0%	8%	16%	53%	49%	55%	33%	20%	98%	98%			
Sancharak	0%	0%	5%	35%	15%	40%	50%	0%	100%	95%			
Gosfandi	0%	13%	13%	25%	38%	50%	25%	13%	100%	88%			
Balkhab	0%	29%	38%	62%	57%	52%	43%	0%	100%	100%			
South Eastern Regi	on												
Ghazni Province													
Ghazni	0%	3%	3%	56%	65%	41%	47%	3%	24%	35%			
Wal-e- Muhammad-e- Shahid	0%	0%	0%	83%	83%	78%	94%	0%	6%	22%			
Khwaja Umari	0%	8%	8%	75%	50%	42%	25%	33%	8%	25%			
Waghaz	0%	38%	46%	75%	79%	79%	71%	21%	38%	33%			
Deh Yak	13%	80%	80%	87%	73%	27%	33%	0%	33%	33%			
Jaghatu	0%	38%	43%	48%	38%	19%	19%	0%	0%	0%			
Andar	0%	31%	24%	86%	90%	31%	24%	41%	55%	79%			
Zanakhan	0%	0%	0%	92%	92%	83%	92%	0%	17%	17%			
Rashidan	7%	40%	53%	73%	73%	67%	80%	0%	7%	7%			
Nawur	7%	41%	52%	70%	84%	52%	45%	13%	80%	63%			
Qara Bagh	0%	8%	8%	75%	17%	25%	42%	42%	8%	8%			
Giro	14%	62%	67%	81%	90%	81%	43%	0%	48%	48%			
Ab Band	0%	33%	8%	33%	8%	33%	0%	67%	100%	100%			
Jaghuri	5%	29%	35%	56%	48%	13%	11%	0%	2%	3%			
Muqur	0%	37%	15%	30%	7%	30%	19%	44%	100%	100%			
Malistan	0%	12%	29%	74%	71%	47%	29%	3%	3%	15%			
Gelan	0%	58%	38%	63%	67%	33%	21%	46%	83%	79%			
Ajristan	7%	53%	67%	93%	93%	47%	33%	13%	13%	33%			
Nawa	0%	30%	35%	30%	9%	65%	26%	57%	100%	100%			
Khost Province	070	3070	3370	3070	370	0370	2070	3170	10070	10070			
Matun	0%	3%	3%	38%	44%	24%	41%	32%	24%	3%			
Mandozayi	0%	0%	0%	78%	78%	61%	67%	22%	6%	0%			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.



 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 10}$  No health centre close to the settlement.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 11}$  In the three months prior to data collection.

		% of settlements where KIs reporting on											
				HEA	ALTH				NUTR	ITION			
ation vince	ds had health	Barriers	most comm		untered wh		ting to acce	ss health	the naware es <sup>11</sup>	vailable urgent ر			
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of the households had no access to an active health centre <sup>10, 11</sup>	facility	No functional health facility nearby		e needed vailable	treatment needed u	medicine, t or service inavailable	No or not enough female staff at health facility	Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services <sup>11</sup>	no nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern			
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	-		-			
National level	9%	35%	37%	53%	48%	42%	37%	19%	35%	35%			
Gurbuz	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	7%	0%	47%	0%	0%			
Tani	0%	0%	0%	61%	44%	61%	44%	22%	0%	6%			
Musa Khel	78%	78%	78%	100%	100%	11%	17%	0%	94%	67%			
Nadir Shah Kot	25%	25%	25%	75%	58%	17%	50%	33%	25%	25%			
Sabari	33%	58%	58%	67%	50%	42%	58%	17%	83%	50%			
Terezayi	0%	0%	0%	17%	17%	33%	0%	50%	0%	0%			
Bak	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	8%	0%	58%	0%	0%			
Qalandar	100%	100%	100%	58%	75%	17%	17%	17%	100%	92%			
Spera	0%	0%	0%	11%	6%	6%	0%	50%	0%	0%			
Shamal	0%	0%	0%	75%	17%	8%	33%	50%	0%	0%			
Jaji Maydan	0%	0%	0%	19%	25%	0%	6%	50%	0%	0%			
Paktika Province													
Sharan	0%	14%	5%	29%	29%	5%	0%	33%	33%	38%			
Mata Khan	0%	7%	7%	27%	7%	27%	20%	80%	20%	7%			
Yosuf Khel	6%	17%	28%	50%	39%	28%	6%	56%	33%	28%			
Yahya Khel	8%	17%	8%	8%	0%	8%	0%	67%	25%	25%			
Sar Rawzah	17%	8%	8%	8%	8%	0%	0%	42%	42%	50%			
Omna	20%	27%	20%	7%	0%	27%	7%	53%	73%	67%			
Zarghun Shahr	13%	13%	13%	13%	0%	13%	13%	53%	13%	7%			
Gomal	0%	14%	0%	67%	71%	43%	43%	33%	0%	0%			
Jani Khel	17%	28%	28%	33%	17%	28%	28%	33%	61%	56%			
Surobi	13%	25%	25%	13%	0%	6%	6%	31%	44%	44%			
Urgun	0%	7%	0%	27%	20%	33%	13%	67%	13%	13%			
Ziruk	8%	0%	0%	50%	83%	58%	67%	25%	0%	0%			
Nika	0%	17%	8%	50%	58%	67%	50%	33%	0%	0%			
Barmal	0%	43%	13%	61%	52%	48%	52%	30%	0%	4%			
Giyan	0%	33%	13%	73%	67%	53%	40%	33%	0%	0%			
Dila	0%	30%	25%	55%	60%	45%	35%	45%	0%	0%			
Wazakhah	21%	50%	46%	13%	8%	38%	29%	67%	50%	21%			
Wormamay	0%	14%	14%	71%	81%	43%	38%	43%	0%	0%			

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> No health centre close to the settlement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> In the three months prior to data collection.

					tlements w	nere kis re	porting on		MUTD	ITION
				HE	ALTH					ITION
ation	ds had health	Barriers	most comm		ountered wh ces or treat		ting to acce	ss health	r the naware es <sup>11</sup>	vailable urgent n
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of the households had no access to an active health centre <sup>10, 11</sup>	No functional health facility nearby			Medicine needed not available		Specific medicine, treatment or service needed unavailable		Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services <sup>11</sup>	no nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern
	ž°	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	No or not enough female staff at health facility	set	'n in s
National level	9%	35%	37%	53%	48%	42%	37%	19%	35%	35%
Turwo	33%	50%	50%	17%	8%	50%	42%	58%	58%	25%
Paktya Province										
Gardez	0%	6%	8%	64%	56%	56%	36%	56%	25%	17%
Ahmadaba	0%	8%	8%	77%	54%	100%	85%	38%	8%	0%
Zurmat	0%	0%	0%	82%	61%	39%	54%	36%	50%	46%
Shawak	0%	0%	20%	47%	53%	73%	73%	53%	0%	0%
Zadran	0%	0%	0%	63%	58%	92%	79%	38%	33%	13%
Sayed Karam	14%	21%	28%	46%	34%	57%	57%	43%	32%	32%
Jaji	0%	5%	10%	60%	40%	30%	60%	10%	85%	0%
Lija Ahmad Khel	4%	20%	17%	46%	21%	34%	25%	53%	71%	16%
Jani Khel	0%	60%	47%	20%	53%	73%	47%	93%	27%	7%
Chamkani	0%	0%	0%	48%	14%	19%	10%	0%	71%	0%
Dand Wa Patan	0%	53%	20%	33%	33%	53%	53%	100%	47%	7%
Southern Region				1						
Helmand Province										
Lashkargah	4%	18%	18%	45%	49%	59%	41%	6%	35%	39%
Nad-e-Ali	7%	12%	11%	75%	42%	64%	27%	41%	83%	75%
Nawa-e-Barakzaiy	6%	21%	21%	64%	42%	57%	49%	9%	81%	83%
Nahr-e-Saraj	0%	5%	7%	68%	46%	54%	66%	5%	32%	46%
Washer	17%	81%	86%	83%	86%	36%	42%	3%	64%	64%
Garmser	5%	19%	29%	67%	43%	38%	33%	10%	52%	67%
Nawzad	58%	58%	60%	56%	27%	75%	75%	13%	75%	81%
Sangin	0%	0%	0%	78%	70%	52%	41%	7%	4%	4%
Musa Qala	7%	13%	13%	67%	33%	73%	37%	27%	83%	63%
Kajaki	5%	3%	3%	67%	56%	67%	59%	41%	59%	49%
Reg-i-Khan Nishin	0%	0%	0%	61%	39%	78%	11%	94%	78%	78%
Baghran	17%	25%	23%	73%	36%	75%	45%	43%	81%	74%
Deh-e-Shu	11%	78%	78%	67%	78%	44%	56%	8%	39%	64%
Kandahar Province										
Kandahar	0%	19%	19%	56%	36%	50%	39%	38%	13%	16%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> No health centre close to the settlement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> In the three months prior to data collection.

		% of settlements where KIs reporting on											
				HE	ALTH				NUTR	ITION			
ation vince	ds had health	Barriers	most comm	-	untered wh ces or treat		oting to acce	ss health	the naware es <sup>11</sup>	vailable urgent ر			
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of the households had no access to an active health centre <sup>10, 11</sup>	facility	onal health nearby	not av	e needed vailable	treatmen needed u	medicine, t or service unavailable	No or not enough female staff at health facility	Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services <sup>11</sup>	no nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern			
	2 2	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	l fe	Se	or ii			
National level	9%	35%	37%	53%	48%	42%	37%	19%	35%	35%			
Arghandab	5%	43%	43%	62%	48%	62%	52%	19%	14%	10%			
Daman	15%	78%	70%	48%	44%	70%	48%	22%	44%	41%			
Panjwayi	0%	41%	41%	56%	44%	56%	44%	19%	26%	26%			
Zheray	7%	47%	67%	67%	47%	53%	53%	7%	33%	40%			
Shah Wali Kot	3%	62%	65%	47%	38%	65%	59%	29%	15%	18%			
Khakrez	4%	38%	33%	58%	54%	67%	50%	46%	17%	13%			
Arghestan	24%	66%	72%	48%	31%	66%	48%	41%	52%	45%			
Ghorak	43%	38%	38%	100%	100%	71%	76%	0%	0%	48%			
Maywand	42%	39%	39%	91%	91%	52%	52%	15%	0%	55%			
Spin Boldak	18%	33%	33%	52%	52%	15%	12%	4%	22%	18%			
Nesh	17%	42%	58%	67%	50%	58%	50%	17%	83%	50%			
Miyanshin	4%	46%	46%	50%	25%	58%	50%	21%	42%	38%			
Shorabak	17%	33%	33%	78%	72%	0%	0%	0%	22%	22%			
Maruf	44%	60%	58%	63%	63%	10%	13%	4%	29%	31%			
Reg	87%	100%	100%	13%	13%	0%	0%	0%	87%	93%			
Nimroz Province									I	<u>I</u>			
Zaranj	0%	0%	4%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	17%			
Kang	0%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	0%	0%	0%			
Chakhansur	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	6%	0%	24%	24%			
Char Burjak	0%	10%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
Khashrod	0%	12%	12%	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	28%	28%			
Uruzgan Province													
Tirinkot	39%	35%	35%	17%	26%	52%	57%	0%	83%	48%			
Dehrawud	21%	21%	21%	71%	75%	75%	63%	0%	100%	25%			
Chora	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%			
Shahid-e-Hassas	70%	73%	73%	33%	30%	18%	15%	3%	100%	97%			
Khas Uruzgan	7%	7%	7%	67%	77%	43%	50%	0%	47%	43%			
Chinarto	22%	22%	28%	67%	67%	72%	78%	0%	89%	22%			
Gizab	100%	95%	95%	0%	0%	10%	10%	0%	100%	100%			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> No health centre close to the settlement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> In the three months prior to data collection.

				HE	ALTH				NUTR	ITION
ation vince	ds had health	Barriers	most comm		untered wh		ting to acce	ss health	the naware es <sup>11</sup>	vailable urgent
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of the households had no access to an active health centre <sup>10, 11</sup>		onal health nearby		e needed vailable	treatmen	medicine, t or service ınavailable	No or not enough female staff at health facility	Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services <sup>11</sup>	no nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern
	<b>№</b>	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Nem	sett	'no l' in s
National level	9%	35%	37%	53%	48%	42%	37%	19%	35%	35%
Zabul Province									,	
Qalat	30%	39%	52%	42%	24%	39%	36%	18%	48%	70%
Tarnak Wa Jaldak	27%	47%	57%	40%	13%	57%	63%	13%	57%	83%
Shinkay	25%	38%	38%	50%	46%	75%	71%	71%	79%	79%
Mizan	47%	40%	40%	53%	47%	80%	53%	0%	100%	100%
Arghandab	8%	25%	29%	58%	71%	92%	92%	50%	63%	63%
Shah Joi	5%	18%	18%	15%	15%	67%	64%	13%	33%	36%
Daychopan	33%	50%	50%	46%	58%	63%	58%	50%	67%	67%
Atghar	33%	56%	56%	61%	61%	67%	67%	44%	61%	61%
Nawbahar	33%	52%	52%	62%	57%	57%	57%	52%	57%	67%
Shamul Zayi	27%	39%	39%	67%	64%	73%	73%	58%	52%	55%
Kakar	56%	70%	74%	15%	11%	30%	30%	7%	59%	85%
Western Region									1	
Badghis Province										
Qala-e-Naw	5%	53%	55%	8%	6%	6%	6%	2%	15%	20%
Ab Kamari	2%	71%	74%	7%	0%	5%	10%	2%	10%	29%
Muqur	0%	92%	92%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%
Qadis	33%	47%	57%	47%	43%	27%	20%	13%	0%	0%
Bala Murghab	33%	33%	33%	21%	17%	8%	13%	42%	96%	38%
Jawand	84%	60%	60%	34%	30%	20%	28%	14%	30%	22%
Ghormach	54%	54%	54%	0%	0%	0%	0%	21%	83%	21%
Farah Province										
Farah	0%	4%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	9%
Pushtrod	0%	11%	44%	44%	33%	33%	22%	11%	0%	0%
Khak-e-Safed	0%	33%	50%	0%	25%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%
Qala-e-Kah	0%	86%	90%	67%	38%	67%	57%	24%	0%	0%
Shibkoh	0%	8%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bala Buluk	24%	24%	14%	71%	90%	71%	52%	19%	0%	19%
Anar Dara	0%	24%	24%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bakwa	20%	20%	13%	87%	93%	73%	47%	7%	7%	33%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> No health centre close to the settlement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> In the three months prior to data collection.

				HEA	ALTH				NUTR	ITION
ation vince	ds had health	Barriers	most comm		untered wh		ting to acce	ss health	the naware ss <sup>11</sup>	vailable urgent
Disaggregation Region/province	Most of the households had no access to an active health centre <sup>10, 11</sup>	No functional health facility nearby  Men Women		not available		treatmen needed u	medicine, t or service inavailable	No or not enough female staff at health facility	Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services <sup>11</sup>	no nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern
				Men	Women	Men	Women			-
National level	9%	35%	37%	53%	48%	42%	37%	19%	35%	35%
Lash-e-Juwayn	0%	6%	6%	67%	72%	72%	44%	0%	0%	22%
Gulistan	0%	92%	92%	27%	8%	54%	15%	58%	0%	8%
Pur Chaman	11%	58%	58%	74%	79%	5%	5%	89%	37%	34%
Ghor Province										
Feroz Koh	0%	40%	38%	64%	43%	49%	49%	19%	11%	15%
DoLayna	0%	14%	14%	76%	71%	81%	76%	19%	0%	0%
Dawlatyar	0%	38%	38%	81%	48%	29%	19%	14%	10%	10%
Charsadra	0%	0%	0%	89%	78%	89%	89%	11%	11%	11%
Pasaband	0%	92%	92%	60%	21%	6%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Shahrak	0%	78%	81%	44%	22%	7%	19%	7%	4%	4%
Lal Wa Sarjangal	0%	72%	74%	63%	60%	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%
Taywarah	22%	88%	84%	31%	25%	19%	16%	9%	0%	13%
Tolak	17%	83%	83%	46%	50%	54%	67%	0%	8%	13%
Saghar	40%	47%	67%	73%	73%	60%	60%	0%	13%	0%
Herat Province										
Herat	0%	11%	13%	54%	59%	13%	11%	33%	0%	9%
Injil	0%	60%	58%	83%	78%	18%	23%	2%	0%	73%
Guzara	7%	59%	56%	48%	37%	7%	22%	0%	26%	56%
Karukh	0%	97%	97%	40%	57%	13%	17%	27%	17%	10%
Zindajan	0%	23%	35%	62%	69%	69%	38%	8%	8%	35%
Pashtun Zarghun	18%	74%	77%	13%	3%	3%	3%	23%	51%	67%
Kushk	8%	49%	38%	69%	67%	59%	41%	10%	15%	64%
Gulran	0%	90%	90%	10%	13%	0%	6%	0%	13%	35%
Adraskan	33%	71%	75%	17%	4%	4%	8%	0%	92%	88%
Kushk-e-Kuhna	7%	43%	60%	60%	67%	30%	33%	10%	20%	23%
Ghoryan	0%	85%	82%	70%	67%	33%	15%	33%	9%	3%
Obe	0%	97%	97%	73%	20%	13%	13%	87%	0%	90%
Kohsan	0%	67%	76%	76%	71%	38%	24%	19%	10%	5%
Shindand	3%	20%	22%	60%	2%	42%	39%	49%	20%	32%
Farsi	0%	13%	8%	0%	4%	8%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Chisht-e-Sharif	0%	81%	89%	85%	44%	22%	11%	81%	0%	78%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.



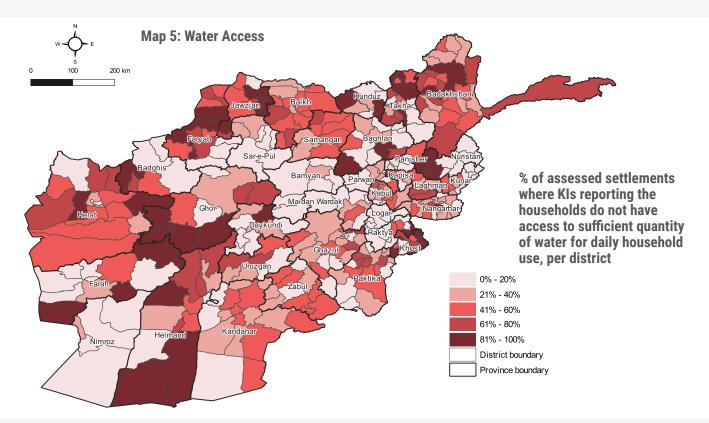
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> No health centre close to the settlement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> In the three months prior to data collection.

## WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH), AND EDUCATION

### **Key Findings About WASH**

- In 38% of assessed settlements, most people lacked access to a sufficient quantity of water for daily use likely due to drought, and this proportion was particularly high in Jawzjan (75%) and Ghor (65%) provinces.
- In a third (30%) of assessed settlements, many people relied on unimproved water sources<sup>13</sup> for their daily needs<sup>14</sup>, with 64% of assessed settlements in Samangan province reportedly using unimproved surface water. The use of unimproved water sources poses health risks for the population.
- The primary issues affecting access to water in the assessed settlements, as reported by key informants, include the drying up of water points (35%), the inaccessibility of water points due to distance or difficulty in reaching them (34%), and inadequate containers for fetching and storing water (26%).
- In 39% of the assessed settlements, unimproved latrines<sup>15</sup> (sanitation facilities) were reportedly utilized. This was particularly prevalent in the provinces of Paktika (77%), Farah (73%), and Kanur (69%). The use of unimproved water sources and sanitation facilities unveils potential health risks for the public.



### **Key Findings About Education**

- In 8% of the assessed settlements, KIs reported no have access to a functioning school for school-aged boys (aged 6-17) within or near the settlement whereas KIs in 17% of assessed settlements reported the same for school-aged girls (6-12).<sup>16</sup>
- The top three reported barriers for boys and girls in the assessed settlements to attend schools were: lack of teaching and learning materials; teachers and other qualified teaching staff.
- The top three most urgently needed schooling levels in the assessed settlement reportedly were: 1) governmental primary school (25%), 2) governmental high school (24%), and 3) governmental secondary schools (16%).

<sup>14</sup> Of most people water needs in terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use and hygiene

<sup>16</sup> The ages for which schooling is still <u>allowed</u> for girls; they are permitted to attend schools up to grade 6<sup>th</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Unimproved water sources include unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Unimproved latrines include 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

			9/	6 of settleme	ents where	KIs reporting	on		
			WASH				EDUCA	ATION	
Disaggregation Region/province	Most people are not able to access sufficient quantity of water 17	Main source of drinking water is unimproved <sup>18</sup>	Water-points are 'dried up'	Few households (1 - 25%) access handing washing facility with water and soap	Most commonly used latrines are unimproved <sup>19</sup>	had no a functional s near (with	ne children ccess to a school in or in 5km) of tlement	learning was the m children	eaching and materials' nain barrier naced to g a school
	Mos	Main s	Wai	Few ho	Most	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12)	Boys	Girls
National level	38%	30%	35%	45%	39%	8%	17%	71%	58%
				Regiona	level				
Central Highland	22%	48%	29%	49%	31%	0%	0%	78%	50%
Capital	19%	39%	17%	47%	36%	1%	2%	65%	39%
Eastern	37%	23%	40%	68%	60%	2%	3%	74%	74%
North Eastern	44%	33%	40%	49%	41%	3%	4%	77%	72%
Northern	46%	51%	33%	48%	28%	5%	7%	88%	73%
South Eastern	37%	15%	44%	40%	30%	3%	16%	79%	72%
Southern	41%	11%	38%	37%	54%	28%	57%	54%	32%
Western	50%	35%	34%	34%	34%	13%	21%	77%	64%
				Provincia	l level				
Central Highland Re	gion								
Bamyan	11%	48%	9%	43%	40%	0%	0%	85%	66%
Daykundi	33%	48%	47%	54%	23%	0%	0%	72%	35%
Capital Region									
Kabul	31%	29%	36%	5%	33%	0%	0%	79%	56%
Kapisa	35%	32%	25%	70%	45%	0%	0%	96%	27%
Logar	2%	9%	13%	55%	7%	0%	0%	70%	68%
Maidan Wardak	17%	34%	8%	70%	69%	0%	0%	23%	17%
Panjsher	8%	74%	2%	33%	2%	1%	1%	89%	90%
Parwan	17%	64%	20%	39%	16%	2%	11%	100%	24%
Eastern Region									
Kunar	32%	28%	46%	87%	69%	1%	1%	63%	75%
Laghman	56%	23%	58%	69%	37%	7%	8%	74%	73%
Nangarhar	32%	12%	40%	64%	66%	2%	2%	83%	77%
Nuristan	41%	55%	1%	43%	54%	1%	2%	49%	58%
North Eastern Regio	on								
Badakhshan	59%	20%	25%	36%	49%	4%	3%	72%	60%
Baghlan	29%	33%	53%	47%	37%	2%	2%	81%	72%
Kunduz	28%	49%	65%	59%	50%	4%	6%	84%	81%
Takhar	52%	36%	28%	61%	29%	1%	7%	76%	80%

<sup>17</sup> Of most people water needs in terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use, and hygiene.
18 Unimproved water sources include unprotected wells, unprotected springs, rainwater collection, tanker trucks, carts with small tanks/ drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
19 Unimproved latrines include 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.

			9	6 of settleme	ents where	KIs reporting	on		
			WASH				EDUC	ATION	
Disaggregation Region/province	Most people are not able to access sufficient <b>quantity</b> of water <sup>17</sup>	Main source of drinking water is unimproved <sup>18</sup>	Water-points are 'dried up'	Few households (1 - 25%) access handing washing facility with water and soap	Most commonly used latrines are unimproved <sup>19</sup>	had no a functional s near (with	ne children ccess to a school in or in 5km) of tlement	learning was the m children	eaching and materials' nain barrier a faced to g a school
	Моз	Main	Me	Few h	Mosi	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12)	Boys	Girls
National level	38%	30%	35%	45%	39%	8%	17%	71%	58%
Northern Region									
Balkh	47%	44%	39%	12%	14%	3%	5%	68%	58%
Faryab	54%	45%	25%	66%	18%	4%	8%	93%	68%
Jawzjan	75%	50%	53%	39%	47%	19%	21%	86%	85%
Samangan	40%	83%	19%	67%	45%	2%	2%	94%	89%
Sar-e-Pul	15%	39%	32%	74%	42%	2%	3%	96%	88%
South Eastern Region	n								
Ghazni	33%	21%	55%	48%	1%	2%	7%	75%	77%
Khost	59%	7%	29%	29%	54%	1%	19%	89%	65%
Paktika	34%	20%	46%	49%	77%	3%	22%	76%	70%
Paktya	29%	1%	28%	21%	11%	4%	27%	85%	69%
Southern Region									
Helmand	58%	2%	41%	28%	55%	34%	82%	53%	15%
Kandahar	33%	11%	29%	47%	62%	29%	57%	49%	34%
Nimroz	14%	63%	28%	16%	22%	2%	2%	26%	27%
Uruzgan	32%	15%	83%	40%	62%	29%	53%	56%	49%
Zabul	36%	6%	28%	45%	46%	26%	36%	65%	50%
Western Region									
Badghis	33%	61%	20%	39%	34%	32%	48%	76%	55%
Farah	46%	34%	66%	43%	73%	1%	3%	80%	65%
Ghor	65%	33%	12%	2%	12%	1%	16%	71%	68%
Herat	48%	26%	43%	53%	33%	19%	24%	81%	63%

<sup>17</sup> Of most people water needs in terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use, and hygiene.
18 Unimproved water sources include unprotected wells, unprotected springs, rainwater collection, tanker trucks, carts with small tanks/ drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
19 Unimproved latrines include 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.

			9	% of settleme	ents where	KIs reporting	on		
			WASH				EDUC	ATION	
Disaggregation Region/province	Most people are not able to access sufficient <b>quantity</b> of water <sup>17</sup>	Main source of drinking water is unimproved <sup>18</sup>	Water-points are 'dried up'	Few households (1 - 25%) access handing washing facility with water and soap	Most commonly used latrines are unimproved <sup>19</sup>	had no a functional s near (with	ne children ccess to a school in or in 5km) of tlement	learning was the m children	aching and materials' Iain barrier faced to g a school
	Mos	Main s	Wa	Few ho	Most	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12)	Boys	Girls
National level	38%	30%	35%	45%	39%	8%	17%	71%	58%
				District	Level				
Central Highland Re	gion								
Bamyan Province									
Bamyan	11%	19%	0%	52%	30%	0%	0%	75%	26%
Shibar	10%	95%	33%	24%	52%	0%	0%	100%	57%
Sayghan	33%	56%	11%	0%	56%	0%	0%	100%	72%
Kahmard	7%	53%	7%	27%	67%	0%	0%	100%	53%
Yakawlang	13%	71%	2%	54%	28%	0%	0%	88%	17%
Panjab	5%	30%	4%	4%	88%	0%	0%	67%	86%
Waras	12%	42%	13%	68%	13%	0%	0%	91%	91%
Daykundi Province									
Nili	24%	80%	48%	48%	4%	0%	0%	80%	60%
Shahrestan	34%	57%	55%	5%	30%	0%	0%	71%	20%
Ashtarlay	97%	0%	62%	68%	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Khadir	0%	39%	0%	96%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kiti	0%	83%	63%	97%	67%	0%	0%	100%	93%
Miramor	0%	24%	0%	97%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sang-e-Takht	27%	86%	80%	11%	5%	0%	2%	86%	80%
Kajran	0%	73%	67%	87%	83%	0%	0%	100%	97%
Patoo	4%	75%	25%	25%	21%	0%	0%	94%	88%
Capital Region									
Kabul Province									
Kabul	24%	9%	15%	0%	9%	0%	0%	54%	46%
Paghman	29%	24%	24%	0%	29%	0%	0%	100%	81%
Chahar Asyab	17%	33%	39%	11%	44%	0%	0%	75%	78%
Bagrami	42%	5%	53%	0%	16%	0%	0%	0%	42%
Deh Sabz	27%	0%	60%	0%	20%	0%	0%	86%	60%
Shakar Dara	19%	14%	5%	0%	38%	0%	0%	100%	43%
Musahi	17%	25%	33%	8%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%

<sup>17</sup> Of most people water needs in terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use, and hygiene.
18 Unimproved water sources include unprotected wells, unprotected springs, rainwater collection, tanker trucks, carts with small tanks/ drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
19 Unimproved latrines include 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.

			9	% of settleme	ents where	KIs reporting	on		
			WASH				EDUC	ATION	
Disaggregation Region/province	Most people are not able to access sufficient <b>quantity</b> of water <sup>17</sup>	Main source of drinking water is unimproved <sup>18</sup>	Water-points are 'dried up'	Few households (1 - 25%) access handing washing facility with water and soap	Most commonly used latrines are unimproved <sup>19</sup>	had no a functional s near (with	ne children ccess to a school in or in 5km) of tlement	learning was the m children	aching and materials' nain barrier faced to g a school
	Mos	Main	Wa	Few ho	Most	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12)	Boys	Girls
National level	38%	30%	35%	45%	39%	8%	17%	71%	58%
Mir Bacha Kot	58%	0%	58%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	42%
Khak-e-Jabbar	58%	50%	75%	0%	50%	0%	0%	100%	92%
Kalakan	33%	8%	33%	0%	25%	0%	8%	0%	25%
Guldara	44%	44%	33%	0%	33%	0%	0%	50%	44%
Farza	60%	40%	53%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	47%
Estalef	56%	100%	78%	11%	11%	0%	0%	50%	33%
Qara Bagh	44%	35%	33%	40%	0%	0%	0%	81%	84%
Surobi	31%	58%	42%	19%	50%	0%	0%	92%	46%
Kapisa Province									
Mahmood-e-Raqi	58%	0%	54%	92%	29%	0%	0%	100%	54%
Hisa-e-Duwum-e- Kohistan	61%	28%	61%	67%	0%	0%	0%	92%	67%
Koh Band	67%	72%	22%	17%	28%	0%	0%	80%	11%
Hisa-e-Awal-e- Kohistan	47%	67%	7%	20%	7%	0%	0%	100%	27%
Nijrab	25%	21%	25%	100%	71%	0%	0%	100%	21%
Tagab	0%	19%	0%	81%	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Alasay	27%	33%	27%	67%	60%	0%	0%	100%	27%
Logar Province									
Pul-e-Alam	3%	0%	6%	68%	0%	0%	0%	31%	55%
Baraki Barak	0%	0%	24%	33%	0%	0%	0%	50%	57%
Charkh	7%	7%	7%	47%	0%	0%	0%	100%	60%
Khoshi	0%	11%	6%	89%	0%	0%	0%	93%	89%
Mohammad Agha	4%	0%	25%	38%	0%	0%	0%	100%	79%
Kharwar	0%	6%	17%	56%	6%	0%	0%	67%	67%
Azra	0%	67%	0%	67%	67%	0%	0%	91%	100%
Maidan Wardak Prov	vince								
Maydan Shahr	20%	0%	0%	40%	20%	0%	0%	14%	10%
Nerkh	29%	0%	0%	71%	43%	0%	0%	14%	43%
Jalrez	0%	18%	0%	0%	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Of most people water needs in terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use, and hygiene.
 Unimproved water sources include unprotected wells, unprotected springs, rainwater collection, tanker trucks, carts with small tanks/ drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
 Unimproved latrines include 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.

			9	% of settleme	ents where	KIs reporting	on				
			WASH				EDUCATION				
Disaggregation Region/province	Most people are not able to access sufficient <b>quantity</b> of water 17	Main source of drinking water is unimproved <sup>18</sup>	in source of drinking water is unimproved <sup>18</sup> Water-points are 'dried up'	Few households (1 - 25%) access handing washing facility with water and soap  Most commonly used latrines	Most commonly used latrines are unimproved <sup>19</sup>	had no a functional s near (with	ne children ccess to a school in or in 5km) of tlement	'Lack of teaching a learning materials was the main barri children faced to attending a school			
	Mos	Main	Wa	Few he	Most	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12)	Boys	Girls		
National level	38%	30%	35%	45%	39%	8%	17%	71%	58%		
Chak-e-Wardak	50%	7%	53%	100%	90%	0%	0%	0%	17%		
Saydabad	11%	0%	0%	56%	63%	0%	0%	38%	26%		
Daymirdad	38%	19%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	29%	6%		
Hesa-e-Awal-e- Behsud	20%	11%	3%	66%	63%	0%	0%	11%	29%		
Jaghatu	40%	0%	40%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	20%		
Markaz-e-Behsud	5%	74%	1%	81%	85%	0%	1%	33%	11%		
Panjsher Province											
Bazarak	20%	87%	0%	0%	7%	7%	7%	67%	67%		
Rukha	0%	100%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%		
Dara	0%	92%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	86%		
Khenj	5%	35%	0%	65%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%		
Anawa	0%	73%	13%	33%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%		
Shutul	0%	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	78%		
Paryan	48%	76%	0%	86%	10%	0%	0%	80%	81%		
Parwan Province											
Charikar	31%	28%	25%	28%	17%	0%	3%	0%	0%		
Bagram	8%	4%	8%	4%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%		
Shinwari	33%	71%	14%	33%	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
Sayed Khel	0%	88%	58%	71%	42%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
Jabal Saraj	6%	67%	39%	39%	44%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
Salang	33%	80%	13%	20%	27%	0%	0%	0%	13%		
Ghorband	5%	75%	5%	55%	0%	0%	10%	100%	90%		
Koh-e-Safi	53%	67%	60%	40%	20%	0%	20%	0%	13%		
Surkh-e-Parsa	9%	86%	0%	59%	0%	18%	36%	100%	59%		
Shekh Ali	5%	81%	5%	38%	0%	0%	24%	100%	43%		
Eastern Region											
Kunar Province											
Asad Abad	20%	25%	70%	80%	80%	0%	5%	67%	70%		
Marawara	75%	0%	67%	75%	33%	0%	0%	0%	58%		

Of most people water needs in terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use, and hygiene.
 Unimproved water sources include unprotected wells, unprotected springs, rainwater collection, tanker trucks, carts with small tanks/ drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
 Unimproved latrines include 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.

			9	% of settleme	ents where	KIs reporting	on			
			WASH			EDUCATION				
Disaggregation Region/province	Most people are not able to access sufficient <b>quantity</b> of water <sup>17</sup>	Main source of drinking water is unimproved 18	Water-points are 'dried up'	Few households (1 - 25%) access handing washing facility with water and soap	Most commonly used latrines are unimproved <sup>19</sup>	had no a functional s near (with	ne children ccess to a school in or in 5km) of tlement	'Lack of teaching ar learning materials was the main barrie children faced to attending a schoo		
	Mos	Main s	Wa	Few ho	Most	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12)	Boys	Girls	
National level	38%	30%	35%	45%	39%	8%	17%	71%	58%	
Watapur	54%	0%	50%	67%	58%	0%	0%	0%	83%	
Narang	39%	44%	39%	72%	78%	0%	0%	43%	61%	
Sar Kani	11%	28%	83%	83%	100%	0%	0%	71%	83%	
Shigal	9%	10%	37%	100%	74%	0%	0%	100%	95%	
Dara-e-Pech	39%	0%	39%	78%	22%	0%	0%	0%	67%	
Bar Kunar	20%	67%	33%	93%	80%	0%	0%	67%	53%	
Chawkay	42%	58%	46%	100%	92%	0%	0%	100%	79%	
Khas Kunar	33%	28%	22%	100%	78%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Ghazi Abad	8%	46%	38%	92%	88%	4%	4%	100%	79%	
Dangam	14%	10%	29%	100%	76%	0%	0%	100%	100%	
Chapa Dara	56%	0%	28%	94%	28%	6%	0%	0%	61%	
Nurgal	43%	62%	19%	100%	90%	0%	0%	91%	95%	
Nari	17%	72%	72%	83%	100%	0%	0%	57%	50%	
Laghman Province							-		1	
Mehtarlam	68%	18%	50%	48%	26%	8%	8%	70%	63%	
Qarghayi	78%	0%	15%	74%	4%	0%	0%	100%	100%	
Alishang	36%	27%	94%	91%	55%	9%	15%	52%	67%	
Alingar	30%	30%	67%	64%	58%	6%	9%	52%	55%	
Dawlatshah	42%	63%	92%	92%	75%	13%	13%	67%	79%	
Nangarhar Province			J						1	
Jalalabad	0%	0%	7%	47%	7%	0%	0%	67%	60%	
Behsud	29%	0%	25%	58%	63%	8%	8%	33%	54%	
Surkh Rod	31%	0%	36%	39%	75%	0%	0%	100%	97%	
Chaparhar	79%	0%	74%	83%	64%	0%	0%	69%	64%	
Kama	21%	5%	11%	37%	84%	0%	0%	100%	100%	
Kuz Kunar	16%	16%	26%	53%	84%	0%	0%	75%	79%	
Rodat	92%	0%	58%	92%	67%	0%	0%	60%	42%	
Khogyani	36%	3%	39%	61%	73%	0%	0%	92%	88%	
Bati Kot	11%	0%	39%	56%	50%	11%	11%	100%	61%	

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			9	% of settleme	ents where	KIs reporting	on			
			WASH			EDUCATION				
Disaggregation Region/province	Most people are not able to access sufficient <b>quantity</b> of water <sup>17</sup>	water <sup>17</sup> Main source of drinking water is unimproved <sup>18</sup>	unimproved Water-points are 'dried up'	Few households (1 - 25%) access handing washing facility with water and soap	Most commonly used latrines are unimproved <sup>19</sup>	Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement		'Lack of teaching a learning materials was the main barri children faced to attending a school		
	Mos	Main s	Wa	Few ho	Most	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12)	Boys	Girls	
National level	38%	30%	35%	45%	39%	8%	17%	71%	58%	
Deh Bala	19%	22%	48%	96%	63%	4%	4%	82%	81%	
Pachir Wa Agam	48%	19%	67%	29%	86%	0%	0%	90%	90%	
Dara-e-Nur	25%	17%	8%	67%	67%	0%	0%	67%	75%	
Kot	44%	56%	44%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	56%	
Goshta	39%	6%	39%	44%	72%	0%	0%	100%	100%	
Achin	24%	14%	29%	90%	62%	5%	5%	60%	71%	
Shinwar	19%	14%	29%	76%	52%	0%	0%	50%	67%	
Muhmand Dara	8%	8%	25%	100%	42%	8%	8%	0%	67%	
Lalpur	11%	22%	17%	89%	44%	6%	6%	73%	67%	
Sherzad	43%	17%	73%	20%	83%	0%	0%	96%	93%	
Nazyan	33%	33%	43%	95%	67%	5%	5%	67%	57%	
Hesarak	38%	19%	71%	38%	67%	0%	0%	100%	100%	
Dur Baba	24%	15%	36%	97%	30%	9%	9%	92%	85%	
Nuristan Province		l	I							
Parun	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	58%	67%	
Waygal	0%	28%	0%	22%	78%	0%	6%	56%	33%	
Wama	0%	6%	0%	0%	56%	0%	0%	28%	39%	
Nurgaram	94%	56%	0%	33%	72%	6%	6%	67%	67%	
Duab	100%	56%	0%	22%	39%	0%	0%	0%	33%	
Kamdesh	10%	76%	5%	81%	10%	0%	0%	100%	90%	
Mandol	100%	100%	0%	73%	100%	0%	0%	60%	60%	
Barg-e-Matal	0%	79%	5%	74%	21%	5%	5%	0%	74%	
North Eastern							1			
Badakhshan Provin	ce									
Fayzabad	67%	17%	25%	42%	35%	0%	0%	57%	60%	
Argo	97%	13%	27%	100%	80%	0%	0%	100%	100%	
Arghanj Khwah	85%	28%	0%	83%	30%	0%	0%	100%	87%	
Yaftal-e-Sufla	54%	13%	0%	13%	8%	0%	0%	100%	21%	
Khash	52%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%	14%	

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			9	% of settleme	ents where	KIs reporting	on		
			WASH				EDUC	ATION	
Disaggregation Region/province	Most people are not able to access sufficient <b>quantity</b> of water <sup>17</sup>	Most people are not able to access sufficient <b>quantity</b> of water <sup>17</sup> Wain source of drinking water is unimproved <sup>18</sup>		Few households (1 - 25%) access handing washing facility with water and soap	Most commonly used latrines are unimproved <sup>19</sup>	Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement		'Lack of teaching a learning materials was the main barri children faced to attending a school	
	Mos	Main	Water-points are 'dried up'	Few ho	Most	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12)	Boys	Girls
National level	38%	30%	35%	45%	39%	8%	17%	71%	58%
Baharak (Badakhshan)	78%	22%	22%	11%	0%	0%	0%	47%	41%
Darayem	61%	0%	0%	11%	11%	0%	0%	100%	17%
Kohistan	53%	23%	33%	33%	70%	3%	7%	90%	73%
Yawan	63%	8%	29%	58%	58%	0%	0%	75%	88%
Jorm	58%	50%	42%	38%	71%	13%	0%	83%	67%
Teshkan	37%	30%	11%	19%	70%	0%	0%	75%	81%
Shuhada	56%	0%	33%	11%	0%	0%	0%	87%	72%
Shahr-e-Buzorg	65%	9%	4%	49%	72%	0%	0%	69%	54%
Raghestan	92%	4%	54%	29%	100%	4%	4%	100%	79%
Keshem	62%	27%	0%	83%	24%	0%	0%	59%	43%
Warduj	25%	0%	17%	25%	13%	0%	0%	70%	79%
Tagab	31%	40%	0%	40%	69%	10%	10%	56%	36%
Yamgan	50%	28%	72%	17%	50%	44%	6%	78%	89%
Shighnan	67%	19%	24%	14%	24%	0%	0%	90%	71%
Khwahan	37%	44%	41%	4%	63%	4%	4%	27%	19%
Kofab	22%	41%	26%	0%	78%	4%	4%	33%	26%
Darwaz-e-Payin	30%	30%	40%	10%	77%	3%	3%	45%	40%
Eshkashem	33%	0%	33%	17%	17%	0%	0%	80%	89%
Shaki	42%	29%	33%	13%	75%	0%	0%	47%	38%
Zebak	60%	0%	33%	0%	33%	0%	0%	78%	93%
Koran Wa Monjan	63%	50%	80%	0%	73%	73%	67%	60%	93%
Darwaz-e-Balla	40%	24%	38%	28%	84%	4%	4%	59%	38%
Wakhan	63%	22%	24%	41%	2%	2%	2%	67%	61%
Baghlan Province									
Pul-e-Khumri	8%	25%	50%	43%	8%	8%	5%	0%	50%
Dahana-e-Ghori	41%	33%	4%	0%	11%	4%	4%	0%	0%
Doshi	0%	0%	67%	56%	28%	0%	0%	71%	89%
Nahrin	28%	6%	56%	67%	72%	0%	0%	90%	61%

<sup>17</sup> Of most people water needs in terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use, and hygiene.
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			9	% of settleme	ents where	KIs reporting	on			
			WASH			EDUCATION				
Disaggregation Region/province	Most people are not able to access sufficient <b>quantity</b> of water <sup>17</sup>	Main source of drinking water is unimproved <sup>18</sup>	in source of drinking water is unimproved <sup>18</sup> Water-points are 'dried up'	Few households (1 - 25%) access handing washing facility with water and soap	Most commonly used latrines are unimproved <sup>19</sup>	had no a functional s near (with	ne children ccess to a school in or in 5km) of tlement	'Lack of teaching an learning materials' was the main barrie children faced to attending a school		
	Mos	Main	Wa	Few he	Most	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12)	Boys	Girls	
National level	38%	30%	35%	45%	39%	8%	17%	71%	58%	
Baghlan-e-Jadid	31%	17%	50%	44%	15%	0%	0%	87%	81%	
Khinjan	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Andarab	100%	56%	56%	33%	44%	0%	0%	100%	100%	
Deh Salah	97%	50%	25%	25%	39%	3%	3%	97%	97%	
Khwaja Hejran	22%	19%	47%	75%	61%	0%	0%	74%	81%	
Burka	5%	10%	48%	33%	10%	0%	0%	58%	76%	
Tala Wa Barfak	95%	53%	79%	24%	53%	3%	3%	97%	97%	
Pul-e-Hisar	79%	42%	8%	29%	21%	0%	0%	73%	88%	
Khost Wa Fereng	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Guzargah-e-Nur	6%	17%	0%	0%	22%	0%	6%	0%	0%	
Fereng Wa Gharu	0%	42%	100%	67%	83%	25%	25%	0%	100%	
Kunduz Province		l	ı				ı			
Kunduz	24%	52%	59%	28%	14%	5%	6%	84%	84%	
Chahar Darah	33%	18%	35%	0%	25%	4%	20%	67%	78%	
Ali Abad	0%	6%	100%	100%	48%	0%	0%	94%	76%	
Khan Abad	89%	66%	91%	69%	82%	14%	14%	91%	93%	
Imam Sahib	0%	62%	27%	95%	64%	0%	0%	80%	80%	
Dasht-e-Archi	0%	43%	100%	97%	100%	0%	0%	83%	70%	
Qala-e-Zal	89%	83%	94%	78%	94%	0%	0%	91%	78%	
Takhar Province		l	J				I			
Taloqan	27%	18%	17%	62%	27%	0%	9%	70%	71%	
Hazar Sumuch	60%	93%	0%	87%	73%	0%	13%	13%	13%	
Baharak (Takhar)	11%	24%	26%	88%	39%	0%	0%	94%	88%	
Bangi	24%	67%	82%	61%	94%	0%	0%	97%	94%	
Chal	71%	54%	60%	6%	0%	2%	2%	100%	98%	
Namak Ab	81%	86%	43%	33%	90%	5%	19%	95%	67%	
Kalafgan	10%	20%	7%	92%	60%	0%	0%	83%	97%	
Farkhar	2%	10%	7%	82%	53%	0%	0%	93%	95%	
Khwaja Ghar	75%	63%	0%	96%	54%	0%	4%	4%	8%	

<sup>17</sup> Of most people water needs in terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use, and hygiene.
18 Unimproved water sources include unprotected wells, unprotected springs, rainwater collection, tanker trucks, carts with small tanks/ drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
19 Unimproved latrines include 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.

			9/	% of settleme	ents where	KIs reporting	KIs reporting on				
			WASH			EDUCATION					
Disaggregation Region/province	Most people are not able to access sufficient <b>quantity</b> of water <sup>17</sup>	Main source of drinking water is unimproved <sup>18</sup>	Water-points are 'dried up'	Few households (1 - 25%) access handing washing facility with water and soap	Most commonly used latrines are unimproved <sup>19</sup>	Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement		'Lack of teaching and learning materials' was the main barrier children faced to attending a school			
	Mos	Main s	Wa	Few ho	Most	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12)	Boys	Girls		
National level	38%	30%	35%	45%	39%	8%	17%	71%	58%		
Rostaq	93%	37%	70%	90%	0%	7%	7%	89%	93%		
Eshkmesh	74%	78%	30%	7%	4%	0%	0%	91%	93%		
Dasht-e-Qala	95%	33%	38%	38%	5%	0%	0%	100%	100%		
Warsaj	6%	35%	10%	92%	61%	0%	49%	53%	43%		
Khwaja Bahawuddin	52%	3%	48%	42%	39%	0%	0%	100%	100%		
Darqad	86%	24%	0%	38%	0%	5%	5%	93%	95%		
Chahab	58%	17%	14%	53%	0%	3%	3%	97%	94%		
Yangi Qala	100%	7%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%		
Northern Region											
Balkh Province											
Mazar-e-Sharif	21%	2%	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	30%		
Nahr-e-Shahi	43%	18%	40%	3%	3%	0%	0%	25%	48%		
Dehdadi	22%	11%	22%	6%	0%	0%	0%	50%	61%		
Charkent	56%	78%	37%	15%	7%	7%	11%	73%	78%		
Marmul	47%	60%	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	53%		
Balkh	49%	26%	51%	5%	11%	0%	2%	78%	65%		
Sholgareh	60%	50%	47%	13%	13%	0%	0%	75%	67%		
Chemtal	69%	86%	56%	6%	17%	0%	0%	89%	75%		
Dawlat Abad	40%	20%	53%	20%	40%	0%	7%	44%	73%		
Khulm	41%	17%	28%	3%	17%	10%	10%	71%	48%		
Char Bolak	58%	42%	33%	21%	3%	6%	9%	43%	61%		
Shortepa	33%	75%	58%	8%	100%	0%	0%	75%	58%		
Kaldar	53%	47%	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%		
Keshendeh	74%	100%	44%	33%	33%	0%	0%	81%	59%		
Zari	57%	95%	62%	33%	29%	14%	33%	83%	86%		
Sharak-e-Hayratan	44%	67%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	56%		

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18 Unimproved water sources include unprotected wells, unprotected springs, rainwater collection, tanker trucks, carts with small tanks/ drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
19 Unimproved latrines include 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.

			9	6 of settleme	ents where	KIs reporting	on			
			WASH			EDUCATION				
Disaggregation Region/province	Most people are not able to access sufficient <b>quantity</b> of water <sup>17</sup>	Main source of drinking water is unimproved <sup>18</sup>	Water-points are 'dried up'	Few households (1 - 25%) access handing washing facility with water and soap	Most commonly used latrines are unimproved <sup>19</sup>	Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement		'Lack of teaching an learning materials' was the main barrie children faced to attending a school		
	Мо	Main	×	Few h	Mos	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12)	Boys	Girls	
National level	38%	30%	35%	45%	39%	8%	17%	71%	58%	
Faryab Province									_	
Maymana	37%	0%	10%	77%	0%	0%	0%	100%	97%	
Pashtun Kot	64%	54%	20%	64%	19%	4%	10%	94%	91%	
Khwaja Sabz Posh	50%	50%	0%	67%	0%	8%	8%	91%	92%	
Almar	91%	58%	55%	97%	0%	3%	3%	96%	91%	
Bilcheragh	0%	73%	0%	20%	67%	0%	0%	100%	100%	
Shirin Tagab	92%	25%	58%	100%	0%	0%	0%	67%	17%	
Qaysar	59%	22%	0%	67%	0%	11%	26%	81%	63%	
Garzewan	0%	71%	5%	33%	57%	0%	5%	100%	90%	
Dawlat Abad	100%	13%	63%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Kohistan	0%	83%	6%	0%	94%	0%	0%	100%	89%	
Qaram Qul	50%	33%	50%	83%	0%	0%	0%	100%	33%	
Qurghan	67%	50%	61%	89%	0%	0%	0%	100%	28%	
Andkhoy	67%	58%	67%	100%	0%	21%	21%	100%	13%	
Khan-e-Char Bagh	56%	22%	22%	78%	0%	0%	0%	100%	44%	
Jawzjan Province	'							ı	'	
Shiberghan	57%	4%	39%	46%	36%	21%	21%	77%	71%	
Khwaja Dukoh	56%	61%	44%	39%	33%	17%	17%	94%	94%	
Khanaqa	80%	67%	67%	67%	67%	13%	20%	100%	87%	
Mingajik	100%	95%	62%	24%	52%	0%	0%	90%	95%	
Qush Tepa	100%	89%	100%	56%	100%	44%	44%	78%	78%	
Khamyab	50%	58%	0%	0%	58%	0%	25%	100%	100%	
Aqcha	89%	89%	67%	44%	44%	11%	11%	100%	100%	
Fayzabad	100%	70%	90%	50%	80%	30%	30%	75%	80%	
Mardyan	100%	67%	83%	17%	33%	17%	17%	100%	100%	
Qarqin	17%	0%	0%	25%	42%	8%	33%	92%	92%	
Darzab	78%	67%	11%	11%	0%	11%	11%	89%	100%	

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18 Unimproved water sources include unprotected wells, unprotected springs, rainwater collection, tanker trucks, carts with small tanks/ drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
19 Unimproved latrines include 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.

			9	% of settleme	ents where	KIs reporting	on			
			WASH			EDUCATION				
Disaggregation Region/province	Most people are not able to access sufficient <b>quantity</b> of water <sup>17</sup>	Main source of drinking water is unimproved <sup>18</sup>	Water-points are 'dried up'	Few households (1 - 25%) access handing washing facility with water and soap	Most commonly used latrines are unimproved <sup>19</sup>	had no a functional s near (with	ne children ccess to a school in or in 5km) of tlement	'Lack of teaching ar learning materials was the main barric children faced to attending a schoo		
	Моз	Main	Ma	Few h	Most	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12)	Boys	Girls	
National level	38%	30%	35%	45%	39%	8%	17%	71%	58%	
Samangan Province										
Aybak	45%	55%	18%	50%	41%	5%	5%	100%	91%	
Hazrat-e-Sultan	47%	64%	17%	64%	50%	6%	6%	86%	86%	
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	46%	67%	29%	58%	50%	8%	8%	92%	96%	
Feroz Nakhchir	63%	69%	31%	63%	50%	0%	0%	100%	69%	
Ruy-e-Duab	44%	96%	19%	81%	63%	0%	0%	86%	85%	
Dara-e-Suf-e-Payin	32%	100%	19%	71%	48%	0%	0%	91%	87%	
Dara-e-Suf-e-Bala	30%	100%	15%	78%	26%	0%	0%	100%	96%	
Sar-e-Pul Province										
Sar-e-Pul	21%	21%	24%	41%	41%	3%	3%	93%	71%	
Sayad	25%	50%	50%	83%	58%	8%	17%	88%	75%	
Kohestanat	6%	72%	33%	100%	56%	0%	0%	100%	100%	
Sozmaqala	16%	41%	37%	92%	49%	0%	0%	94%	90%	
Sancharak	20%	40%	25%	95%	50%	0%	0%	100%	100%	
Gosfandi	13%	25%	38%	88%	38%	0%	0%	100%	100%	
Balkhab	0%	33%	33%	62%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	
South Eastern Region	n									
Ghazni Province										
Ghazni	6%	6%	71%	21%	0%	0%	6%	62%	79%	
Wal-e- Muhammad-e- Shahid	6%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	67%	
Khwaja Umari	67%	0%	67%	75%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	
Waghaz	29%	8%	92%	46%	0%	0%	17%	85%	96%	
Deh Yak	33%	0%	93%	33%	0%	7%	27%	89%	100%	
Jaghatu	29%	48%	33%	52%	0%	0%	0%	100%	86%	
Andar	76%	0%	17%	90%	7%	0%	14%	72%	62%	
Zanakhan	67%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	80%	67%	
Rashidan	53%	0%	100%	0%	13%	0%	0%	91%	100%	

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			9,	% of settleme	ents where	KIs reporting	on			
			WASH			EDUCATION				
Disaggregation Region/province	Most people are not able to access sufficient quantity of water 17 Main source of drinking water is unimproved 18		in source of drinking water is unimproved <sup>18</sup> Water-points are 'dried up'	Few households (1 - 25%) access handing washing facility with water and soap	Most commonly used latrines are unimproved <sup>19</sup>	Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement		'Lack of teaching an learning materials was the main barri children faced to attending a schoo		
	Mos	Main	Wa	Few ho	Most	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12)	Boys	Girls	
National level	38%	30%	35%	45%	39%	8%	17%	71%	58%	
Nawur	21%	20%	18%	36%	0%	0%	0%	81%	91%	
Qara Bagh	42%	25%	33%	0%	17%	0%	0%	50%	42%	
Giro	33%	0%	100%	14%	0%	29%	29%	100%	100%	
Ab Band	0%	0%	67%	75%	0%	0%	0%	58%	83%	
Jaghuri	35%	41%	59%	41%	0%	0%	2%	42%	52%	
Muqur	4%	0%	74%	81%	0%	0%	0%	70%	74%	
Malistan	24%	44%	91%	50%	0%	0%	3%	92%	97%	
Gelan	54%	0%	29%	75%	13%	13%	17%	50%	46%	
Ajristan	47%	20%	93%	40%	0%	13%	60%	87%	80%	
Nawa	0%	0%	83%	78%	0%	0%	9%	70%	61%	
Khost Province							'		1	
Matun	62%	0%	26%	3%	12%	0%	3%	100%	41%	
Mandozayi	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Gurbuz	100%	0%	27%	87%	80%	0%	0%	0%	53%	
Tani	0%	0%	0%	0%	61%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Musa Khel	61%	56%	94%	94%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	
Nadir Shah Kot	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	25%	25%	0%	67%	
Sabari	58%	0%	58%	67%	83%	0%	100%	100%	100%	
Terezayi	100%	0%	25%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	8%	
Bak	100%	0%	25%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Qalandar	100%	100%	75%	83%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	
Spera	94%	0%	56%	78%	89%	0%	0%	0%	89%	
Shamal	50%	0%	8%	50%	100%	0%	0%	100%	75%	
Jaji Maydan	100%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	
Paktika Province										
Sharan	24%	0%	0%	67%	100%	0%	10%	40%	57%	
Mata Khan	0%	7%	7%	27%	60%	0%	73%	75%	100%	
Yosuf Khel	72%	0%	6%	44%	100%	0%	28%	78%	56%	
Yahya Khel	75%	8%	0%	17%	100%	0%	25%	40%	50%	

<sup>17</sup> Of most people water needs in terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use, and hygiene.
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			9	6 of settleme	ents where	KIs reporting on				
			WASH				EDUC	ATION		
Disaggregation Region/province	Most people are not able to access sufficient <b>quantity</b> of water <sup>17</sup>	Main source of drinking water is unimproved <sup>18</sup>	in source of drinking water is unimproved <sup>18</sup> Water-points are 'dried up'	Few households (1 - 25%) access handing washing facility with water and soap	Most commonly used latrines are unimproved <sup>19</sup>	Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement		'Lack of teaching a learning materials was the main barri children faced to attending a school		
	Most	Main s	Wat	Few ho	Most	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12)	Boys	Girls	
National level	38%	30%	35%	45%	39%	8%	17%	71%	58%	
Sar Rawzah	33%	0%	0%	67%	92%	0%	42%	40%	67%	
Omna	67%	13%	13%	53%	93%	0%	40%	64%	67%	
Zarghun Shahr	0%	20%	80%	60%	53%	13%	40%	79%	73%	
Gomal	48%	24%	100%	48%	57%	0%	0%	95%	100%	
Jani Khel	56%	6%	0%	#N/A	94%			60%	44%	
Surobi	44%	6%	0%	69%	100%	0%	25%	50%	44%	
Urgun	80%	0%	13%	0%	80%	0%	0%	0%	53%	
Ziruk	33%	92%	92%	50%	50%	0%	0%	78%	83%	
Nika	33%	83%	100%	42%	100%	0%	0%	50%	50%	
Barmal	13%	30%	57%	39%	57%	0%	4%	82%	70%	
Giyan	33%	33%	73%	47%	53%	0%	0%	80%	73%	
Dila	30%	0%	80%	50%	75%	0%	0%	75%	75%	
Wazakhah	0%	50%	71%	71%	79%	25%	92%	96%	100%	
Wormamay	24%	10%	71%	48%	71%	0%	0%	86%	62%	
Turwo	0%	50%	33%	100%	92%	42%	100%	100%	100%	
Paktya Province										
Gardez	17%	0%	6%	0%	3%	0%	11%	100%	100%	
Ahmadaba	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	
Zurmat	18%	0%	68%	18%	4%	0%	7%	88%	61%	
Shawak	0%	0%	93%	20%	67%	0%	87%	64%	7%	
Zadran	0%	0%	63%	0%	50%	4%	25%	50%	42%	
Sayed Karam	42%	4%	18%	0%	0%	0%	18%	100%	100%	
Jaji	0%	0%	0%	75%	0%	0%	0%	95%	100%	
Lija Ahmad Khel	49%	12%	16%	34%	0%	0%	49%	86%	67%	
Jani Khel	100%	0%	27%	50%	40%	0%	33%	57%	13%	
Chamkani	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	
Dand Wa Patan	100%	0%	47%	0%	0%	13%	80%	93%	7%	

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			9	6 of settleme	ents where	KIs reporting	on		
			WASH				EDUC	ATION	
Disaggregation Region/province	Most people are not able to access sufficient quantity of water <sup>17</sup>	Main source of drinking water is unimproved <sup>18</sup>	Water-points are 'dried up'	Few households (1 - 25%) access handing washing facility with water and soap	Most commonly used latrines are unimproved <sup>19</sup>	had no a functional s near (with	ne children ccess to a school in or in 5km) of tlement	learning was the m children	aching and materials' nain barrier faced to g a school
	Mos	Main	Wa	Few he	Most	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12)	Boys	Girls
National level	38%	30%	35%	45%	39%	8%	17%	71%	58%
Southern Region									
Helmand Province									
Lashkargah	53%	0%	22%	24%	22%	0%	22%	83%	59%
Nad-e-Ali	29%	10%	27%	12%	57%	23%	83%	59%	9%
Nawa-e-Barakzaiy	72%	2%	17%	30%	40%	13%	87%	66%	13%
Nahr-e-Saraj	56%	0%	24%	46%	44%	15%	54%	78%	44%
Washer	89%	0%	94%	0%	29%	53%	94%	36%	0%
Garmser	90%	0%	24%	43%	67%	19%	86%	62%	14%
Nawzad	63%	2%	88%	77%	98%	73%	94%	35%	8%
Sangin	0%	0%	26%	22%	100%	33%	85%	59%	26%
Musa Qala	70%	0%	13%	10%	43%	43%	93%	20%	3%
Kajaki	21%	0%	44%	18%	77%	41%	92%	49%	15%
Reg-i-Khan Nishin	6%	0%	6%	6%	100%	50%	100%	39%	0%
Baghran	67%	1%	62%	30%	53%	54%	89%	36%	6%
Deh-e-Shu	94%	0%	72%	47%	72%	69%	97%	28%	3%
Kandahar Province									
Kandahar	41%	16%	11%	33%	26%	9%	30%	61%	38%
Arghandab	43%	10%	5%	62%	62%	5%	38%	67%	52%
Daman	30%	7%	19%	63%	48%	7%	59%	55%	26%
Panjwayi	33%	4%	15%	44%	37%	4%	37%	50%	41%
Zheray	27%	20%	13%	40%	33%	0%	47%	31%	27%
Shah Wali Kot	41%	6%	9%	65%	38%	9%	56%	65%	24%
Khakrez	46%	4%	4%	96%	50%	4%	71%	67%	29%
Arghestan	21%	3%	0%	66%	45%	31%	66%	45%	28%
Ghorak	0%	0%	90%	0%	100%	86%	95%	14%	5%
Maywand	0%	0%	94%	3%	97%	85%	97%	15%	3%
Spin Boldak	41%	26%	30%	55%	59%	30%	45%	47%	43%
Nesh	33%	0%	0%	83%	58%	33%	83%	50%	17%

<sup>17</sup> Of most people water needs in terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use, and hygiene.
18 Unimproved water sources include unprotected wells, unprotected springs, rainwater collection, tanker trucks, carts with small tanks/ drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
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			9	6 of settleme	ents where	KIs reporting	on		
			WASH				EDUC	ATION	
Disaggregation Region/province	Most people are not able to access sufficient <b>quantity</b> of water <sup>17</sup>	Main source of drinking water is unimproved <sup>18</sup>	Water-points are 'dried up'	Few households (1 - 25%) access handing washing facility with water and soap	Most commonly used latrines are unimproved <sup>19</sup>	Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement		'Lack of teaching ar learning materials was the main barric children faced to attending a schoo	
	Mos	Main	Wa	Few h	Most	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12)	Boys	Girls
National level	38%	30%	35%	45%	39%	8%	17%	71%	58%
Miyanshin	21%	4%	4%	75%	50%	21%	67%	35%	33%
Shorabak	56%	11%	22%	11%	100%	11%	11%	53%	44%
Maruf	54%	21%	52%	27%	100%	42%	42%	67%	67%
Reg	13%	0%	87%	0%	100%	100%	100%	13%	13%
Nimroz Province									
Zaranj	17%	92%	17%	29%	13%	4%	4%	30%	33%
Kang	24%	100%	10%	10%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Chakhansur	12%	53%	41%	12%	29%	6%	6%	33%	41%
Char Burjak	19%	62%	52%	0%	10%	0%	0%	67%	29%
Khashrod	0%	6%	27%	21%	43%	0%	0%	21%	28%
Uruzgan Province									
Tirinkot	26%	0%	87%	22%	26%	13%	39%	35%	35%
Dehrawud	25%	21%	75%	33%	83%	17%	25%	100%	92%
Chora	67%	0%	100%	33%	44%	22%	67%	0%	0%
Shahid-e-Hassas	76%	39%	91%	52%	97%	94%	100%	55%	30%
Khas Uruzgan	0%	23%	63%	27%	70%	0%	40%	93%	87%
Chinarto	6%	17%	89%	56%	100%	6%	39%	78%	72%
Gizab	57%	0%	90%	86%	33%	71%	76%	0%	0%
Zabul Province									
Qalat	6%	0%	21%	15%	27%	42%	61%	44%	33%
Tarnak Wa Jaldak	40%	7%	13%	47%	37%	70%	83%	17%	10%
Shinkay	50%	4%	25%	50%	21%	8%	8%	92%	83%
Mizan	33%	0%	40%	0%	100%	67%	100%	40%	7%
Arghandab	42%	4%	38%	54%	63%	17%	25%	88%	67%
Shah Joi	38%	0%	10%	74%	21%	8%	21%	62%	38%
Daychopan	50%	25%	38%	50%	67%	8%	8%	75%	50%
Atghar	50%	0%	50%	50%	50%	22%	22%	75%	72%
Nawbahar	48%	5%	43%	43%	52%	5%	5%	90%	86%

<sup>17</sup> Of most people water needs in terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use, and hygiene.
18 Unimproved water sources include unprotected wells, unprotected springs, rainwater collection, tanker trucks, carts with small tanks/ drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
19 Unimproved latrines include 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.

			9/	6 of settleme	ents where	KIs reporting	on		
			WASH				EDUC	ATION	
Disaggregation Region/province	Most people are not able to access sufficient quantity of water 17	Main source of drinking water is unimproved <sup>18</sup>	Water-points are 'dried up'	Few households (1 - 25%) access handing washing facility with water and soap	Most commonly used latrines are unimproved <sup>19</sup>	had no a functional s near (with	ne children ccess to a school in or in 5km) of tlement	'Lack of teaching a learning materia was the main bar children faced t attending a scho	
	Most	Main s	Wat	Few ho	Most	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12)	Boys	Girls
National level	38%	30%	35%	45%	39%	8%	17%	71%	58%
Shamul Zayi	52%	0%	48%	52%	55%	0%	0%	83%	82%
Kakar	4%	26%	4%	44%	56%	48%	67%	59%	26%
Western Region		I	1	-			1	1	-
Badghis Province									
Qala-e-Naw	73%	46%	3%	29%	14%	0%	0%	38%	17%
Ab Kamari	86%	81%	0%	14%	31%	0%	0%	69%	5%
Muqur	100%	75%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	89%	8%
Qadis	53%	50%	27%	50%	30%	7%	7%	56%	23%
Bala Murghab	0%	71%	0%	71%	4%	71%	100%	96%	100%
Jawand	4%	72%	48%	24%	68%	56%	72%	69%	82%
Ghormach	4%	8%	0%	92%	8%	25%	92%	88%	83%
Farah Province									
Farah	35%	4%	74%	70%	61%	0%	0%	75%	48%
Pushtrod	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	80%	78%
Khak-e-Safed	0%	0%	8%	8%	100%	0%	8%	67%	33%
Qala-e-Kah	0%	5%	5%	81%	95%	0%	0%	100%	81%
Shibkoh	0%	0%	0%	58%	75%	8%	0%	50%	25%
Bala Buluk	52%	29%	100%	48%	24%	5%	19%	55%	33%
Anar Dara	0%	0%	0%	52%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bakwa	93%	13%	100%	60%	40%	0%	7%	85%	87%
Lash-e-Juwayn	83%	17%	72%	61%	67%	0%	0%	69%	28%
Gulistan	0%	96%	58%	15%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Pur Chaman	100%	63%	100%	13%	100%	0%	0%	94%	89%

<sup>17</sup> Of most people water needs in terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use, and hygiene.
18 Unimproved water sources include unprotected wells, unprotected springs, rainwater collection, tanker trucks, carts with small tanks/ drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
19 Unimproved latrines include 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.

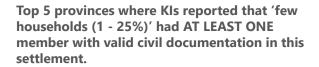
			9	% of settleme	ents where	KIs reporting	on			
			WASH				EDUC	ATION		
Disaggregation Region/province	Most people are not able to access sufficient <b>quantity</b> of water <sup>17</sup>	Main source of drinking water is unimproved <sup>18</sup>	Water-points are 'dried up'	Few households (1 - 25%) access handing washing facility with water and soap	Most commonly used latrines are unimproved <sup>19</sup>	had no a functional s near (with	ne children ccess to a school in or in 5km) of tlement	'Lack of teaching an learning materials' was the main barrie children faced to attending a school		
	Mos	Main	Wa	Few he	Most	Boys (aged 6-17)	Girls (aged 6 - 12)	Boys	Girls	
National level	38%	30%	35%	45%	39%	8%	17%	71%	58%	
Ghor Province										
Feroz Koh	30%	30%	0%	4%	17%	0%	0%	77%	77%	
DoLayna	0%	5%	0%	10%	5%	0%	0%	95%	100%	
Dawlatyar	62%	24%	5%	10%	10%	0%	0%	71%	67%	
Charsadra	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	67%	
Pasaband	88%	58%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	83%	96%	
Shahrak	52%	52%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	84%	85%	
Lal Wa Sarjangal	77%	35%	26%	2%	40%	2%	4%	39%	37%	
Taywarah	94%	13%	53%	0%	0%	3%	13%	24%	25%	
Tolak	100%	13%	4%	0%	0%	4%	75%	86%	79%	
Saghar	87%	47%	7%	0%	0%	0%	53%	93%	73%	
Herat Province		<u>I</u>	<u>I</u>				1	I		
Herat	7%	7%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	77%	63%	
Injil	25%	7%	22%	83%	40%	2%	2%	71%	82%	
Guzara	52%	26%	37%	48%	41%	22%	22%	92%	96%	
Karukh	53%	23%	50%	33%	0%	7%	7%	90%	77%	
Zindajan	81%	31%	62%	73%	50%	19%	23%	63%	42%	
Pashtun Zarghun	51%	49%	23%	54%	90%	31%	31%	76%	82%	
Kushk	77%	44%	79%	62%	69%	8%	31%	22%	44%	
Gulran	0%	6%	0%	77%	0%	0%	3%	50%	13%	
Adraskan	46%	83%	4%	13%	96%	67%	58%	100%	96%	
Kushk-e-Kuhna	73%	33%	67%	60%	3%	17%	17%	84%	63%	
Ghoryan	64%	0%	91%	39%	3%	24%	24%	76%	79%	
Obe	97%	53%	93%	100%	87%	17%	17%	97%	93%	
Kohsan	57%	10%	67%	38%	5%	14%	14%	90%	90%	
Shindand	55%	8%	69%	43%	5%	35%	52%	75%	42%	
Farsi	21%	0%	4%	88%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Chisht-e-Sharif	96%	96%	100%	100%	96%	26%	26%	89%	89%	

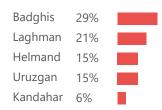
<sup>17</sup> Of most people water needs in terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use, and hygiene.
18 Unimproved water sources include unprotected wells, unprotected springs, rainwater collection, tanker trucks, carts with small tanks/ drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).
19 Unimproved latrines include 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.



## **Key Findings**

- **Child marriage among boys and girls** aged 17 or younger was reported in a quarter (25%) of the assessed settlements by key informants. Notably, the prevalence was higher in Jawzjan (100%), Sar-e-Pul (73%), and Nuristan (67%) provinces.
- **Women and girls avoided social/community areas** for safety reasons reported KIs in **19%** of assessed settlements. This was particularly reported high in Baghlan (53%), Takhar (53%), and Kunar (49%).
- **Economic destitution** was reportedly the predominant **protection issue** in assessed settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection affecting both genders (40% for males and 33% for females).





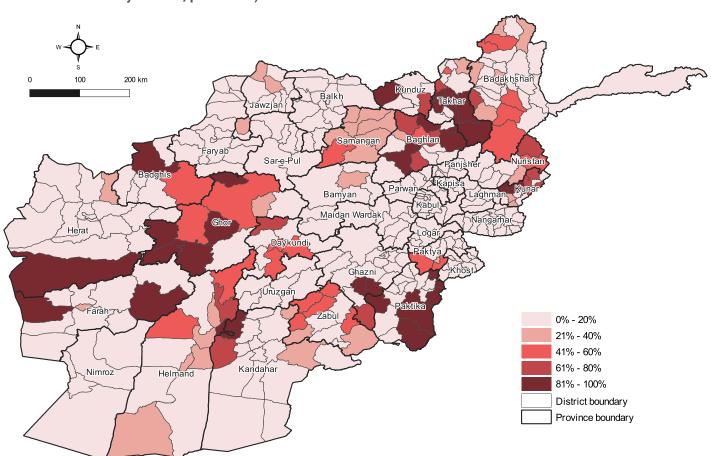


In **30%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that almost all households (76-100%) or many households (51-75%) had school-aged boys (under 18) engaged in employment outside their home.



In **8%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that nearly all households (76-100%) or a majority of households (51-75%) had schoolaged girls (under 18) engaged in employment outside their homes.

Map 6: Protection (% of assessed settlements where KIs reporting that women and girls avoid social/community areas due to safety reasons, per district)





			% of set	tlements where	e KIs repor	ting on			
				PROTECT	ION				
ion trict	Protec	ction incidents	across differen	t ages	s aged 17 rried <sup>20</sup>	social/ und the oncerns	of any		ıseholds children
Disaggregation Province/district	Debt-related harassment or intimidation	Harassment/ intimidation	Assaulted without a weapon (hit, slapped, punched)	Forced/early marriage	Being aware of boys or girls aged or younger that were married <sup>20</sup>	Women and girls avoid social/ community areas in or around the settlement due to safety concerns	Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards 21		re working their home Girls
	Men (18 or older)	Women (18 or older)	Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)	Being awa or young	Women communi settlemer	Aware	(17 or younger)	(17 or younger)
National level	16%	4%	4%	11%	25%	19%	6%	32%	29%
	,		R	egional level					
Central Highland	9%	0%	0%	4%	13%	18%	1%	23%	10%
Capital	6%	0%	0%	2%	12%	1%	10%	27%	32%
Eastern	26%	1%	2%	14%	28%	15%	11%	33%	53%
North Eastern	13%	5%	11%	11%	27%	35%	1%	31%	29%
Northern	15%	2%	2%	26%	39%	7%	4%	32%	30%
South Eastern	23%	13%	11%	6%	17%	18%	2%	47%	38%
Southern	33%	1%	1%	6%	20%	23%	15%	32%	14%
Western	2%	4%	5%	23%	43%	29%	2%	28%	26%
			Pro	vincial level					
Central Highland	Region								
Bamyan	0%	0%	0%	2%	12%	11%	3%	47%	4%
Daykundi	17%	0%	0%	6%	13%	25%	0%	0%	15%
Capital Region									
Kabul	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	27%	41%	38%
Kapisa	1%	0%	0%	1%	19%	0%	1%	21%	25%
Logar	0%	0%	0%	1%	10%	2%	1%	21%	76%
Maidan Wardak	19%	0%	0%	5%	20%	0%	14%	17%	27%
Panjsher	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	1%	0%	48%	7%
Parwan	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	26%	20%
Eastern Region									
Kunar	28%	4%	5%	19%	37%	49%	11%	12%	35%
Laghman	29%	0%	0%	4%	10%	0%	0%	34%	42%
Nangarhar	26%	0%	0%	14%	19%	0%	17%	55%	82%
Nuristan	21%	1%	4%	15%	67%	19%	3%	0%	0%

In the six 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 set	ttlements where	e KIs repor	ting on			
				PROTECT	ION				
on rict	Protec	ction incidents	across differer	it ages	aged 17 ried <sup>20</sup>	ocial/ and the	f any		useholds children
Disaggregation Province/district	Debt-related harassment or intimidation	Harassment/ intimidation	Assaulted without a weapon (hit, slapped,	Forced/early marriage	Being aware of boys or girls aged or younger that were married 20	Women and girls avoid social/ community areas in or around the settlement due to safety concerns	Aware of the presence of explosive hazards 21	under 18 a	re working their home
			punched)		aware oi rounger 1	men and munity a	vare of the explos	Boys (17 or	Girls (17 or
	Men (18 or older)	Women (18 or older)	Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)	Being or y	Wc comr settle	Aw	younger)	younger)
National level	16%	4%	4%	11%	25%	19%	6%	32%	29%
North Eastern Re	gion								
Badakhshan	11%	2%	5%	5%	20%	18%	0%	39%	37%
Baghlan	17%	6%	18%	18%	26%	53%	1%	43%	17%
Kunduz	19%	12%	20%	16%	42%	17%	2%	20%	37%
Takhar	8%	2%	5%	9%	25%	53%	1%	15%	24%
Northern Region									
Balkh	6%	0%	5%	13%	17%	0%	0%	30%	55%
Faryab	5%	0%	0%	20%	39%	0%	1%	22%	14%
Jawzjan	42%	23%	0%	92%	100%	10%	30%	19%	5%
Samangan	44%	0%	0%	0%	7%	34%	0%	42%	19%
Sar-e-Pul	0%	0%	1%	43%	73%	1%	2%	51%	32%
South Eastern Re	gion								
Ghazni	0%	6%	0%	3%	16%	9%	3%	58%	42%
Khost	85%	50%	49%	0%	1%	2%	0%	43%	41%
Paktika	11%	0%	9%	18%	42%	46%	3%	48%	41%
Paktya	31%	9%	1%	1%	4%	15%	3%	26%	19%
Southern Region									
Helmand	42%	0%	2%	2%	16%	33%	6%	40%	16%
Kandahar	36%	4%	0%	9%	13%	18%	24%	27%	20%
Nimroz	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	3%	14%	0%
Uruzgan	10%	0%	0%	10%	53%	0%	9%	35%	2%
Zabul	32%	0%	0%	6%	29%	32%	24%	30%	15%
Western Region									
Badghis	0%	0%	0%	29%	57%	33%	1%	24%	15%
Farah	7%	0%	2%	33%	39%	21%	7%	45%	21%
Ghor	2%	13%	14%	31%	40%	44%	0%	23%	23%
Herat	0%	0%	0%	9%	41%	19%	2%	27%	35%

In the six 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..



'				und 6 - March 2 ttlements where					
				PROTECT	ION				
ion :rict	Protec	ction incidents	across differer	it ages	aged 17 ried <sup>20</sup>	ocial/ und the oncerns	f any		useholds children
Disaggregation Province/district	Debt-related harassment or intimidation	Harassment/ intimidation	Assaulted without a weapon (hit, slapped,	Forced/early marriage	Being aware of boys or girls aged or younger that were married <sup>20</sup>	Women and girls avoid social/ community areas in or around the settlement due to safety concerns	Aware of the presence of explosive hazards <sup>21</sup>	under 18 a	re working their home
	Men (18 or older)	Women (18 or older)	Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)	eing aware c or younger	Women an community a	Aware of t explo	Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)
National level	16%	4%	4%	11%	25%	19%	6%	32%	29%
Trational level	1070	470		District level	2370	1370	070	3270	2370
Control Highland	A Dogion			JISTITICT TEVEL					
Central Highland									
Bamyan	0%	0%	0%	4%	19%	4%	15%	67%	22%
Shibar	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	10%	0%	71%	0%
Sayghan	0%	0%	0%	0%	44%	39%	6%	56%	0%
Kahmard	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	7%	0%	67%	7%
Yakawlang	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	11%	4%	70%	6%
Panjab	0%	0%	0%	2%	7%	14%	0%	70%	2%
Waras	0%	0%	0%	4%	12%	9%	1%	8%	1%
Daykundi Provin	ce								
Nili	40%	0%	0%	0%	0%	60%	0%	0%	48%
Shahrestan	0%	0%	0%	30%	45%	41%	0%	0%	0%
Ashtarlay	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	3%
Khadir	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kiti	27%	3%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	77%
Miramor	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sang-e-Takht	66%	0%	0%	0%	2%	68%	0%	2%	11%
Kajran	10%	0%	0%	3%	7%	0%	0%	0%	90%
Patoo	13%	0%	0%	29%	46%	46%	0%	0%	0%
Capital Region									'
Kabul Province									
Kabul	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	2%	9%	43%	39%
Paghman	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	43%	38%	38%
Chahar Asyab	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	39%	33%	28%
Bagrami	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	26%	37%	42%
Deh Sabz	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	40%	40%
Shakar Dara	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	24%	76%	10%
Musahi	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	83%	0%	0%

In the six 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 set	ttlements where	e KIs repoi	rting on			
				PROTECT	ION				
tion	Protec	ction incidents	across differen	it ages	s aged 17 irried <sup>20</sup>	social/ ound the	of any		useholds children
Disaggregation Province/district	Debt-related harassment or intimidation	Harassment/ intimidation	Assaulted without a weapon (hit, slapped, punched)	Forced/early marriage	Being aware of boys or girls aged or younger that were married <sup>20</sup>	Women and girls avoid social/ community areas in or around the settlement due to safety concerns	Aware of the presence explosive hazards		re working their home
	Men (18 or older)	Women (18 or older)	Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)	Being aware or younge	Women a community settlement	Aware o	Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)
National level	16%	4%	4%	11%	25%	19%	6%	32%	29%
Mir Bacha Kot	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	17%	58%	17%
Khak-e-Jabbar	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	8%	25%	50%
Kalakan	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	25%	83%	8%
Guldara	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	22%	56%	22%
Farza	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	7%	33%	60%
Estalef	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	56%	44%
Qara Bagh	0%	0%	0%	2%	9%	0%	0%	58%	53%
Surobi	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	23%	38%	65%
Kapisa Province									
Mahmood-e- Raqi	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	4%	0%	63%	29%
Hisa-e-Duwum- e-Kohistan	11%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	33%	44%
Koh Band	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	39%	44%
Hisa-e-Awal-e- Kohistan	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	33%	53%
Nijrab	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Tagab	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	13%
Alasay	0%	0%	0%	13%	33%	0%	7%	33%	20%
Logar Province									
Pul-e-Alam	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	3%	10%	71%
Baraki Barak	0%	0%	0%	5%	14%	0%	0%	38%	71%
Charkh	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	20%	7%	33%	73%
Khoshi	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	28%	94%
Mohammad Agha	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%	0%	4%	83%
Kharwar	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	39%	56%
Azra	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	83%
Maidan Wardak	Province								
Maydan Shahr	25%	0%	0%	10%	40%	0%	40%	40%	35%
Nerkh	24%	0%	0%	19%	38%	0%	38%	43%	62%

In the six 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 set	ttlements where	e Kls repoi	rting on			
				PROTECT	ION				
ation strict	Protec	ction incidents	across differen	it ages	ls aged 17 arried <sup>20</sup>	social/ ound the concerns	of any	Few household (1 - 25%) childre under 18 are worl	
Disaggregation Province/district	Debt-related harassment or intimidation	Harassment/ intimidation	Assaulted without a weapon (hit, slapped,	Forced/early marriage	Being aware of boys or girls aged or younger that were married <sup>20</sup>	Women and girls avoid social/community areas in or around the settlement due to safety concerns	Aware of the presence explosive hazards		re working their home
	Men (18 or older)	Women (18 or older)	Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)	eing aware o or younger	Women an community a	Aware of texplo	Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)
National level	16%	4%	4%	11%	25%	19%	6%	32%	29%
				0%					
Jalrez	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Chak-e-Wardak	33%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Saydabad	15%	0%	0%	11%	37%	0%	19%	26%	63%
Daymirdad	50%	0%	0%	19%	50%	6%	56%	63%	69%
Hesa-e-Awal-e- Behsud	23%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	23%	31%	54%
Jaghatu	53%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Markaz-e- Behsud	8%	0%	0%	3%	14%	0%	3%	5%	11%
Panjsher Provinc	е								
Bazarak	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%	13%
Rukha	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	27%
Dara	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	54%	5%
Khenj	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	55%	0%
Anawa	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	33%	7%
Shutul	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	44%	0%
Paryan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	81%	0%
Parwan Province									
Charikar	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	11%	17%
Bagram	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%
Shinwari	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	19%	19%
Sayed Khel	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	88%
Jabal Saraj	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	6%	17%	44%
Salang	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	27%
Ghorband	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	80%	0%
Koh-e-Safi	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	27%
Surkh-e-Parsa	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%
Shekh Ali	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	0%

In the six 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 set	ttlements where	e KIs repo	ting on							
		PROTECTION											
gation district	Protec	ction incidents		it ages	girls aged 17 married <sup>20</sup>	id social/ around the :y concerns	ce of any ds <sup>21</sup>	(1 - 25%)	useholds children re working				
Disaggregation Province/district	Debt-related harassment or intimidation	Harassment/ intimidation	Assaulted without a weapon (hit, slapped, punched)	Forced/early marriage	Being aware of boys or girls aged or younger that were married <sup>20</sup>	Women and girls avoid social/community areas in or around the settlement due to safety concerns	Aware of the presence of explosive hazards 21	outside of Boys	their home				
	Men (18 or older)	Women (18 or older)	Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)	Being aw or your	Wome commur settleme	Aware	(17 or younger)	(17 or younger)				
National level	16%	4%	4%	11%	25%	19%	6%	32%	29%				
Eastern Region	'							'					
Kunar Province													
Asad Abad	5%	0%	20%	0%	40%	10%	40%	50%	45%				
Marawara	25%	0%	8%	33%	42%	75%	8%	0%	58%				
Watapur	13%	4%	4%	4%	13%	92%	0%	0%	29%				
Narang	22%	0%	11%	11%	44%	11%	39%	44%	50%				
Sar Kani	17%	0%	17%	17%	28%	11%	11%	33%	44%				
Shigal	69%	11%	0%	54%	70%	71%	8%	0%	3%				
Dara-e-Pech	17%	0%	0%	17%	17%	94%	0%	0%	72%				
Bar Kunar	27%	7%	0%	7%	53%	20%	0%	0%	33%				
Chawkay	21%	4%	4%	8%	42%	29%	0%	0%	25%				
Khas Kunar	22%	0%	6%	17%	22%	22%	6%	0%	0%				
Ghazi Abad	75%	4%	0%	54%	58%	67%	13%	0%	0%				
Dangam	86%	14%	0%	67%	71%	67%	24%	0%	0%				
Chapa Dara	17%	11%	0%	11%	17%	100%	0%	6%	50%				
Nurgal	0%	0%	0%	0%	48%	0%	0%	0%	5%				
Nari	22%	0%	11%	6%	33%	11%	39%	50%	56%				
Laghman Provin	ce												
Mehtarlam	31%	0%	0%	2%	5%	0%	0%	41%	30%				
Qarghayi	85%	0%	0%	4%	4%	0%	0%	11%	48%				
Alishang	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%	36%	48%				
Alingar	0%	0%	0%	12%	18%	0%	0%	61%	45%				
Dawlatshah	0%	0%	0%	8%	17%	0%	0%	29%	50%				
Nangarhar Provi	nce												
Jalalabad	27%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	80%	80%				
Behsud	33%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	4%	83%	71%				
Surkh Rod	3%	0%	0%	22%	22%	0%	39%	44%	100%				
Chaparhar	7%	0%	0%	14%	19%	0%	10%	81%	95%				
Kama	0%	0%	0%	21%	32%	0%	47%	32%	89%				
Kuz Kunar	47%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	47%	74%				

In the six 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 set	ttlements where	Kls repo	rting on			
				PROTECT	ION				
tion strict	Protec	tion incidents	across differen	it ages	Is aged 17 arried <sup>20</sup>	social/ ound the	of any	(1 - 25%)	useholds children
Disaggregation Province/district	Debt-related harassment or intimidation	Harassment/ intimidation	Assaulted without a weapon (hit, slapped, punched)	Forced/early marriage	Being aware of boys or girls aged or younger that were married <sup>20</sup>	Women and girls avoid social/ community areas in or around the settlement due to safety concerns	Aware of the presence of explosive hazards 21	outside of	re working their home
	Men (18 or older)	Women (18 or older)	Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)	Being awar or young	Women communit settlemen	Aware o	Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)
National level	16%	4%	4%	11%	25%	19%	6%	32%	29%
Rodat	100%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	83%	100%
Khogyani	33%	0%	0%	12%	18%	0%	21%	39%	85%
Bati Kot	39%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	67%	67%
Deh Bala	30%	0%	0%	11%	15%	0%	7%	56%	56%
Pachir Wa Agam	10%	5%	0%	43%	43%	0%	33%	38%	95%
Dara-e-Nur	50%	0%	0%	8%	17%	0%	8%	50%	100%
Kot	0%	0%	0%	11%	22%	0%	0%	89%	56%
Goshta	6%	0%	0%	11%	11%	0%	22%	28%	94%
Achin	38%	0%	0%	19%	24%	0%	19%	52%	86%
Shinwar	33%	0%	0%	10%	14%	0%	0%	67%	76%
Muhmand Dara	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	42%
Lalpur	17%	6%	0%	17%	44%	0%	6%	61%	100%
Sherzad	13%	0%	0%	27%	27%	0%	40%	40%	93%
Nazyan	38%	0%	0%	14%	19%	0%	43%	57%	71%
Hesarak	10%	0%	0%	29%	29%	0%	33%	29%	95%
Dur Baba	24%	0%	0%	18%	24%	0%	0%	55%	48%
Nuristan Provinc	е								
Parun	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Waygal	6%	0%	6%	17%	39%	28%	0%	0%	0%
Wama	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nurgaram	0%	0%	0%	17%	100%	0%	6%	0%	0%
Duab	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kamdesh	90%	5%	14%	0%	67%	43%	0%	0%	0%
Mandol	0%	0%	0%	47%	100%	0%	13%	0%	0%
Barg-e-Matal	47%	0%	11%	26%	95%	74%	5%	0%	0%
North Eastern Re	egion								
Badakhshan Prov	vince								
Fayzabad	4%	0%	0%	6%	17%	21%	0%	54%	35%
Argo	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	7%

In the six 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 set	tlements where	e KIs repoi	ting on			
				PROTECT	ION				
on rict	Protec	ction incidents	across differen	t ages	aged 17 ried <sup>20</sup>	ocial/ and the	f any		ıseholds children
Disaggregation Province/district	Debt-related harassment or intimidation	Harassment/intimidation	Assaulted without a weapon (hit, slapped,	Forced/early marriage	sing aware of boys or girls aged or younger that were married <sup>20</sup>	Women and girls avoid social/ community areas in or around the settlement due to safety concerns	Aware of the presence of explosive hazards 21	under 18 a	re working their home
	Men (18 or older)	Women (18 or older)	Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)	Being aware of boys or girls aged or younger that were married <sup>∞</sup>	Women and community at settlement du	Aware of the explose	Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)
National level	16%	4%	4%	11%	25%	19%	6%	32%	29%
Arghanj Khwah	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	2%
Yaftal-e-Sufla	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	58%	17%
Khash	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	81%	24%
Baharak (Badakhshan)	0%	0%	0%	11%	44%	0%	0%	33%	26%
Darayem	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	89%	39%
Kohistan	63%	0%	13%	0%	37%	7%	0%	10%	57%
Yawan	25%	0%	8%	0%	4%	4%	0%	0%	54%
Jorm	0%	0%	0%	0%	21%	54%	4%	71%	42%
Teshkan	19%	11%	4%	7%	7%	0%	0%	37%	11%
Shuhada	0%	0%	0%	28%	67%	0%	0%	67%	67%
Shahr-e-Buzorg	33%	25%	12%	16%	16%	26%	0%	49%	19%
Raghestan	46%	0%	38%	0%	21%	17%	0%	0%	67%
Keshem	10%	2%	0%	10%	7%	64%	0%	69%	21%
Warduj	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	46%	54%
Tagab	26%	14%	21%	29%	31%	36%	0%	21%	5%
Yamgan	0%	0%	0%	0%	39%	44%	0%	67%	39%
Shighnan	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	71%	62%
Khwahan	0%	0%	0%	4%	22%	44%	0%	33%	30%
Kofab	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	41%	0%	37%	56%
Darwaz-e-Payin	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	20%	0%	30%	60%
Eshkashem	0%	0%	0%	6%	22%	0%	0%	61%	61%
Shaki	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	33%	0%	33%	63%
Zebak	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	67%	67%
Koran Wa Monjan	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	50%	3%	53%	7%
Darwaz-e-Balla	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	30%	0%	18%	62%
Wakhan	0%	0%	0%	2%	10%	0%	0%	51%	51%

In the six 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 where KIs reporting on											
				PROTECT	ION							
tion strict	Protec	ction incidents	across differer	nt ages	Is aged 17 arried <sup>20</sup>	social/ ound the	of any	Few household: (1 - 25%) childre				
Disaggregation Province/district	Debt-related harassment or intimidation	Harassment/intimidation	Assaulted without a weapon (hit, slapped,	Forced/early marriage	Being aware of boys or girls aged or younger that were married 20	Women and girls avoid social/ community areas in or around the settlement due to safety concerns	Aware of the presence of explosive hazards 21	under 18 a outside of	re working their home			
			punched)		ware o	nen anc unity ar nent du	re of th explosi	Boys	Girls			
	Men (18 or older)	Women (18 or older)	Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)	Being av	Worr commu settlen	Awa	(17 or younger)	(17 or younger)			
National level	16%	4%	4%	11%	25%	19%	6%	32%	29%			
Baghlan Provinc	e					'						
Pul-e-Khumri	40%	15%	13%	35%	50%	40%	0%	35%	13%			
Dahana-e- Ghori	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	4%	67%	0%			
Doshi	0%	0%	22%	0%	0%	100%	0%	50%	6%			
Nahrin	0%	0%	94%	0%	17%	44%	0%	61%	28%			
Baghlan-e- Jadid	0%	0%	13%	13%	15%	69%	0%	44%	17%			
Khinjan	100%	0%	22%	72%	78%	67%	11%	0%	17%			
Andarab	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	44%	11%			
Deh Salah	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	53%	22%			
Khwaja Hejran	0%	0%	67%	0%	33%	67%	0%	50%	44%			
Burka	0%	0%	19%	5%	5%	95%	0%	62%	5%			
Tala Wa Barfak	0%	0%	0%	32%	32%	18%	0%	39%	32%			
Pul-e-Hisar	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	79%	25%			
Khost Wa Fereng	87%	47%	0%	53%	60%	100%	0%	0%	13%			
Guzargah-e- Nur	0%	0%	0%	0%	44%	0%	0%	56%	0%			
Fereng Wa Gharu	0%	8%	0%	50%	50%	100%	8%	0%	83%			
Kunduz Province												
Kunduz	0%	0%	5%	0%	30%	4%	1%	3%	46%			
Chahar Darah	10%	0%	63%	0%	18%	0%	0%	65%	16%			
Ali Abad	0%	0%	0%	0%	55%	6%	0%	33%	42%			
Khan Abad	16%	1%	0%	18%	23%	73%	7%	0%	6%			
Imam Sahib	66%	67%	65%	64%	95%	4%	0%	57%	32%			
Dasht-e-Archi	0%	0%	0%	0%	30%	0%	0%	0%	87%			
Qala-e-Zal	100%	0%	0%	44%	50%	83%	6%	0%	0%			

In the six 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 set	tlements where	e KIs repoi	ting on			
				PROTECT	ION				
Disaggregation Province/district	Protec	ction incidents	across differen	it ages	girls aged 17 married <sup>20</sup>	oid social/ r around the ety concerns	nce of any rds <sup>21</sup>	(1 - 25%) under 18 a	useholds children re working
Disaggi	Debt-related harassment or intimidation	Harassment/ intimidation	without a weapon (hit, slapped, punched)	Forced/early marriage	Being aware of boys or girls aged or younger that were married <sup>20</sup>	Women and girls avoid social/ community areas in or around the settlement due to safety concerns	Aware of the presence of explosive hazards 21	Boys	their home Girls
	Men (18 or older)	Women (18 or older)	Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)	Being av or you	Wom commu settlem	Awar	(17 or younger)	(17 or younger)
National level	16%	4%	4%	11%	25%	19%	6%	32%	29%
Takhar Province									
Taloqan	12%	2%	9%	14%	39%	92%	0%	23%	24%
Hazar Sumuch	0%	0%	0%	7%	7%	93%	0%	0%	7%
Baharak (Takhar)	0%	0%	0%	0%	44%	89%	2%	50%	33%
Bangi	73%	6%	45%	94%	94%	91%	0%	52%	0%
Chal	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	31%
Namak Ab	67%	57%	52%	71%	67%	95%	24%	5%	0%
Kalafgan	5%	0%	0%	0%	67%	88%	0%	42%	5%
Farkhar	0%	0%	0%	2%	62%	95%	0%	42%	12%
Khwaja Ghar	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	79%	0%	0%	4%
Rostaq	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%
Eshkmesh	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	7%	0%	0%	81%
Dasht-e-Qala	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Warsaj	0%	0%	0%	0%	31%	90%	4%	12%	8%
Khwaja Bahawuddin	35%	0%	23%	32%	35%	45%	0%	39%	16%
Darqad	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%
Chahab	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	28%	0%	0%	44%
Yangi Qala	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	63%
Northern Region	1								
Balkh Province									
Mazar-e-Sharif	9%	0%	6%	2%	2%	0%	0%	40%	40%
Nahr-e-Shahi	8%	0%	3%	13%	13%	0%	0%	33%	65%
Dehdadi	0%	0%	11%	11%	22%	0%	0%	17%	22%
Charkent	4%	0%	0%	15%	15%	4%	0%	22%	59%
Marmul	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	47%	67%
Balkh	14%	0%	0%	18%	18%	0%	0%	35%	72%
Sholgareh	7%	0%	0%	17%	27%	0%	0%	27%	77%
Chemtal	8%	0%	8%	14%	17%	0%	0%	22%	72%

In the six 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 set	ttlements where	Kls repo	rting on			
				PROTECT	ION				
ion trict	Protec	ction incidents	across differen	it ages	s aged 17 rried <sup>20</sup>	ocial/ und the oncerns	of any	Few households (1 - 25%) children	
Disaggregation Province/district	Debt-related harassment or intimidation	Harassment/ intimidation	Assaulted without a weapon (hit, slapped,	Forced/early marriage	Being aware of boys or girls aged or younger that were married <sup>20</sup>	Women and girls avoid social/community areas in or around the settlement due to safety concerns	Aware of the presence o explosive hazards <sup>2</sup>	under 18 a	re working their home
			punched)		ware o ınger	ien and Inity a	re of th explos	Boys	Girls
	Men (18 or older)	Women (18 or older)	Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)	Being av or you	Wom commu settlen	Awai	(17 or younger)	(17 or younger)
National level	16%	4%	4%	11%	25%	19%	6%	32%	29%
Dawlat Abad	13%	0%	7%	27%	27%	0%	0%	13%	0%
Khulm	0%	0%	0%	3%	17%	0%	0%	38%	76%
Char Bolak	3%	0%	3%	12%	12%	0%	0%	33%	58%
Shortepa	8%	8%	8%	67%	50%	0%	0%	8%	58%
Kaldar	0%	0%	0%	7%	7%	0%	0%	40%	100%
Keshendeh	0%	0%	4%	19%	30%	0%	0%	19%	67%
Zari	0%	0%	10%	19%	29%	0%	0%	29%	33%
Sharak-e- Hayratan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	67%
Faryab Province									
Maymana	7%	0%	0%	10%	37%	0%	0%	27%	33%
Pashtun Kot	13%	0%	0%	14%	39%	0%	1%	12%	19%
Khwaja Sabz Posh	0%	0%	0%	25%	25%	0%	0%	0%	58%
Almar	21%	0%	0%	0%	48%	0%	0%	12%	3%
Bilcheragh	0%	0%	0%	60%	80%	0%	7%	27%	0%
Shirin Tagab	8%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Qaysar	0%	0%	0%	41%	56%	0%	0%	0%	30%
Garzewan	0%	0%	0%	57%	76%	0%	10%	19%	0%
Dawlat Abad	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kohistan	0%	0%	0%	44%	78%	0%	0%	89%	0%
Qaram Qul	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%
Qurghan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Andkhoy	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	67%	0%
Khan-e-Char Bagh	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	11%	0%

In the six 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 set	tlements where	e KIs repoi	rting on			
				PROTECT	ION				
on	Protec	ction incidents	across differen	t ages	aged 17 ied <sup>20</sup>	ocial/ nd the ncerns	any		ıseholds
Disaggregation Province/district	Debt-related harassment or intimidation	Harassment/ intimidation	Assaulted without a weapon (hit, slapped,	Forced/early marriage	Being aware of boys or girls aged or younger that were married <sup>20</sup>	Women and girls avoid social/ community areas in or around the settlement due to safety concerns	Aware of the presence of explosive hazards 21	under 18 a	children re working their home
	Men (18 or older)	Women (18 or older)	punched)  Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)	eing aware o or younger	Women and community a settlement d	Aware of t explo	Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)
National level	16%	4%	4%	11%	25%	19%	6%	32%	29%
		4%	4%	1170	25%	19%	0%	32%	29%
Jawzjan Province Shiberghan	18%	14%	0%	89%	100%	7%	29%	29%	14%
Khwaja Dukoh	39%	44%	0%	94%	100%	6%	44%	17%	0%
Khanaqa	27%	20%	0%	87%	100%	13%	27%	7%	0%
Mingajik	71%	38%	10%	95%	100%	33%	38%	0%	0%
Qush Tepa	33%	0%	0%	100%	100%	22%	0%	0%	0%
Khamyab	67%	25%	0%	100%	100%	25%	33%	17%	8%
Aqcha	67%	33%	0%	89%	100%	11%	33%	11%	0%
Fayzabad	40%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mardyan	33%	17%	0%	83%	100%	17%	17%	0%	0%
Qarqin	58%	33%	0%	92%	100%	8%	33%	33%	0%
Darzab	89%	67%	0%	89%	100%	0%	89%	56%	0%
Samangan Provir	nce						ı		
Aybak	50%	0%	0%	0%	5%	23%	0%	45%	23%
Hazrat-e-Sultan	25%	0%	0%	0%	6%	33%	0%	47%	22%
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	46%	0%	0%	0%	8%	33%	0%	50%	17%
Feroz Nakhchir	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%	31%	0%	56%	31%
Ruy-e-Duab	52%	0%	0%	0%	7%	26%	0%	33%	19%
Dara-e-Suf-e- Payin	48%	0%	0%	0%	13%	39%	0%	42%	13%
Dara-e-Suf-e- Bala	41%	0%	0%	0%	4%	48%	0%	37%	22%
Sar-e-Pul Province	ce								
Sar-e-Pul	0%	0%	3%	15%	65%	0%	3%	41%	32%
Sayad	0%	0%	0%	42%	92%	8%	8%	25%	33%
Kohestanat	0%	0%	0%	67%	83%	0%	0%	67%	33%
Sozmaqala	0%	0%	0%	39%	80%	0%	0%	39%	33%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> In the six 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 set	tlements where	e KIs repoi	ting on			
				PROTECT	ION				
ation strict	Protec	ction incidents	across differen	t ages	rls aged 17 arried <sup>20</sup>	social/ ound the concerns	of any	(1 - 25%)	useholds children
Disaggregation Province/district	Debt-related harassment or intimidation	Harassment/ intimidation	Assaulted without a weapon (hit, slapped, punched)	Forced/early marriage	Being aware of boys or girls aged or younger that were married <sup>20</sup>	Women and girls avoid social/community areas in or around the settlement due to safety concerns	Aware of the presence of explosive hazards 21	outside of	re working their home
	Men (18 or older)	Women (18 or older)	Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)	Being awaı or young	Women communi settlemen	Aware ex	Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)
National level	16%	4%	4%	11%	25%	19%	6%	32%	29%
Sancharak	0%	0%	0%	50%	70%	0%	0%	45%	25%
Gosfandi	0%	0%	0%	75%	75%	0%	0%	75%	38%
Balkhab	0%	0%	0%	57%	57%	5%	0%	76%	33%
South Eastern Re	egion								
Ghazni Province									
Ghazni	0%	0%	0%	12%	38%	0%	9%	29%	47%
Wal-e- Muhammad-e- Shahid	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	83%
Khwaja Umari	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	100%	58%
Waghaz	0%	4%	0%	21%	83%	17%	25%	79%	0%
Deh Yak	0%	0%	0%	13%	100%	0%	13%	47%	13%
Jaghatu	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	81%	33%
Andar	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	83%	59%
Zanakhan	0%	0%	0%	0%	58%	0%	0%	33%	100%
Rashidan	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	20%	93%
Nawur	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	64%	16%
Qara Bagh	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	25%	42%	42%
Giro	0%	0%	0%	19%	100%	0%	14%	52%	0%
Ab Band	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	92%	0%	75%	0%
Jaghuri	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	41%	54%
Muqur	0%	41%	0%	0%	0%	89%	0%	96%	0%
Malistan	0%	0%	0%	0%	21%	0%	0%	50%	82%
Gelan	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	42%	71%
Ajristan	0%	0%	0%	47%	47%	0%	0%	13%	27%
Nawa	0%	83%	0%	0%	0%	65%	0%	78%	0%
Khost Province									
Matun	100%	71%	71%	0%	0%	3%	0%	47%	56%
Mandozayi	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	78%	6%

In the six 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 set	ttlements where	e KIs repoi	ting on			
				PROTECT	ION				
Disaggregation Province/district	Protection	ction incidents	across differen  Assaulted  without a		s or girls aged 17 vere married <sup>20</sup>	s avoid social/ n or around the safety concerns	esence of any azards <sup>21</sup>	(1 - 25%) under 18 a	useholds children re working their home
Disa	harassment or intimidation Men (18 or older)	Harassment/ intimidation Women (18 or older)	weapon (hit, slapped, punched) Boys (17 or younger)	Forced/early marriage Girls (17 or younger)	Being aware of boys or girls aged or younger that were married <sup>20</sup>	Women and girls avoid social/community areas in or around the settlement due to safety concerns	Aware of the presence of explosive hazards 21	Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)
National level	16%	4%	4%	11%	25%	19%	6%	32%	29%
Gurbuz	87%	100%	100%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	60%
Tani	83%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	89%	0%
Musa Khel	100%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	78%
Nadir Shah Kot	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%
Sabari	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	67%
Terezayi	92%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	67%
Bak	83%	100%	100%	0%	0%	8%	0%	8%	25%
Qalandar	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	83%	83%
Spera	94%	100%	94%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	33%
Shamal	58%	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	33%
Jaji Maydan	63%	100%	100%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	44%
Paktika Province									
Sharan	0%	0%	0%	24%	57%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Mata Khan	47%	0%	27%	20%	20%	7%	7%	0%	33%
Yosuf Khel	0%	0%	0%	50%	72%	0%	0%	78%	6%
Yahya Khel	0%	0%	0%	67%	75%	0%	0%	92%	0%
Sar Rawzah	0%	0%	0%	17%	58%	0%	0%	83%	8%
Omna	0%	0%	0%	53%	87%	0%	0%	93%	0%
Zarghun Shahr	60%	0%	47%	7%	7%	0%	0%	13%	7%
Gomal	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	100%	0%	29%	76%
Jani Khel	0%	0%	0%	33%	78%	0%	0%	83%	0%
Surobi	0%	0%	0%	31%	69%	0%	0%	81%	0%
Urgun	0%	0%	0%	53%	87%	20%	0%	80%	7%
Ziruk	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	92%	83%	33%	58%
Nika	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	92%	0%	42%	83%
Barmal	0%	0%	0%	0%	48%	91%	0%	35%	83%
Giyan	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	100%	0%	33%	93%
Dila	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	100%	0%	35%	85%
Wazakhah	71%	0%	67%	17%	17%	0%	4%	0%	21%

In the six 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 where KIs reporting on										
				PROTECT	ION							
ion trict	Protec	ction incidents	across differen	t ages	s aged 17 rried <sup>20</sup>	ocial/ und the oncerns	of any		ıseholds children			
Disaggregation Province/district	Debt-related harassment or intimidation	Harassment/ intimidation	Assaulted without a weapon (hit, slapped,	Forced/early marriage	Being aware of boys or girls aged or younger that were married <sup>20</sup>	Women and girls avoid social/ community areas in or around the settlement due to safety concerns	Aware of the presence of explosive hazards 21	under 18 a outside of	re working their home			
	Men (18 or older)	Women (18 or older)	Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)	Being aware or younge	Women a community settlement	Aware of expl	Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)			
National level	16%	4%	4%	11%	25%	19%	6%	32%	29%			
Wormamay	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	100%	0%	24%	86%			
Turwo	83%	0%	75%	25%	25%	17%	0%	0%	17%			
Paktya Province								1				
Gardez	36%	0%	0%	3%	3%	0%	8%	33%	39%			
Ahmadaba	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	92%			
Zurmat	14%	32%	4%	4%	4%	57%	0%	46%	18%			
Shawak	0%	40%	0%	0%	0%	40%	0%	60%	7%			
Zadran	0%	29%	0%	0%	21%	54%	0%	38%	0%			
Sayed Karam	54%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%	54%			
Jaji	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	30%	5%			
Lija Ahmad Khel	49%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	4%			
Jani Khel	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
Chamkani	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	29%	0%			
Dand Wa Patan	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%			
Southern Region	1		J						ı			
Helmand Province	ce											
Lashkargah	24%	0%	4%	0%	2%	35%	0%	51%	12%			
Nad-e-Ali	36%	0%	3%	0%	3%	8%	17%	31%	34%			
Nawa-e- Barakzaiy	49%	0%	4%	0%	2%	21%	0%	51%	17%			
Nahr-e-Saraj	46%	0%	0%	0%	17%	34%	0%	22%	24%			
Washer	75%	0%	0%	17%	47%	53%	0%	31%	0%			
Garmser	43%	0%	0%	0%	10%	19%	0%	33%	33%			
Nawzad	8%	0%	4%	0%	15%	15%	27%	83%	8%			
Sangin	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%	100%	0%	22%	0%			
Musa Qala	73%	0%	7%	0%	3%	37%	7%	50%	0%			
Kajaki	38%	0%	3%	0%	13%	69%	8%	31%	10%			
Reg-i-Khan Nishin	11%	0%	6%	0%	11%	0%	0%	6%	22%			

In the six 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 where KIs reporting on											
				PROTECT	ION							
ion trict	Protec	ction incidents	across differen	it ages	s aged 17 rried <sup>20</sup>	ocial/ und the oncerns	of any	Few household (1 - 25%) childre				
Disaggregation Province/district	Debt-related harassment or intimidation	Harassment/ intimidation	Assaulted without a weapon (hit, slapped,	Forced/early marriage	Being aware of boys or girls aged or younger that were married <sup>20</sup>	Women and girls avoid social/ community areas in or around the settlement due to safety concerns	Aware of the presence o explosive hazards <sup>2</sup>		re working			
	Men (18 or older)	Women (18 or older)	Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)	Being aware or younger	Women ar community settlement c	Aware of explo	Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)			
National level	16%	4%	4%	11%	25%	19%	6%	32%	29%			
Baghran	40%	0%	1%	0%	35%	49%	5%	51%	3%			
Deh-e-Shu	64%	0%	0%	25%	39%	25%	0%	11%	36%			
Kandahar Provin	ce											
Kandahar	16%	10%	0%	12%	15%	14%	23%	47%	21%			
Arghandab	43%	0%	0%	10%	10%	14%	24%	33%	14%			
Daman	37%	4%	0%	7%	7%	11%	26%	44%	15%			
Panjwayi	22%	7%	0%	0%	4%	4%	30%	52%	22%			
Zheray	20%	0%	0%	13%	27%	20%	20%	40%	7%			
Shah Wali Kot	32%	6%	0%	18%	24%	6%	29%	50%	9%			
Khakrez	42%	8%	0%	17%	17%	17%	25%	38%	0%			
Arghestan	24%	7%	3%	7%	14%	21%	45%	55%	7%			
Ghorak	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	95%	38%	0%	81%			
Maywand	21%	0%	0%	6%	9%	73%	45%	0%	85%			
Spin Boldak	42%	1%	0%	5%	7%	5%	6%	9%	25%			
Nesh	67%	0%	0%	25%	33%	17%	58%	33%	8%			
Miyanshin	33%	17%	0%	29%	38%	21%	46%	42%	0%			
Shorabak	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	6%			
Maruf	54%	0%	0%	2%	4%	0%	0%	0%	12%			
Reg	80%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%			
Nimroz Province	<u> </u>											
Zaranj	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	21%	0%			
Kang	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%			
Chakhansur	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	6%	6%	0%			
Char Burjak	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%			
Khashrod	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	9%	18%	0%			
Uruzgan Provinc	e											
Tirinkot	0%	0%	0%	4%	57%	0%	13%	48%	0%			
Dehrawud	21%	0%	0%	33%	46%	0%	0%	0%	4%			
Chora	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	22%	0%			

In the six 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 set	ttlements where	e KIs repoi	ting on			
				PROTECT	ION				
inct	Protec	ction incidents	across differen	it ages	aged 17 ried <sup>20</sup>	ocial/ und the oncerns	f any		useholds children
Disaggregation Province/district	Debt-related harassment or intimidation	Harassment/ intimidation	Assaulted without a weapon (hit, slapped,	Forced/early marriage	Being aware of boys or girls aged or younger that were married <sup>20</sup>	Women and girls avoid social/ community areas in or around the settlement due to safety concerns	Aware of the presence of explosive hazards 21	under 18 a	
	Men (18 or older)	Women (18 or older)	Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)	Being aware or younge	Women a community settlement	Aware of expl	Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)
National level	16%	4%	4%	11%	25%	19%	6%	32%	29%
Shahid-e- Hassas	48%	3%	0%	3%	88%	0%	12%	3%	12%
Khas Uruzgan	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	77%	0%
Chinarto	6%	0%	0%	39%	44%	0%	39%	33%	0%
Gizab	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	24%	0%
Zabul Province									
Qalat	6%	0%	0%	15%	67%	15%	0%	9%	30%
Tarnak Wa Jaldak	43%	0%	0%	13%	23%	27%	0%	20%	10%
Shinkay	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	4%
Mizan	100%	0%	0%	7%	33%	60%	0%	0%	0%
Arghandab	21%	0%	0%	0%	21%	50%	38%	54%	17%
Shah Joi	44%	0%	0%	18%	33%	18%	0%	38%	38%
Daychopan	8%	0%	0%	0%	17%	50%	50%	71%	0%
Atghar	39%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	39%	0%
Nawbahar	14%	0%	0%	0%	29%	48%	48%	52%	0%
Shamul Zayi	9%	0%	3%	0%	27%	39%	48%	24%	0%
Kakar	56%	0%	0%	0%	37%	52%	0%	0%	37%
Western Region									1
Badghis Province	9								
Qala-e-Naw	0%	0%	0%	23%	41%	0%	0%	17%	5%
Ab Kamari	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	2%	5%	10%
Muqur	0%	0%	0%	42%	42%	0%	0%	8%	8%
Qadis	0%	0%	0%	13%	50%	20%	3%	3%	33%
Bala Murghab	0%	0%	0%	33%	42%	92%	0%	50%	0%
Jawand	0%	0%	0%	16%	72%	48%	0%	14%	24%
Ghormach	0%	0%	0%	63%	67%	13%	0%	96%	0%

In the six 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 set	tlements where	e KIs repoi	ting on			
				PROTECT	ION				
ntion strict	Protec	ction incidents	across differen	t ages	ls aged 17 arried <sup>20</sup>	social/ ound the concerns	of any	Few households (1 - 25%) childre	
Disaggregation Province/district	Debt-related harassment or intimidation	Harassment/intimidation	Assaulted without a weapon (hit, slapped,	Forced/early marriage	eing aware of boys or girls ager or younger that were married	Women and girls avoid social/community areas in or around the settlement due to safety concerns	Aware of the presence explosive hazards		re working their home
	Men (18 or older)	Women (18 or older)	Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)	Being aware of boys or girls aged or younger that were married <sup>20</sup>	Women ar community a	Aware of explo	Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)
National level	16%	4%	4%	11%	25%	19%	6%	32%	29%
Farah Province									
Farah	13%	0%	4%	17%	17%	0%	0%	83%	17%
Pushtrod	0%	0%	0%	11%	11%	33%	0%	44%	0%
Khak-e-Safed	25%	0%	0%	92%	92%	0%	42%	25%	75%
Qala-e-Kah	5%	0%	0%	10%	14%	81%	0%	14%	0%
Shibkoh	50%	0%	25%	83%	83%	0%	17%	0%	58%
Bala Buluk	0%	0%	0%	43%	57%	0%	10%	38%	10%
Anar Dara	33%	0%	10%	52%	52%	0%	19%	0%	48%
Bakwa	7%	0%	0%	47%	47%	0%	20%	13%	13%
Lash-e-Juwayn	6%	0%	6%	61%	61%	0%	6%	22%	22%
Gulistan	0%	0%	0%	42%	50%	100%	0%	12%	0%
Pur Chaman	0%	0%	0%	8%	21%	0%	0%	92%	34%
Ghor Province								1	1
Feroz Koh	0%	0%	0%	15%	34%	51%	0%	6%	28%
DoLayna	0%	0%	0%	5%	14%	95%	0%	5%	52%
Dawlatyar	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	24%	0%	10%	33%
Charsadra	0%	0%	0%	11%	22%	89%	0%	0%	78%
Pasaband	0%	0%	0%	96%	100%	0%	0%	0%	19%
Shahrak	0%	0%	0%	78%	81%	41%	0%	4%	59%
Lal Wa Sarjangal	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	4%	0%	14%	4%
Taywarah	3%	53%	53%	3%	22%	97%	0%	81%	9%
Tolak	13%	50%	58%	33%	38%	83%	0%	79%	8%
Saghar	7%	67%	73%	33%	40%	87%	0%	47%	20%

In the six 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 where KIs reporting on											
				PROTECT	ION							
ion :rict	Protec	tion incidents	across differen	t ages	aged 17 ried <sup>20</sup>	ocial/ und the oncerns	f any	Few households (1 - 25%) children under 18 are working outside of their home				
Disaggregation Province/district	Debt-related	Harassment/intimidation	Assaulted without a weapon (hit,	Forced/early marriage	Being aware of boys or girls aged or younger that were married <sup>20</sup>	Women and girls avoid social/community areas in or around the settlement due to safety concerns	Aware of the presence of explosive hazards 21					
<u></u>	intimidation		slapped, punched)		are of nger th	en and nity are ent due	e of the explosiv	Boys	Girls			
	Men (18 or older)	Women (18 or older)	Boys (17 or younger)	Girls (17 or younger)	Being av or you	Wom commu settlem	Awar	(17 or younger)	(17 or younger)			
National level	16%	4%	4%	11%	25%	19%	6%	32%	29%			
Herat Province												
Herat	0%	0%	0%	15%	17%	0%	0%	11%	9%			
Injil	0%	0%	0%	2%	8%	0%	0%	13%	95%			
Guzara	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	0%	0%	7%	56%			
Karukh	0%	0%	0%	23%	30%	0%	0%	17%	0%			
Zindajan	0%	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	12%	58%	85%			
Pashtun Zarghun	0%	0%	0%	0%	56%	0%	0%	51%	10%			
Kushk	3%	3%	3%	13%	23%	3%	13%	36%	54%			
Gulran	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	6%	3%	77%	42%			
Adraskan	0%	0%	0%	0%	54%	0%	0%	29%	4%			
Kushk-e-Kuhna	0%	0%	0%	10%	50%	27%	3%	33%	10%			
Ghoryan	0%	0%	0%	21%	33%	0%	0%	39%	3%			
Obe	0%	0%	0%	0%	93%	0%	0%	10%	13%			
Kohsan	0%	0%	0%	10%	29%	0%	0%	19%	0%			
Shindand	2%	0%	0%	20%	22%	100%	0%	2%	49%			
Farsi	0%	0%	0%	0%	92%	0%	0%	96%	75%			
Chisht-e-Sharif	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	15%	22%			

In the six 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..

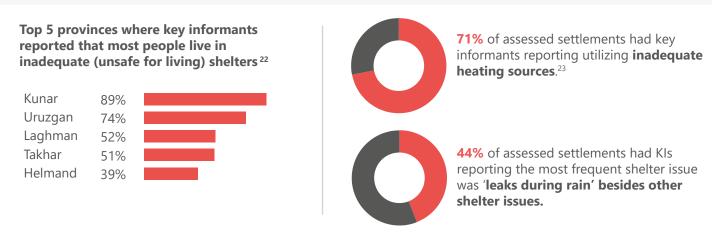


## (Î)

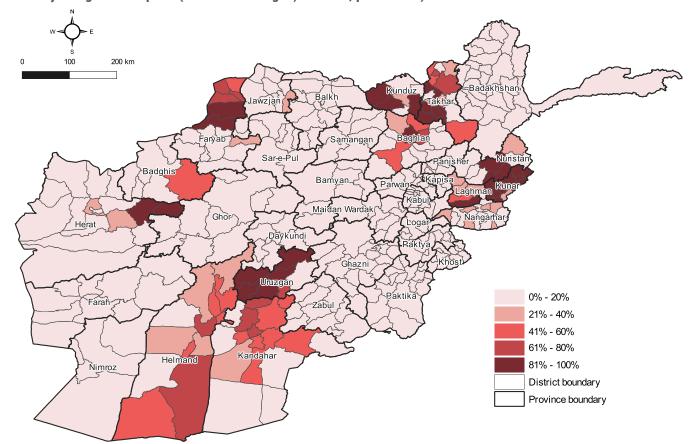
## **EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ES/NFIS)**

## **Key Findings**

- In 14% of assessed settlements, key informants reported that the primary housing type in their settlements was unsuitable (unsafe for living).<sup>22</sup> This was reportedly high in the provinces of Kunar (89%) and Uruzgan (74%).
- KIs in some (2%) assessed settlements reported being aware of households **threatened with eviction or forced to leave their homes** in the three months prior to data collection; it was reportedly substantial in Nuristan (27%), Uruzgan (13%), Kunar (8%).
- In assessed settlements, according to key informants (KIs) reports, about half of 47% of households in the settlements had access to electricity. Of the settlements with electricity access, 67% reportedly utilized solar panels as the main source, while only 12% relied on the grid.



Map 7: Inadequate Shelter (% of assessed settlements where KIs reporting that most people in the settlement were currently living in inadequate (unsafe for living in) shelters, per district)



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> Inadequate shelters include unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open)

<sup>23</sup> Inadequate heating sources include bushes, no source and animal dung or waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.)



			%	of settlem	ents where I	Kls report	ing on			
			EMERGENO	Y SHELTER	R AND NON	I-FOOD I	TEMS (ES	/NFIs)		
on	dequate	ē	ı			Most h	ouseholds	in the se		
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population live in inadequate shelter <sup>24</sup>	Most common heating sources a inadequate heating sources <sup>25</sup>	Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted <sup>26</sup>	Leaks during rain are the top concern for most people regarding the shelter	Few households (1 - 25%) of households in the settlements generally have electricity	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or household cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	14%	71%	2%	44%	5%	5%	22%	35%	62%	33%
				Regional	level					
Central Highland	0%	76%	2%	46%	4%	1%	3%	26%	68%	14%
Capital	0%	65%	1%	49%	2%	6%	22%	34%	51%	28%
Eastern	42%	63%	7%	58%	2%	5%	12%	28%	59%	14%
North Eastern	25%	69%	2%	60%	15%	4%	33%	47%	81%	37%
Northern	7%	67%	1%	38%	3%	0%	12%	24%	58%	18%
South Eastern	1%	61%	1%	48%	0%	6%	27%	33%	56%	35%
Southern	29%	93%	2%	38%	9%	4%	29%	47%	76%	55%
Western	7%	71%	3%	25%	2%	9%	26%	31%	47%	39%
				Provincial	level					
Central Highland Regi	on									
Bamyan	0%	82%	0%	35%	9%	1%	2%	19%	43%	26%
Daykundi	0%	72%	4%	56%	0%	1%	5%	33%	91%	3%
Capital Region										
Kabul	0%	31%	0%	51%	6%	1%	2%	13%	39%	29%
Kapisa	0%	59%	1%	46%	4%	4%	66%	64%	90%	62%
Logar	0%	84%	0%	59%	0%	0%	1%	31%	83%	0%
Maidan Wardak	0%	84%	1%	38%	0%	0%	28%	24%	19%	38%
Panjsher	0%	46%	1%	100%	2%	0%	2%	2%	62%	12%
Parwan	0%	69%	1%	39%	0%	25%	27%	65%	67%	17%
Eastern Region										
Kunar	89%	75%	8%	75%	1%	0%	1%	1%	20%	5%
Laghman	52%	67%	0%	45%	3%	0%	2%	3%	75%	14%
Nangarhar	13%	66%	3%	53%	3%	2%	22%	57%	84%	21%
Nuristan	36%	21%	27%	59%	0%	34%	12%	13%	35%	8%



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Inadequate shelters include unfinished / non-enclosed buildings, collective shelters, tents, makeshift shelters, and none (sleeping in open).

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

26 In the three months prior to data collection.

		% of settlements where KIs reporting on									
			EMERGENO	Y SHELTER	R AND NON	I-FOOD I	TEMS (ES	S/NFIs)			
on Ice	lequate	ē				Most h	ouseholds	s in the se			
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population live in inadequate shelter <sup>24</sup>	Most common heating sources a inadequate heating sources <sup>25</sup>	Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted <sup>26</sup>	Leaks during rain are the top concern for most people regarding the shelter	Few households (1 - 25%) of households in the settlements generally have electricity	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or household cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers	
National level	14%	71%	2%	44%	5%	5%	22%	35%	62%	33%	
North Eastern Region			1	<u> </u>			'		1		
Badakhshan	0%	79%	2%	57%	3%	10%	37%	48%	90%	32%	
Baghlan	23%	59%	3%	52%	35%	0%	20%	28%	66%	11%	
Kunduz	36%	71%	1%	63%	17%	6%	49%	71%	81%	59%	
Takhar	51%	64%	0%	73%	8%	1%	28%	49%	84%	54%	
Northern Region			J.								
Balkh	1%	63%	1%	19%	3%	0%	1%	18%	16%	0%	
Faryab	22%	86%	1%	30%	8%	0%	7%	2%	70%	33%	
Jawzjan	6%	95%	0%	61%	1%	1%	26%	37%	96%	47%	
Samangan	0%	34%	2%	82%	0%	0%	1%	59%	64%	4%	
Sar-e-Pul	0%	60%	1%	31%	1%	0%	40%	30%	89%	24%	
South Eastern Region							'				
Ghazni	0%	76%	1%	38%	0%	10%	38%	41%	56%	32%	
Khost	0%	42%	1%	95%	0%	0%	9%	21%	41%	31%	
Paktika	3%	52%	2%	38%	0%	8%	39%	49%	76%	65%	
Paktya	0%	56%	2%	38%	0%	0%	3%	0%	44%	5%	
Southern Region											
Helmand	39%	91%	1%	22%	4%	1%	17%	63%	74%	68%	
Kandahar	31%	92%	1%	38%	20%	1%	31%	40%	81%	26%	
Nimroz	0%	87%	1%	0%	0%	0%	6%	22%	94%	14%	
Uruzgan	74%	100%	13%	68%	18%	34%	68%	74%	90%	93%	
Zabul	0%	97%	0%	63%	0%	2%	35%	25%	61%	73%	
Western Region											
Badghis	14%	90%	1%	43%	5%	0%	3%	2%	27%	25%	
Farah	3%	66%	3%	29%	0%	12%	18%	58%	72%	58%	
Ghor	0%	98%	6%	29%	0%	10%	35%	22%	40%	40%	
Herat	12%	43%	2%	11%	3%	11%	32%	39%	49%	34%	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Inadequate shelters include unfinished / non-enclosed buildings, collective shelters, tents, makeshift shelters, and none (sleeping in open).

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

26 In the three months prior to data collection.



		% of settlements where KIs reporting on										
			EMERGENO	CY SHELTEI	R AND NON	I-FOOD	ITEMS (ES	/NFIs)				
on	dequate	rces are	olds evicted <sup>26</sup>	concern	s) of nents ity	daily a	ousehold: ccess to o					
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population live in inadequate shelter <sup>24</sup>	Most common heating sources are inadequate heating sources <sup>25</sup>	Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted <sup>26</sup>	Leaks during rain are the top concern for most people regarding the shelter	Few households (1 - 25%) of households in the settlements generally have electricity	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or household cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers		
National level	14%	71%	2%	44%	5%	5%	22%	35%	62%	33%		
			Di	strict level								
Central Highland Regi	on											
Bamyan Province												
Bamyan	0%	26%	0%	7%	4%	4%	4%	7%	11%	15%		
Shibar	0%	95%	0%	52%	33%	0%	5%	14%	43%	33%		
Sayghan	0%	72%	0%	44%	17%	11%	6%	39%	33%	56%		
Kahmard	0%	93%	0%	27%	13%	0%	13%	40%	27%	40%		
Yakawlang	0%	58%	0%	7%	28%	2%	4%	30%	52%	28%		
Panjab	0%	96%	0%	68%	0%	0%	0%	11%	5%	36%		
Waras	0%	94%	0%	32%	0%	1%	0%	19%	72%	15%		
Daykundi Province										I		
Nili	0%	56%	0%	76%	0%	0%	4%	12%	96%	0%		
Shahrestan	0%	80%	7%	86%	0%	2%	7%	48%	93%	5%		
Ashtarlay	0%	58%	0%	8%	0%	2%	2%	0%	88%	7%		
Khadir	0%	79%	0%	36%	0%	0%	0%	68%	93%	4%		
Kiti	0%	100%	7%	70%	0%	0%	0%	7%	100%	0%		
Miramor	0%	62%	3%	43%	0%	0%	5%	76%	81%	3%		
Sang-e-Takht	0%	77%	2%	84%	0%	0%	11%	32%	91%	0%		
Kajran	0%	80%	7%	50%	0%	0%	0%	17%	100%	3%		
Patoo	0%	79%	25%	96%	0%	8%	4%	38%	92%	4%		
Capital Region												
Kabul Province												
Kabul	2%	9%	2%	30%	0%	0%	9%	20%	24%	17%		
Paghman	0%	19%	0%	52%	0%	0%	0%	5%	48%	19%		
Chahar Asyab	0%	44%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	11%	44%	44%		
Bagrami	0%	0%	0%	37%	0%	0%	0%	11%	21%	37%		
Deh Sabz	0%	13%	0%	47%	7%	0%	0%	0%	27%	20%		
Shakar Dara	0%	10%	0%	33%	0%	5%	5%	29%	57%	29%		
Musahi	0%	67%	0%	50%	67%	17%	0%	42%	100%	83%		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Inadequate shelters include unfinished / non-enclosed buildings, collective shelters, tents, makeshift shelters, and none (sleeping in open).

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

26 In the three months prior to data collection.



		% of settlements where KIs reporting on										
			EMERGENO	Y SHELTER	R AND NON	I-FOOD I	TEMS (ES	/NFIs)				
on Joe	dequate	sources are	olds victed <sup>26</sup>	concern e shelter	of of nents ty	Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the following items						
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population live in inadequate	Most common heating sources a inadequate heating sources <sup>25</sup>	Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted <sup>26</sup>	Leaks during rain are the top concern for most people regarding the shelter	Few households (1 - 25%) of households in the settlements generally have electricity	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or household cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers		
National level	14%	71%	2%	44%	5%	5%	22%	35%	62%	33%		
Mir Bacha Kot	0%	8%	0%	50%	17%	0%	0%	17%	50%	50%		
Khak-e-Jabbar	0%	67%	0%	83%	0%	0%	8%	17%	50%	42%		
Kalakan	0%	8%	0%	33%	25%	0%	8%	33%	50%	42%		
Guldara	0%	22%	0%	44%	0%	0%	0%	11%	67%	44%		
Farza	0%	7%	0%	60%	7%	0%	0%	0%	40%	47%		
Estalef	0%	44%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	11%		
Qara Bagh	0%	85%	0%	47%	0%	0%	25%	24%	51%	11%		
Surobi	0%	73%	0%	73%	0%	0%	0%	0%	23%	15%		
Kapisa Province									l.			
Mahmood-e-Raqi	0%	71%	0%	38%	0%	4%	75%	67%	83%	33%		
Hisa-e-Duwum-e- Kohistan	0%	100%	0%	78%	0%	6%	78%	72%	94%	39%		
Koh Band	0%	100%	0%	83%	0%	6%	56%	11%	94%	50%		
Hisa-e-Awal-e- Kohistan	0%	93%	0%	87%	0%	20%	13%	13%	80%	60%		
Nijrab	0%	29%	0%	14%	7%	0%	86%	93%	96%	75%		
Tagab	0%	25%	0%	25%	6%	0%	75%	75%	88%	81%		
Alasay	0%	60%	7%	53%	7%	0%	53%	67%	87%	60%		
Logar Province	II.	I	J.	I			J.	I	I	I		
Pul-e-Alam	0%	84%	0%	58%	0%	0%	0%	16%	84%	0%		
Baraki Barak	0%	90%	0%	71%	0%	0%	0%	29%	81%	0%		
Charkh	0%	93%	0%	40%	0%	0%	7%	33%	93%	0%		
Khoshi	0%	94%	0%	50%	0%	0%	6%	22%	61%	0%		
Mohammad Agha	0%	92%	0%	63%	0%	0%	0%	21%	83%	0%		
Kharwar	0%	100%	0%	61%	0%	0%	6%	78%	89%	0%		
Azra	0%	33%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	67%	92%	0%		
Maidan Wardak Provin	ice											
Maydan Shahr	0%	65%	0%	30%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	45%		
Nerkh	0%	81%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	57%		
Jalrez	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Inadequate shelters include unfinished / non-enclosed buildings, collective shelters, tents, makeshift shelters, and none (sleeping in open).

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

26 In the three months prior to data collection.



		% of settlements where KIs reporting on										
			EMERGENO	Y SHELTER	R AND NON	I-FOOD I	TEMS (ES	/NFIs)				
on ice	lequate	ces are	ilds victed <sup>26</sup>	concern e shelter	) of lents ty	Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the following items						
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population live in inadequate	Most common heating sources are inadequate heating sources <sup>25</sup>	Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted <sup>26</sup>	Leaks during rain are the top concern for most people regarding the shelter	Few households (1 - 25%) of households in the settlements generally have electricity	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or household cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers		
National level	14%	71%	2%	44%	5%	5%	22%	35%	62%	33%		
Chak-e-Wardak	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	7%	0%	47%	0%		
Saydabad	0%	70%	4%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	63%		
Daymirdad	0%	100%	0%	56%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	56%		
Hesa-e-Awal-e- Behsud	0%	80%	0%	54%	0%	0%	0%	0%	37%	54%		
Jaghatu	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	60%	7%		
Markaz-e-Behsud	0%	95%	1%	20%	0%	0%	66%	59%	10%	38%		
Panjsher Province			,									
Bazarak	0%	60%	0%	100%	7%	0%	7%	7%	93%	20%		
Rukha	0%	60%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	27%		
Dara	0%	62%	0%	100%	0%	0%	5%	5%	95%	12%		
Khenj	0%	5%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
Anawa	0%	20%	7%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	20%		
Shutul	0%	56%	0%	100%	0%	0%	11%	11%	89%	33%		
Paryan	0%	100%	0%	95%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
Parwan Province												
Charikar	0%	25%	0%	39%	0%	0%	3%	31%	81%	8%		
Bagram	0%	25%	0%	79%	0%	0%	0%	13%	92%	0%		
Shinwari	0%	71%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	67%	100%	5%		
Sayed Khel	0%	100%	0%	4%	0%	0%	25%	46%	100%	50%		
Jabal Saraj	0%	72%	0%	44%	0%	0%	11%	28%	89%	33%		
Salang	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	80%	100%	13%		
Ghorband	0%	75%	0%	65%	0%	90%	55%	100%	0%	10%		
Koh-e-Safi	0%	67%	0%	27%	0%	0%	7%	93%	93%	7%		
Surkh-e-Parsa	0%	91%	5%	59%	0%	77%	91%	100%	9%	32%		
Shekh Ali	0%	71%	0%	48%	0%	48%	57%	100%	43%	10%		



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Inadequate shelters include unfinished / non-enclosed buildings, collective shelters, tents, makeshift shelters, and none (sleeping in open).

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

26 In the three months prior to data collection.

			% of settlements where KIs reporting on									
			EMERGENO	Y SHELTER	R AND NON	N-FOOD I	TEMS (ES	/NFIs)				
on	dequate	sources are	olds evicted <sup>26</sup>	concern	6) of nents ity	Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the following items						
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population live in inadequate	Most common heating sources a inadequate heating sources <sup>25</sup>	Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted <sup>26</sup>	Leaks during rain are the top concern for most people regarding the shelter	Few households (1 - 25%) of households in the settlements generally have electricity	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or household cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers		
National level	14%	71%	2%	44%	5%	5%	22%	35%	62%	33%		
Eastern Region		-	-									
Kunar Province								-				
Asad Abad	45%	35%	10%	75%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
Marawara	92%	83%	0%	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%		
Watapur	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%		
Narang	89%	44%	56%	67%	0%	0%	0%	6%	17%	0%		
Sar Kani	39%	61%	6%	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
Shigal	100%	100%	3%	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%		
Dara-e-Pech	100%	100%	0%	89%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
Bar Kunar	100%	73%	0%	53%	0%	0%	0%	0%	73%	27%		
Chawkay	96%	46%	0%	58%	0%	0%	0%	0%	54%	8%		
Khas Kunar	100%	100%	6%	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	6%		
Ghazi Abad	100%	71%	17%	75%	0%	0%	4%	0%	63%	17%		
Dangam	100%	100%	5%	71%	0%	0%	10%	14%	52%	10%		
Chapa Dara	100%	100%	0%	94%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%		
Nurgal	95%	29%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	19%		
Nari	89%	61%	22%	61%	6%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%		
Laghman Province												
Mehtarlam	54%	72%	0%	51%	6%	0%	4%	4%	67%	20%		
Qarghayi	96%	100%	0%	93%	4%	0%	0%	0%	81%	0%		
Alishang	24%	52%	0%	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	76%	15%		
Alingar	30%	39%	0%	18%	3%	0%	0%	9%	76%	30%		
Dawlatshah	29%	42%	0%	13%	0%	0%	4%	8%	79%	8%		
Nangarhar Province												
Jalalabad	0%	33%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	47%	87%	20%		
Behsud	0%	67%	8%	42%	4%	0%	17%	42%	92%	8%		
Surkh Rod	31%	69%	0%	50%	0%	0%	14%	47%	67%	11%		
Chaparhar	0%	31%	7%	79%	7%	10%	26%	71%	79%	29%		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Inadequate shelters include unfinished / non-enclosed buildings, collective shelters, tents, makeshift shelters, and none (sleeping in open).

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

26 In the three months prior to data collection.



		% of settlements where KIs reporting on									
			EMERGENO	Y SHELTER	R AND NON	N-FOOD I	TEMS (ES	/NFIs)			
on oce	dequate	inadequate sources are		victed <sup>26</sup> concern e shelter		Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the following items					
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population live in inadequate	Most common heating sources a inadequate heating sources <sup>25</sup>	Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted <sup>26</sup>	Leaks during rain are the top concern for most people regarding the shelter	Few households (1 - 25%) of households in the settlements generally have electricity	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or household cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers	
National level	14%	71%	2%	44%	5%	5%	22%	35%	62%	33%	
Kama	26%	74%	0%	53%	0%	0%	16%	63%	68%	11%	
Kuz Kunar	5%	74%	0%	42%	0%	0%	11%	42%	95%	16%	
Rodat	0%	25%	25%	92%	0%	0%	50%	67%	75%	33%	
Khogyani	15%	73%	6%	55%	6%	3%	36%	67%	85%	27%	
Bati Kot	0%	67%	0%	33%	0%	0%	11%	44%	94%	0%	
Deh Bala	0%	70%	0%	67%	0%	0%	11%	52%	93%	11%	
Pachir Wa Agam	29%	71%	0%	62%	0%	0%	14%	52%	95%	14%	
Dara-e-Nur	8%	42%	8%	50%	8%	0%	42%	50%	75%	33%	
Kot	0%	78%	0%	33%	0%	0%	11%	56%	67%	33%	
Goshta	33%	78%	0%	50%	0%	0%	22%	67%	83%	22%	
Achin	10%	52%	5%	38%	10%	0%	33%	62%	81%	43%	
Shinwar	0%	57%	0%	52%	0%	0%	19%	62%	86%	19%	
Muhmand Dara	0%	92%	0%	75%	0%	0%	17%	58%	83%	8%	
Lalpur	11%	83%	6%	50%	6%	11%	33%	67%	89%	28%	
Sherzad	20%	80%	3%	53%	0%	3%	10%	57%	93%	10%	
Nazyan	29%	57%	10%	48%	19%	5%	43%	57%	90%	33%	
Hesarak	38%	76%	0%	57%	0%	5%	29%	57%	81%	24%	
Dur Baba	6%	82%	0%	58%	24%	3%	27%	64%	94%	33%	
Nuristan Province											
Parun	87%	0%	73%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Waygal	100%	0%	67%	89%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	
Wama	94%	0%	39%	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Nurgaram	0%	0%	17%	78%	0%	83%	17%	22%	94%	6%	
Duab	0%	0%	6%	72%	0%	89%	56%	50%	83%	22%	
Kamdesh	10%	81%	10%	10%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Mandol	0%	0%	7%	53%	0%	80%	20%	27%	80%	27%	
Barg-e-Matal	21%	79%	16%	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Inadequate shelters include unfinished / non-enclosed buildings, collective shelters, tents, makeshift shelters, and none (sleeping in open).

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

26 In the three months prior to data collection.

			%	of settlem	ents where I	Kls report	ing on			
		-	EMERGENO	Y SHELTER	R AND NON	I-FOOD I	TEMS (ES	/NFIs)		
on or	dequate	sources are	olds evicted <sup>26</sup>	concern e shelter	of of nents ity				ttlement hown the fo	
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population live in inadequate	Most common heating sources a inadequate heating sources <sup>25</sup>	Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted <sup>26</sup>	Leaks during rain are the top concern for most people regarding the shelter	Few households (1 - 25%) of households in the settlements generally have electricity	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or household cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	14%	71%	2%	44%	5%	5%	22%	35%	62%	33%
North Eastern Region										
Badakhshan Province										
Fayzabad	0%	88%	4%	46%	6%	8%	33%	56%	94%	42%
Argo	0%	73%	3%	90%	0%	23%	87%	20%	100%	33%
Arghanj Khwah	0%	94%	2%	94%	0%	57%	98%	40%	100%	6%
Yaftal-e-Sufla	0%	75%	0%	83%	0%	83%	46%	54%	96%	0%
Khash	0%	57%	0%	62%	0%	86%	71%	67%	81%	10%
Baharak (Badakhshan)	0%	100%	4%	15%	7%	0%	52%	48%	100%	33%
Darayem	0%	83%	0%	100%	0%	33%	33%	61%	100%	6%
Kohistan	0%	93%	0%	53%	0%	0%	27%	83%	100%	37%
Yawan	0%	58%	0%	75%	0%	0%	17%	79%	100%	21%
Jorm	0%	63%	0%	88%	33%	0%	21%	46%	88%	75%
Teshkan	0%	100%	0%	63%	4%	0%	11%	7%	96%	7%
Shuhada	0%	100%	0%	28%	6%	0%	67%	50%	100%	39%
Shahr-e-Buzorg	0%	98%	0%	82%	0%	0%	32%	32%	88%	35%
Raghestan	0%	88%	0%	54%	0%	0%	21%	88%	96%	29%
Keshem	0%	100%	0%	76%	0%	5%	17%	71%	95%	81%
Warduj	0%	96%	0%	17%	4%	0%	38%	54%	100%	67%
Tagab	0%	100%	0%	62%	0%	0%	24%	52%	90%	38%
Yamgan	0%	56%	0%	83%	6%	0%	17%	61%	94%	61%
Shighnan	0%	100%	10%	19%	0%	0%	62%	43%	100%	24%
Khwahan	0%	44%	4%	41%	0%	0%	0%	11%	67%	0%
Kofab	0%	22%	0%	44%	4%	0%	4%	0%	41%	0%
Darwaz-e-Payin	0%	20%	0%	40%	7%	0%	0%	7%	50%	0%
Eshkashem	0%	100%	11%	6%	0%	0%	61%	61%	100%	28%
Shaki	0%	25%	0%	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	54%	4%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Inadequate shelters include unfinished / non-enclosed buildings, collective shelters, tents, makeshift shelters, and none (sleeping in open).

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26 In the three months prior to data collection.



		% of settlements where KIs reporting on										
			EMERGENO	Y SHELTER	R AND NON	I-FOOD I	TEMS (ES	/NFIs)				
on	dequate	rces are	olds evicted <sup>26</sup>	concern le shelter	s) of nents ity	Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the following items						
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population live in inadequate	Most common heating sources a inadequate heating sources <sup>25</sup>	Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted <sup>26</sup>	Leaks during rain are the top concern for most people regarding the shelter	Few households (1 - 25%) of households in the settlements generally have electricity	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or household cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers		
National level	14%	71%	2%	44%	5%	5%	22%	35%	62%	33%		
Zebak	0%	100%	0%	13%	0%	0%	33%	47%	100%	33%		
Koran Wa Monjan	0%	60%	0%	77%	23%	0%	43%	60%	100%	80%		
Darwaz-e-Balla	0%	30%	0%	34%	0%	0%	32%	36%	56%	0%		
Wakhan	2%	100%	10%	20%	0%	0%	78%	56%	95%	51%		
Baghlan Province									,			
Pul-e-Khumri	0%	48%	18%	40%	5%	0%	48%	5%	98%	0%		
Dahana-e-Ghori	0%	89%	0%	0%	0%	0%	96%	0%	100%	4%		
Doshi	50%	83%	0%	56%	50%	0%	11%	28%	33%	0%		
Nahrin	100%	78%	0%	33%	39%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%		
Baghlan-e-Jadid	31%	42%	0%	50%	25%	0%	0%	17%	31%	8%		
Khinjan	0%	83%	0%	72%	61%	0%	0%	78%	94%	6%		
Andarab	0%	0%	0%	72%	39%	0%	0%	50%	83%	61%		
Deh Salah	0%	28%	0%	72%	33%	0%	6%	44%	83%	56%		
Khwaja Hejran	78%	75%	3%	56%	50%	0%	0%	8%	14%	0%		
Burka	48%	95%	0%	62%	48%	0%	14%	29%	76%	0%		
Tala Wa Barfak	0%	5%	0%	71%	37%	0%	0%	55%	87%	61%		
Pul-e-Hisar	4%	29%	0%	58%	17%	0%	0%	13%	29%	25%		
Khost Wa Fereng	0%	93%	0%	93%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%		
Guzargah-e-Nur	0%	83%	0%	0%	6%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%		
Fereng Wa Gharu	0%	33%	8%	83%	92%	0%	0%	25%	100%	0%		
Kunduz Province												
Kunduz	20%	27%	0%	61%	0%	0%	35%	78%	79%	44%		
Chahar Darah	98%	98%	4%	0%	4%	6%	94%	82%	100%	6%		
Ali Abad	0%	94%	9%	97%	0%	18%	82%	100%	100%	85%		
Khan Abad	100%	91%	0%	45%	40%	27%	53%	100%	100%	99%		
Imam Sahib	1%	99%	1%	97%	57%	0%	2%	33%	33%	37%		
Dasht-e-Archi	0%	87%	0%	77%	0%	3%	100%	40%	100%	100%		
Qala-e-Zal	100%	89%	0%	50%	6%	0%	28%	94%	100%	100%		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Inadequate shelters include unfinished / non-enclosed buildings, collective shelters, tents, makeshift shelters, and none (sleeping in open).

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

26 In the three months prior to data collection.



		% of settlements where KIs reporting on										
		-	EMERGENO	CY SHELTER	R AND NON	I-FOOD I	TEMS (ES	/NFIs)				
on	dequate	rces are	ces are		s) of nents ity	Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the following items						
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population live in inadequate	Most common heating sources are inadequate heating sources <sup>25</sup>	Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted <sup>26</sup>	Leaks during rain are the top concern for most people regarding the shelter	Few households (1 - 25%) of households in the settlements generally have electricity	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or household cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers		
National level	14%	71%	2%	44%	5%	5%	22%	35%	62%	33%		
Takhar Province					l							
Taloqan	30%	24%	2%	56%	8%	0%	6%	14%	80%	44%		
Hazar Sumuch	87%	33%	0%	93%	13%	0%	27%	87%	100%	87%		
Baharak (Takhar)	5%	73%	0%	62%	9%	2%	3%	2%	80%	55%		
Bangi	94%	88%	0%	61%	33%	0%	52%	6%	97%	94%		
Chal	96%	56%	0%	29%	2%	0%	29%	96%	96%	96%		
Namak Ab	90%	76%	0%	33%	52%	0%	48%	10%	86%	86%		
Kalafgan	0%	55%	0%	60%	3%	0%	20%	15%	93%	58%		
Farkhar	5%	62%	0%	62%	3%	0%	13%	3%	88%	45%		
Khwaja Ghar	92%	8%	0%	92%	4%	0%	17%	75%	96%	83%		
Rostaq	73%	100%	0%	97%	0%	0%	67%	100%	77%	0%		
Eshkmesh	93%	63%	0%	52%	0%	0%	7%	93%	56%	67%		
Dasht-e-Qala	43%	100%	0%	100%	0%	10%	71%	76%	100%	38%		
Warsaj	49%	47%	0%	86%	6%	0%	10%	39%	92%	67%		
Khwaja Bahawuddin	68%	97%	6%	90%	42%	0%	55%	61%	84%	65%		
Darqad	48%	100%	0%	100%	0%	5%	71%	71%	100%	52%		
Chahab	22%	100%	0%	81%	17%	0%	25%	44%	69%	33%		
Yangi Qala	13%	100%	0%	100%	3%	0%	33%	33%	100%	100%		
Northern Region												
Balkh Province												
Mazar-e-Sharif	0%	4%	2%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%		
Nahr-e-Shahi	0%	33%	0%	28%	0%	0%	0%	3%	30%	3%		
Dehdadi	0%	67%	6%	22%	6%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%		
Charkent	0%	85%	0%	11%	7%	0%	0%	26%	22%	0%		
Marmul	0%	100%	0%	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
Balkh	0%	81%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	32%	30%	0%		
Sholgareh	3%	77%	0%	17%	10%	0%	0%	23%	13%	0%		
Chemtal	0%	86%	3%	22%	11%	0%	0%	14%	14%	0%		
Dawlat Abad	0%	93%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	60%	60%	0%		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Inadequate shelters include unfinished / non-enclosed buildings, collective shelters, tents, makeshift shelters, and none (sleeping in open).

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

26 In the three months prior to data collection.



		% of settlements where KIs reporting on										
			EMERGENO	CY SHELTER	R AND NON	I-FOOD I	TEMS (ES	S/NFIs)				
on	dequate	ces are	olds evicted <sup>26</sup>	concern e shelter	of of nents ity	Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the following items						
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population live in inadequate shelter <sup>24</sup>	Most common heating sources are inadequate heating sources <sup>25</sup>	Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted <sup>26</sup>	Leaks during rain are the top concern for most people regarding the shelter	Few households (1 - 25%) of households in the settlements generally have electricity	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or household cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers		
National level	14%	71%	2%	44%	5%	5%	22%	35%	62%	33%		
Khulm	0%	34%	7%	7%	0%	0%	0%	7%	7%	0%		
Char Bolak	0%	94%	0%	24%	3%	0%	0%	15%	9%	3%		
Shortepa	0%	33%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%		
Kaldar	0%	80%	0%	53%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%		
Keshendeh	0%	100%	0%	30%	4%	0%	0%	37%	22%	0%		
Zari	10%	100%	0%	33%	0%	5%	14%	33%	19%	0%		
Sharak-e-Hayratan	0%	11%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
Faryab Province			,						,			
Maymana	0%	67%	3%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	43%	33%		
Pashtun Kot	0%	99%	0%	30%	0%	0%	7%	4%	75%	41%		
Khwaja Sabz Posh	0%	100%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	42%		
Almar	0%	97%	0%	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	88%	0%		
Bilcheragh	27%	100%	7%	0%	0%	0%	33%	7%	73%	60%		
Shirin Tagab	83%	83%	8%	75%	67%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%		
Qaysar	0%	100%	0%	7%	0%	0%	4%	0%	37%	52%		
Garzewan	5%	100%	0%	5%	0%	0%	19%	0%	62%	62%		
Dawlat Abad	100%	75%	0%	75%	75%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%		
Kohistan	0%	100%	0%	17%	0%	0%	33%	6%	94%	78%		
Qaram Qul	67%	83%	17%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%		
Qurghan	67%	44%	0%	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	72%	0%		
Andkhoy	75%	21%	0%	29%	0%	0%	0%	4%	79%	0%		
Khan-e-Char Bagh	56%	33%	0%	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	56%	0%		
Jawzjan Province												
Shiberghan	0%	89%	0%	54%	0%	0%	18%	39%	89%	43%		
Khwaja Dukoh	6%	83%	0%	72%	0%	0%	33%	39%	94%	44%		
Khanaqa	0%	100%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	20%	100%	60%		
Mingajik	0%	100%	0%	76%	0%	0%	14%	19%	100%	43%		
Qush Tepa	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	56%	33%	100%	78%		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Inadequate shelters include unfinished / non-enclosed buildings, collective shelters, tents, makeshift shelters, and none (sleeping in open).

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

26 In the three months prior to data collection.



			%	of settlem	ents where I	Kls report	ing on			
			EMERGENO	Y SHELTER	R AND NON	I-FOOD I	TEMS (ES	/NFIs)		
on Jce	dequate	ces are	olds evicted <sup>26</sup>	concern e shelter	of of nents ity		ousehold ccess to o			
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population live in inadequate shelter <sup>24</sup>	Most common heating sources are inadequate heating sources <sup>25</sup>	Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted <sup>26</sup>	Leaks during rain are the top concern for most people regarding the shelter	Few households (1 - 25%) of households in the settlements generally have electricity	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or household cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	14%	71%	2%	44%	5%	5%	22%	35%	62%	33%
Khamyab	0%	83%	0%	83%	0%	0%	25%	33%	100%	42%
Aqcha	0%	100%	0%	67%	0%	0%	22%	33%	100%	33%
Fayzabad	40%	100%	0%	50%	10%	10%	40%	60%	100%	70%
Mardyan	0%	100%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	67%	100%	50%
Qarqin	8%	100%	0%	75%	0%	0%	33%	33%	100%	67%
Darzab	0%	100%	0%	56%	0%	0%	11%	11%	100%	11%
Samangan Province			1				'		'	J
Aybak	0%	68%	0%	82%	0%	0%	0%	64%	73%	0%
Hazrat-e-Sultan	0%	53%	0%	81%	3%	0%	6%	58%	67%	0%
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	0%	58%	0%	75%	0%	0%	0%	58%	67%	4%
Feroz Nakhchir	0%	63%	0%	81%	0%	0%	0%	56%	63%	0%
Ruy-e-Duab	0%	59%	0%	93%	0%	0%	4%	67%	70%	0%
Dara-e-Suf-e-Payin	0%	0%	6%	77%	0%	0%	0%	52%	61%	3%
Dara-e-Suf-e-Bala	0%	0%	0%	85%	0%	0%	0%	59%	52%	15%
Sar-e-Pul Province										,
Sar-e-Pul	0%	38%	0%	29%	3%	0%	29%	24%	68%	12%
Sayad	0%	83%	0%	33%	0%	0%	42%	42%	100%	25%
Kohestanat	0%	83%	0%	33%	0%	0%	67%	44%	100%	39%
Sozmaqala	0%	80%	0%	43%	0%	0%	53%	41%	98%	37%
Sancharak	0%	80%	0%	45%	0%	0%	45%	20%	100%	15%
Gosfandi	0%	75%	0%	25%	0%	0%	50%	38%	88%	38%
Balkhab	0%	10%	5%	10%	0%	0%	10%	14%	90%	29%
South Eastern Region										
Ghazni Province										
Ghazni	0%	6%	18%	21%	0%	0%	26%	47%	71%	56%
Wal-e-Muhammad- e-Shahid	0%	78%	6%	0%	6%	11%	11%	83%	100%	100%
Khwaja Umari	0%	67%	0%	33%	0%	50%	92%	100%	100%	92%
Waghaz	0%	92%	0%	29%	0%	0%	29%	58%	83%	13%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Inadequate shelters include unfinished / non-enclosed buildings, collective shelters, tents, makeshift shelters, and none (sleeping in open).

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

26 In the three months prior to data collection.



			%	of settlem	ents where I	Kls report	ing on			
			EMERGENO	Y SHELTER	R AND NON	I-FOOD I	TEMS (ES	/NFIs)		
on oce	dequate	sources are	olds evicted 26	concern e shelter	of of nents		ouseholds ccess to o			
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population live in inadequate	Most common heating sources a inadequate heating sources <sup>25</sup>	Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted <sup>26</sup>	Leaks during rain are the top concern for most people regarding the shelter	Few households (1 - 25%) of households in the settlements generally have electricity	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or household cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	14%	71%	2%	44%	5%	5%	22%	35%	62%	33%
Deh Yak	0%	80%	0%	33%	0%	0%	33%	53%	73%	47%
Jaghatu	0%	100%	0%	24%	0%	0%	24%	14%	38%	14%
Andar	0%	59%	0%	38%	0%	34%	66%	79%	72%	93%
Zanakhan	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	100%	100%	100%
Rashidan	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	7%	40%	93%	100%	100%
Nawur	0%	100%	0%	32%	0%	0%	2%	23%	0%	0%
Qara Bagh	0%	0%	0%	58%	8%	0%	0%	25%	50%	33%
Giro	0%	100%	0%	33%	0%	0%	48%	57%	86%	52%
Ab Band	0%	100%	0%	42%	0%	25%	75%	33%	17%	58%
Jaghuri	0%	27%	0%	38%	0%	0%	33%	8%	52%	6%
Muqur	0%	100%	0%	44%	0%	37%	63%	33%	26%	63%
Malistan	0%	82%	0%	65%	0%	0%	50%	41%	94%	0%
Gelan	0%	75%	0%	33%	0%	50%	79%	96%	92%	96%
Ajristan	0%	100%	0%	80%	7%	0%	47%	100%	93%	0%
Nawa	0%	100%	4%	48%	0%	35%	65%	43%	35%	52%
Khost Province		I.	J.	I	J.		J.	I	ı	I
Matun	0%	18%	3%	82%	0%	0%	0%	24%	47%	29%
Mandozayi	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	11%	39%	50%
Gurbuz	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%
Tani	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	33%
Musa Khel	0%	39%	0%	100%	0%	0%	56%	100%	100%	39%
Nadir Shah Kot	0%	100%	0%	92%	0%	0%	0%	0%	58%	58%
Sabari	0%	100%	0%	83%	0%	0%	33%	83%	92%	58%
Terezayi	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	17%
Bak	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	17%
Qalandar	0%	17%	0%	92%	0%	0%	83%	83%	100%	100%
Spera	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	6%	11%	11%
Shamal	0%	50%	0%	92%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	42%
Jaji Maydan	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	6%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Inadequate shelters include unfinished / non-enclosed buildings, collective shelters, tents, makeshift shelters, and none (sleeping in open).

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

26 In the three months prior to data collection.



			%	of settlem	ents where I	Kls report	ing on			
			EMERGENO	CY SHELTER	R AND NON	I-FOOD I	ITEMS (ES	/NFIs)		
Disaggregation Region/province	dequate	rces are	olds evicted <sup>26</sup>	concern	s) of nents ity	Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the following items				
	Most population live in inadequate shelter <sup>24</sup>	Most common heating sources are inadequate heating sources <sup>25</sup>	Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted <sup>26</sup>	Leaks during rain are the top concern for most people regarding the shelter	Few households (1 - 25%) of households in the settlements generally have electricity	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or household cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	14%	71%	2%	44%	5%	5%	22%	35%	62%	33%
Paktika Province		1	1	I				I		ı
Sharan	0%	71%	0%	33%	0%	19%	48%	38%	33%	43%
Mata Khan	0%	100%	0%	80%	0%	0%	100%	47%	53%	40%
Yosuf Khel	0%	89%	0%	39%	0%	11%	50%	39%	67%	61%
Yahya Khel	8%	100%	0%	58%	0%	8%	42%	8%	50%	50%
Sar Rawzah	8%	75%	0%	8%	0%	33%	67%	58%	33%	67%
Omna	20%	93%	0%	53%	0%	13%	53%	40%	60%	73%
Zarghun Shahr	0%	100%	0%	60%	0%	7%	100%	87%	80%	73%
Gomal	0%	0%	5%	43%	0%	0%	0%	33%	90%	62%
Jani Khel	11%	83%	6%	44%	#N/A	22%	61%	50%	83%	83%
Surobi	19%	75%	0%	19%	0%	44%	69%	56%	25%	81%
Urgun	0%	40%	13%	47%	0%	0%	13%	20%	47%	40%
Ziruk	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	17%	50%	92%	83%
Nika	0%	0%	0%	58%	0%	0%	0%	25%	100%	92%
Barmal	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	17%	52%	96%	65%
Giyan	0%	0%	7%	20%	0%	0%	7%	67%	100%	73%
Dila	0%	95%	0%	10%	0%	0%	10%	55%	100%	85%
Wazakhah	0%	100%	0%	79%	0%	4%	96%	75%	83%	46%
Wormamay	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	5%	52%	100%	71%
Turwo	0%	100%	0%	58%	0%	0%	92%	75%	92%	75%
Paktya Province										
Gardez	0%	61%	0%	39%	0%	0%	0%	0%	61%	3%
Ahmadaba	0%	100%	0%	31%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Zurmat	0%	68%	0%	11%	0%	0%	4%	0%	29%	4%
Shawak	0%	40%	0%	60%	0%	0%	7%	0%	7%	7%
Zadran	0%	13%	0%	42%	0%	0%	8%	0%	4%	0%
Sayed Karam	0%	100%	0%	54%	0%	0%	0%	4%	96%	25%
Jaji	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%
Lija Ahmad Khel	0%	53%	0%	49%	0%	0%	0%	0%	41%	20%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Inadequate shelters include unfinished / non-enclosed buildings, collective shelters, tents, makeshift shelters, and none (sleeping in open).

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

26 In the three months prior to data collection.



			%	of settlem	ents where I	Kls report	ing on			
			EMERGENO	Y SHELTER	R AND NON	I-FOOD I	TEMS (ES	/NFIs)		
Disaggregation Region/province	dequate	rces are	olds evicted <sup>26</sup>	concern	6) of nents ity	Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the following items				
	Most population live in inadequate	Most common heating sources are inadequate heating sources 25	Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted <sup>26</sup>	Leaks during rain are the top concern for most people regarding the shelter	Few households (1 - 25%) of households in the settlements generally have electricity	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or household cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	14%	71%	2%	44%	5%	5%	22%	35%	62%	33%
Jani Khel	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%
Chamkani	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	10%	0%
Dand Wa Patan	0%	100%	0%	87%	0%	0%	13%	0%	80%	0%
Southern Region										
Helmand Province										
Lashkargah	24%	82%	0%	6%	2%	0%	14%	59%	57%	45%
Nad-e-Ali	20%	98%	0%	24%	0%	0%	3%	56%	69%	83%
Nawa-e-Barakzaiy	49%	96%	0%	13%	0%	0%	6%	68%	74%	68%
Nahr-e-Saraj	73%	85%	0%	39%	0%	2%	17%	49%	51%	54%
Washer	0%	92%	3%	0%	25%	0%	75%	100%	100%	83%
Garmser	67%	81%	0%	43%	0%	0%	10%	38%	38%	38%
Nawzad	21%	98%	0%	27%	0%	0%	4%	29%	90%	48%
Sangin	59%	26%	4%	0%	0%	7%	59%	85%	81%	52%
Musa Qala	60%	93%	0%	13%	0%	3%	3%	100%	97%	93%
Kajaki	51%	77%	3%	33%	5%	8%	21%	67%	72%	79%
Reg-i-Khan Nishin	6%	100%	0%	56%	0%	0%	0%	6%	61%	94%
Baghran	35%	100%	0%	19%	4%	0%	7%	76%	91%	75%
Deh-e-Shu	47%	94%	0%	50%	31%	0%	36%	47%	67%	44%
Kandahar Province										
Kandahar	41%	62%	0%	8%	4%	4%	18%	23%	54%	20%
Arghandab	62%	90%	0%	5%	43%	0%	57%	57%	86%	10%
Daman	59%	89%	0%	15%	41%	4%	15%	52%	85%	22%
Panjwayi	33%	93%	0%	19%	11%	0%	22%	48%	85%	22%
Zheray	47%	73%	0%	13%	33%	0%	0%	33%	67%	33%
Shah Wali Kot	50%	94%	0%	12%	29%	0%	38%	50%	88%	29%
Khakrez	63%	88%	0%	17%	46%	0%	58%	46%	83%	33%
Arghestan	52%	97%	0%	14%	28%	0%	31%	55%	76%	41%
Ghorak	0%	100%	0%	71%	48%	0%	100%	100%	100%	76%
Maywand	0%	100%	6%	55%	12%	0%	100%	97%	100%	61%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Inadequate shelters include unfinished / non-enclosed buildings, collective shelters, tents, makeshift shelters, and none (sleeping in open).

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

26 In the three months prior to data collection.



			%	of settlem	ents where I	Kls report	ing on			
			EMERGENO	Y SHELTER	R AND NON	I-FOOD I	TEMS (ES	/NFIs)		
on ice	dequate	ē	ı	concern e shelter		Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the following items				
Disaggregation Region/province	Disaggre Region/p Region/p Most population live in shelter 24 Most common heating inadequate heating s inadequate heating s for most common heating serviction  Leaks during rain are the for most people regardir Few households (1 - households in the set generally have ele-	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or household cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers				
National level	14%	71%	2%	44%	5%	5%	22%	35%	62%	33%
Spin Boldak	11%	89%	0%	64%	7%	1%	7%	10%	82%	4%
Nesh	67%	92%	0%	8%	33%	0%	25%	67%	75%	50%
Miyanshin	50%	92%	4%	8%	21%	0%	46%	58%	79%	42%
Shorabak	6%	100%	6%	67%	0%	6%	6%	6%	61%	17%
Maruf	0%	100%	0%	85%	0%	0%	2%	0%	75%	0%
Reg	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13%	0%	100%	0%
Nimroz Province	-			ı			J.	J.	ı	
Zaranj	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	25%	96%	21%
Kang	0%	100%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	95%	29%
Chakhansur	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	24%	94%	12%
Char Burjak	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	95%	0%
Khashrod	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	46%	91%	6%
Uruzgan Province	1		J	ı	J			J		
Tirinkot	87%	100%	0%	65%	4%	4%	52%	52%	74%	83%
Dehrawud	100%	100%	0%	25%	25%	21%	25%	29%	92%	100%
Chora	100%	100%	0%	89%	0%	33%	89%	100%	100%	100%
Shahid-e-Hassas	100%	100%	3%	88%	85%	61%	100%	100%	100%	85%
Khas Uruzgan	0%	100%	60%	80%	0%	77%	90%	100%	93%	100%
Chinarto	67%	100%	6%	28%	6%	28%	39%	50%	94%	94%
Gizab	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	10%	86%	100%	95%	100%
Zabul Province		'		1	J		'	J		
Qalat	0%	100%	0%	58%	0%	12%	52%	27%	55%	73%
Tarnak Wa Jaldak	0%	97%	3%	47%	0%	3%	57%	20%	53%	67%
Shinkay	0%	88%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%	4%	50%	58%
Mizan	0%	100%	0%	47%	0%	0%	87%	87%	93%	93%
Arghandab	0%	96%	0%	79%	0%	4%	29%	13%	67%	83%
Shah Joi	0%	100%	0%	46%	0%	0%	36%	8%	59%	59%
Daychopan	0%	92%	0%	83%	0%	0%	13%	38%	67%	92%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Inadequate shelters include unfinished / non-enclosed buildings, collective shelters, tents, makeshift shelters, and none (sleeping in open).

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

26 In the three months prior to data collection.



			%	of settlem	ents where I	Kls report	ing on				
			EMERGENO	Y SHELTER	R AND NON	I-FOOD I	TEMS (ES	S/NFIs)			
Disaggregation Region/province	dequate	ces are	olds evicted <sup>26</sup>	concern e shelter	of of nents ity	Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the following items					
	Most population live in inadequate	Most common heating sources a inadequate heating sources <sup>25</sup>	Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted <sup>26</sup>	Leaks during rain are the top concern for most people regarding the shelter	Few households (1 - 25%) of households in the settlements generally have electricity	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or household cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers	
National level	14%	71%	2%	44%	5%	5%	22%	35%	62%	33%	
Atghar	0%	94%	0%	83%	0%	0%	0%	6%	50%	56%	
Nawbahar	0%	95%	0%	76%	0%	0%	14%	19%	48%	67%	
Shamul Zayi	0%	97%	0%	67%	0%	0%	9%	36%	52%	67%	
Kakar	0%	100%	0%	63%	0%	0%	78%	26%	85%	96%	
Western Region		1	-		1		-	'			
Badghis Province											
Qala-e-Naw	0%	64%	2%	18%	0%	0%	3%	6%	58%	23%	
Ab Kamari	0%	98%	5%	31%	0%	0%	7%	5%	60%	21%	
Muqur	0%	100%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	
Qadis	0%	83%	0%	37%	0%	0%	7%	3%	47%	7%	
Bala Murghab	0%	96%	0%	38%	25%	0%	0%	0%	4%	58%	
Jawand	42%	90%	0%	58%	6%	0%	0%	0%	10%	16%	
Ghormach	0%	100%	0%	63%	0%	0%	4%	0%	21%	58%	
Farah Province			,		,						
Farah	0%	48%	0%	4%	0%	0%	4%	48%	83%	43%	
Pushtrod	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	22%	44%	78%	
Khak-e-Safed	0%	75%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	58%	
Qala-e-Kah	0%	90%	5%	0%	0%	10%	38%	43%	100%	95%	
Shibkoh	0%	100%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	
Bala Buluk	0%	100%	10%	43%	0%	43%	33%	76%	52%	19%	
Anar Dara	0%	90%	0%	43%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	29%	
Bakwa	20%	100%	7%	40%	0%	47%	27%	100%	60%	33%	
Lash-e-Juwayn	6%	94%	6%	22%	0%	39%	28%	78%	67%	22%	
Gulistan	4%	100%	4%	4%	0%	4%	31%	23%	96%	100%	
Pur Chaman	0%	0%	0%	71%	0%	0%	5%	100%	95%	76%	
Ghor Province							1				
Feroz Koh	0%	96%	6%	57%	0%	6%	21%	8%	23%	23%	
DoLayna	0%	100%	5%	95%	0%	0%	10%	5%	10%	5%	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Inadequate shelters include unfinished / non-enclosed buildings, collective shelters, tents, makeshift shelters, and none (sleeping in open).

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

26 In the three months prior to data collection.



			%	of settlem	ents where I	Kls report	ing on				
			EMERGENO	Y SHELTER	R AND NON	I-FOOD I	TEMS (ES	/NFIs)			
on Ice	dequate	sources are	olds evicted <sup>26</sup>	concern e shelter	of of nents ty	Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the following items					
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population live in inadequate shelter <sup>24</sup>	Most common heating sources a inadequate heating sources <sup>25</sup>	Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted <sup>26</sup>	Leaks during rain are the top concern for most people regarding the shelter	Few households (1 - 25%) of households in the settlements generally have electricity	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or household cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers	
National level	14%	71%	2%	44%	5%	5%	22%	35%	62%	33%	
Dawlatyar	0%	90%	14%	19%	0%	0%	24%	5%	29%	24%	
Charsadra	0%	100%	11%	89%	0%	0%	22%	44%	11%	11%	
Pasaband	0%	100%	13%	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	8%	
Shahrak	0%	100%	7%	52%	0%	0%	4%	0%	19%	7%	
Lal Wa Sarjangal	0%	100%	4%	9%	0%	0%	74%	0%	53%	67%	
Taywarah	0%	91%	0%	0%	0%	34%	50%	78%	81%	75%	
Tolak	4%	100%	0%	8%	0%	42%	63%	75%	83%	79%	
Saghar	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	27%	80%	87%	87%	87%	
Herat Province											
Herat	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	13%	41%	17%	
Injil	23%	43%	5%	5%	0%	22%	43%	95%	80%	37%	
Guzara	0%	37%	0%	4%	0%	26%	56%	78%	70%	33%	
Karukh	0%	70%	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%	17%	43%	47%	
Zindajan	4%	31%	8%	15%	31%	38%	96%	96%	69%	46%	
Pashtun Zarghun	23%	41%	3%	13%	0%	18%	62%	38%	44%	82%	
Kushk	0%	79%	0%	21%	26%	38%	85%	95%	74%	49%	
Gulran	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Adraskan	4%	79%	0%	0%	4%	42%	83%	67%	54%	83%	
Kushk-e-Kuhna	0%	57%	13%	27%	0%	0%	3%	43%	30%	20%	
Ghoryan	0%	61%	0%	21%	3%	0%	9%	36%	36%	33%	
Obe	100%	83%	0%	63%	0%	0%	3%	0%	67%	70%	
Kohsan	5%	67%	0%	33%	0%	0%	5%	38%	48%	38%	
Shindand	2%	43%	0%	0%	0%	2%	32%	20%	52%	0%	
Farsi	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Chisht-e-Sharif	100%	59%	0%	56%	0%	0%	4%	4%	70%	70%	



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Inadequate shelters include unfinished / non-enclosed buildings, collective shelters, tents, makeshift shelters, and none (sleeping in open).

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

26 In the three months prior to data collection.

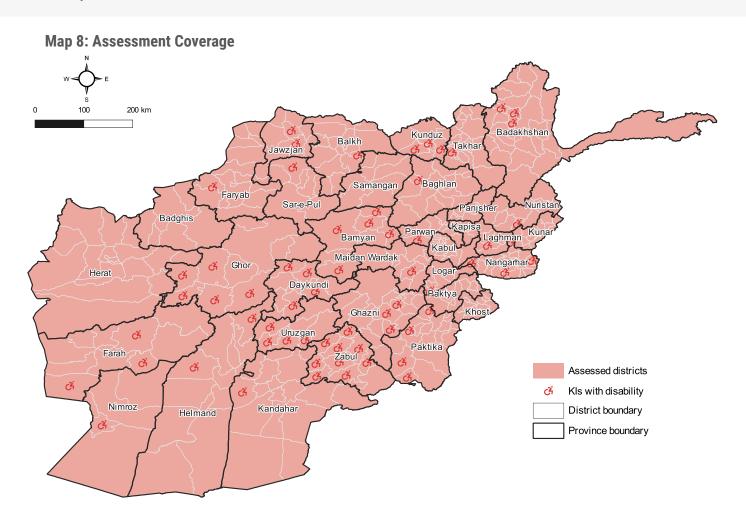
## **METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW**

The humanitarian situation monitoring (HSM) uses settlements as the unit of analysis. A structured survey tool was used to interview key informants (KIs) - i.e. government workers, religious leaders, teachers, doctors or other informed members with great knowledge of the settlement - about the humanitarian situation in their settlements. In HSM sampling, the following points were considered:

- A sampling frame covering all basic service units (BSUs), in all <u>401 districts</u> in all 34 provinces.
- A minimum of 3 KIs per BSU (proportional to settlement number per BSU). In 86% of all BSUs, there were only three KIIs in each BSU; in 13% of all BSUs (with more settlements), there were between 4 and 16 KIIs, proportionate to the number of settlements in each BSU; and only 2% of BSUs had 1 or 2 settlements.
- At least 10% of settlements are covered per district.
- Only one KI in a settlement can be interviewed (in any randomly selected settlement) in BSUs.

To determine a BSU - defined as an economic/geographic service unit which relies on the same services (i.e. healthcare clinics and schools) and common public spaces (i.e. markets and roads) - participatory mapping of the settlements and services available was conducted prior to data collection. As there have been some developments to the HSM sampling compared to the sampling methodology outlined in the published Terms of Reference (TOR) of 2022, such as the randomization of settlements for the key informant interviews, the updated TOR (covering HSM R7 onwards) outlines some adjustments to the sampling along with other changes in the methodology.

For more information, refer to the <u>HSM round 6 formatted</u> <u>analysis</u>. HSM round 6 formatted data and cleaning logs are available upon request. The following findings are to be considered indicative - i.e. 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).



# ANNEX 1: DISTRICT AND SAMPLE SIZE

Province	District	# of Klls
	Bamyan	27
	Shibar	21
an	Sayghan	18
Bamyan	Kahmard	15
Bě	Yakawlang	46
	Panjab	56
	Waras	85
	Nili	25
	Shahrestan	44
	Ashtarlay	60
ibr	Khadir	28
Jaykundi	Kiti	30
Da	Miramor	37
	Sang-e-Takht	44
	Kajran	30
	Patoo	24
	Kabul	46
	Paghman	21
	Chahar Asyab	18
	Bagrami	19
	Deh Sabz	15
	Shakar Dara	21
	Musahi	12
Kabul	Mir Bacha Kot	12
X	Khak-e-Jabbar	12
	Kalakan	12
	Guldara	9
	Farza	15
	Estalef	9
	Qara Bagh	55
	Surobi	26

Province	District	# of KIIs
	Mahmood-e- Raqi	24
	Hisa-e-Duwum- e-Kohistan	18
	Koh Band	18
Kapisa	Hisa-e-Awal-e- Kohistan	15
	Nijrab	28
	Tagab	16
	Alasay	15
	Pul-e-Alam	31
	Baraki Barak	21
	Charkh	15
Logar	Khoshi	18
P	Mohammad Agha	24
	Kharwar	18
	Azra	12
	Maydan Shahr	20
	Nerkh	21
	Jalrez	17
dak	Chak-e-Wardak	30
Narc	Saydabad	27
lan V	Daymirdad	16
Maidan Wardak	Hesa-e-Awal-e- Behsud	35
	Jaghatu	15
	Markaz-e- Behsud	100
	Bazarak	15
	Rukha	15
er	Dara	27
Panjsher	Khenj	20
Ра	Anawa	15
	Shutul	9
	Paryan	21

Province	District	# of Klls
Pro		
	Charikar	36
	Bagram	24
	Shinwari	21
	Sayed Khel	24
Parwan	Jabal Saraj	18
Par	Salang	15
	Ghorband	20
	Koh-e-Safi	15
	Surkh-e-Parsa	22
	Shekh Ali	21
	Asad Abad	20
	Marawara	12
	Watapur	24
	Narang	18
	Sar Kani	18
	Shigal	36
_	Dara-e-Pech	18
Kunar	Bar Kunar	15
	Chawkay	24
	Khas Kunar	18
	Ghazi Abad	24
	Dangam	21
	Chapa Dara	18
	Nurgal	21
	Nari	18
	Mehtarlam	63
lan	Qarghayi	27
-aghman	Alishang	33
La	Alingar	33
	Dawlatshah	24



## **FACTSHEET**

Province	District	# of Klls
	Jalalabad	15
	Behsud	24
	Surkh Rod	36
	Chaparhar	42
	Kama	19
	Kuz Kunar	19
	Rodat	12
	Khogyani	33
	Bati Kot	18
7	Deh Bala	27
Nangarhar	Pachir Wa Agam	21
ang	Dara-e-Nur	12
	Kot	9
	Goshta	18
	Achin	21
	Shinwar	21
	Muhmand Dara	12
	Lalpur	18
	Sherzad	30
	Nazyan	21
	Hesarak	21
	Dur Baba	33
	Parun	15
	Waygal	18
_	Wama	18
Nuristan	Nurgaram	18
Zuri	Duab	18
	Kamdesh	21
	Mandol	15
	Barg-e-Matal	19

Province	District	# of Klls
	Fayzabad	48
	Argo	30
	Arghanj Khwah	47
	Yaftal-e-Sufla	24
	Khash	21
	Baharak (Badakhshan)	27
	Darayem	18
	Kohistan	30
	Yawan	24
	Jorm	24
	Teshkan	27
	Shuhada	18
Jan	Shahr-e-Buzorg	57
khsk	Raghestan	24
Badakhshan	Keshem	42
8	Warduj	24
	Tagab	42
	Yamgan	18
	Shighnan	21
	Khwahan	27
	Kofab	27
	Darwaz-e-Payin	30
	Eshkashem	18
	Shaki	24
	Zebak	15
	Koran Wa Monjan	30
	Darwaz-e-Balla	50
	Wakhan	41

Province	District	# of Klls
	Pul-e-Khumri	40
	Dahana-e-Ghori	27
	Doshi	18
	Nahrin	18
	Baghlan-e-Jadid	48
	Khinjan	18
_	Andarab	18
Baghlan	Deh Salah	36
Bag	Khwaja Hejran	36
	Burka	21
	Tala Wa Barfak	38
	Pul-e-Hisar	24
	Khost Wa Fereng	15
	Guzargah-e-Nur	18
	Fereng Wa Gharu	12
	Kunduz	113
ZI	Chahar Darah	51
	Ali Abad	33
Znpuny	Khan Abad	48
\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \	Imam Sahib	93
	Dasht-e-Archi	30
	Qala-e-Zal	18



Province	District	# of Klls
	Taloqan	66
	Hazar Sumuch	15
	Baharak (Takhar)	66
	Bangi	33
	Chal	48
	Namak Ab	21
	Kalafgan	60
	Farkhar	60
Takhar	Khwaja Ghar	24
<u>a</u>	Rostaq	30
	Eshkmesh	27
	Dasht-e-Qala	21
	Warsaj	51
	Khwaja Bahawuddin	31
	Darqad	21
	Chahab	36
	Yangi Qala	30
	Mazar-e-Sharif	47
	Nahr-e-Shahi	40
	Dehdadi	18
	Charkent	27
	Marmul	15
	Balkh	57
	Sholgareh	30
_	Chemtal	36
Balkh	Dawlat Abad	15
	Khulm	29
	Char Bolak	33
	Shortepa	12
	Kaldar	15
	Keshendeh	27
	Zari	21
	Sharak-e- Hayratan	9

Province	District	# of Klls
	Maymana	30
	Pashtun Kot	69
	Khwaja Sabz Posh	12
	Almar	33
	Bilcheragh	15
	Shirin Tagab	12
٩	Qaysar	27
-aryab	Garzewan	21
<u> </u>	Dawlat Abad	8
	Kohistan	18
	Qaram Qul	6
	Qurghan	18
	Andkhoy	24
	Khan-e-Char Bagh	9
	Shiberghan	28
	Khwaja Dukoh	18
	Khanaqa	15
	Mingajik	21
_	Qush Tepa	9
vzjan	Khamyab	12
Jav	Aqcha	9
	Fayzabad	10
	Mardyan	6
	Qarqin	12
	Darzab	9
	Aybak	22
	Hazrat-e-Sultan	36
Ë	Khuram Wa Sarbagh	24
ange	Feroz Nakhchir	16
Samangan	Ruy-e-Duab	27
S	Dara-e-Suf-e- Payin	31
	Dara-e-Suf-e- Bala	27

Province	District	# of Klls
	Sar-e-Pul	34
	Sayad	12
Pul	Kohestanat	18
Sar-e-Pul	Sozmaqala	49
Sal	Sancharak	20
	Gosfandi	8
	Balkhab	21
	Ghazni	34
	Wal-e- Muhammad-e- Shahid	18
	Khwaja Umari	12
	Waghaz	24
	Deh Yak	15
	Jaghatu	21
	Andar	29
	Zanakhan	12
Ghazni	Rashidan	15
Ghã	Nawur	56
	Qara Bagh	12
	Giro	21
	Ab Band	12
	Jaghuri	63
	Muqur	27
	Malistan	34
	Gelan	24
	Ajristan	15
	Nawa	23



## **FACTSHEET**

Province	District	# of KIIs
	Matun	34
	Mandozayi	18
	Gurbuz	15
	Tani	18
	Musa Khel	18
۰	Nadir Shah Kot	12
Khost	Sabari	12
_ ~	Terezayi	12
	Bak	12
	Qalandar	12
	Spera	18
	Shamal	12
	Jaji Maydan	16
	Sharan	21
	Mata Khan	15
	Yosuf Khel	18
	Yahya Khel	12
	Sar Rawzah	12
	Omna	15
	Zarghun Shahr	15
	Gomal	21
g	Jani Khel	18
aktik	Surobi	16
Ра	Urgun	15
	Ziruk	12
	Nika	12
	Barmal	23
	Giyan	15
	Dila	20
	Wazakhah	24
	Wormamay	21
	Turwo	12

Province	District	# of Klls
	Gardez	36
	Ahmadaba	13
	Zurmat	28
	Shawak	15
	Zadran	24
ya	Sayed Karam	27
Paktya	Jaji	20
	Lija Ahmad Khel	24
	Jani Khel	15
	Chamkani	21
	Dand Wa Patan	15
	Lashkargah	51
	Nad-e-Ali	57
	Nawa-e- Barakzaiy	53
	Nahr-e-Saraj	41
	Washer	36
рu	Garmser	21
Helmand	Nawzad	48
He	Sangin	27
	Musa Qala	30
	Kajaki	39
	Reg-i-Khan Nishin	18
	Baghran	62
	Deh-e-Shu	36

Province	District	# of KIIs
	Kandahar	36
	Arghandab	21
	Daman	27
	Panjwayi	27
	Zheray	15
	Shah Wali Kot	34
_	Khakrez	24
laha	Arghestan	29
Kandahar	Ghorak	21
_ ~	Maywand	33
	Spin Boldak	57
	Nesh	12
	Miyanshin	24
	Shorabak	18
	Maruf	52
	Reg	15
	Zaranj	24
Z	Kang	21
Nimroz	Chakhansur	17
Z	Char Burjak	21
	Khashrod	33
	Tirinkot	23
	Dehrawud	24
_	Chora	9
Iruzgan	Shahid-e-Hassas	33
	Khas Uruzgan	30
	Chinarto	18
	Gizab	21



Province	District	# of KIIs
	Qalat	33
	Tarnak Wa Jaldak	30
	Shinkay	24
	Mizan	15
ln	Arghandab	24
Zabul	Shah Joi	39
	Daychopan	24
	Atghar	18
	Nawbahar	21
	Shamul Zayi	33
	Kakar	27
	Qala-e-Naw	66
	Ab Kamari	42
Badghis	Muqur	12
	Qadis	30
<u> </u>	Bala Murghab	24
	Jawand	50
	Ghormach	24

Province	District	# of KIIs
	Farah	23
	Pushtrod	9
	Khak-e-Safed	12
	Qala-e-Kah	21
_	Shibkoh	12
Farah	Bala Buluk	21
	Anar Dara	21
	Bakwa	15
	Lash-e-Juwayn	18
	Gulistan	26
	Pur Chaman	38
	Feroz Koh	53
	DoLayna	21
	Dawlatyar	21
	Charsadra	9
Ghor	Pasaband	48
g.	Shahrak	27
	Lal Wa Sarjangal	57
	Taywarah	32
	Tolak	24
	Saghar	15

Province	District	# of Klls
	Herat	46
	Injil	60
	Guzara	27
	Karukh	30
	Zindajan	26
	Pashtun Zarghun	39
	Kushk	39
Herat	Gulran	31
工	Adraskan	24
	Kushk-e-Kuhna	30
	Ghoryan	33
	Obe	30
	Kohsan	21
	Shindand	65
	Farsi	24
	Chisht-e-Sharif	27

# ANNEX 2: SUMMARY OF KEY FIGURES

HSM round 6 data collection took place between:	11 February - 7 March 2024
# of KIIs in settlement (sampled from all settlements)	10,441
# of all registered and geolocated settlements with REACH	58,218
# of basic service units (BSUs) (all covered)	3,235
(In urban areas Nahia were considered as a BSU)	5,255
# of districts (admin level 2) (all covered)	401
# of provinces (admin level 1) (all covered)	34
# of female KI in the survey	1,680
% of female KI in the survey	16%
# of KIs with disabilities	163
% of KIs with disablities	2%



### ASSESSMENT COORDINATION FRAMEWORK:

# **Afghanistan Inter-Cluster Coordination Team**

























### **FUNDED BY:**





## **IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS:**

