

AFGHANISTAN

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Districts

Factsheet Booklet
Eastern Region

Round 2

February 2020



ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED IN THE FRAMEWORK OF:

HTR - R2 | 2020
AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan Inter-Cluster Coordination Team



Afghanistan
Education in Emergencies Working Group (EIEWG)
گروپ کاری تعليم و تربيه در شرايط اضطراري، افغانستان



Shelter Cluster Afghanistan
ShelterCluster.org
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Strengthening Humanitarian Response



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About REACH:

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



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CONTEXT

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

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

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

ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

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

OBJECTIVES

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

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

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

² This assessment is the second round of needs assessment in hard to reach district. Findings from the first round conducted in July / August 2019 of 100 HTR districts can be found [here](#).

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

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

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

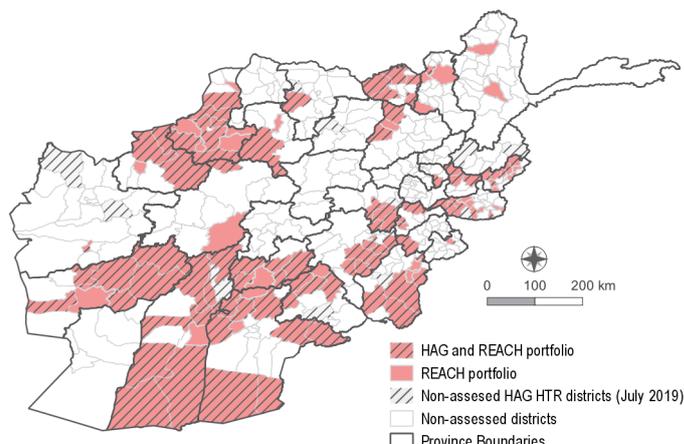
Overall, the REACH portfolio of HTR districts includes 91 district that were also included in the 103 HAG HTR list of July 2019. The 29 REACH portfolio districts that are not part of the HAG list, were still included in the current assessment and booklet to allow for a more comprehensive monitoring and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

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

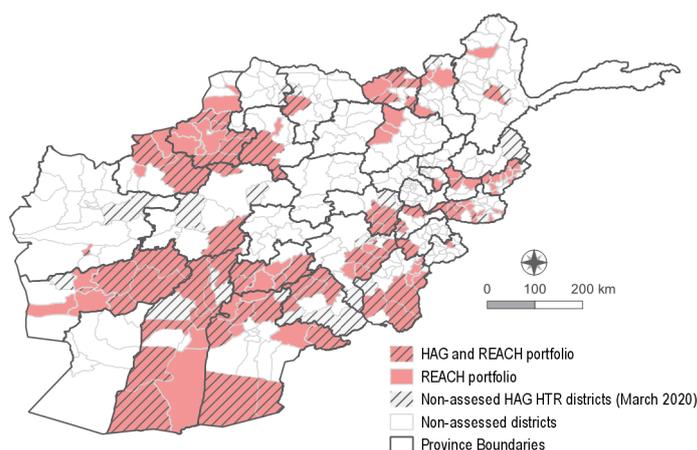
Coverage of HAG HTR list by REACH portfolio:

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

Coverage of REACH portfolio and HAG HTR districts (July 2019)



Coverage of REACH portfolio and HAG HTR districts (March 2020)



¹ The 2018 HTR assessment report can be found [here](#).

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

SAMPLING

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

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

DATA COLLECTION

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

ANALYSIS

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

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

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

index.

LIMITATIONS

- In all but 20 districts, the assessment was conducted within the district, by local enumerators. In 20 HTR districts, data collection was not possible in person or via the phone, due to security restrictions and/or a lack of a reliable phone network. In those districts, the assessment relied on an Area of Knowledge (AoK) approach, interviewing recent Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) that had recently left from different BSUs within the assessed district.³
- Findings rely on the knowledge of key informants responding on their settlements. The findings are therefore indicative and may not always reflect fully the situation on the ground.
- Weighting of data by the number of settlements within a district, rather than the population, may result in an under- or over-representation of any particular settlement population.
- While the settlement functions well as a 'unit of analysis' for issues related to access to services, it is difficult to adequately assess aspects such as nutrition and food consumption for a settlement as a whole. Therefore, for certain indicators or needs, such as nutrition, high proportions of settlements with needs, may not automatically translate to high proportions of the population with needs.
- Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors.

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

² Data collection for the WoAA took place between July and September 2019. Therefore differences observed between accessible and inaccessible areas might be due to change overtime. More information on the WoAA available [here](#).

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

NATIONAL OVERVIEW LEVEL FACTSHEET

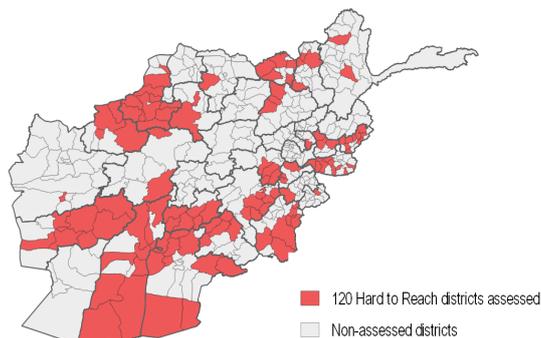
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Overall 120 Hard to Reach districts

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OVERVIEW



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

Trend analysis of average severity score:¹

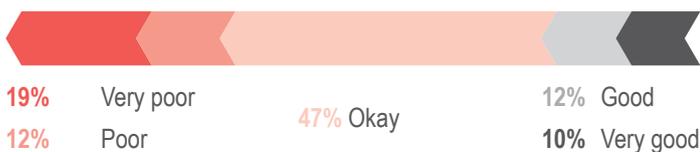
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.7
Severity score R2	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.1
Comparison	—	—	—	—	↓	—	↓

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

PROTECTION

Average severity score of protection sectoral need in 120 Hard to Reach districts: **2.7**

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



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

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



¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

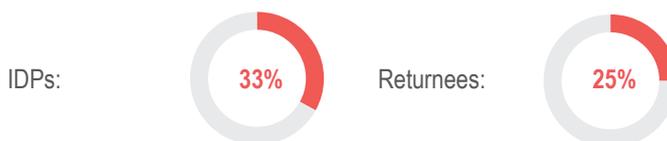
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

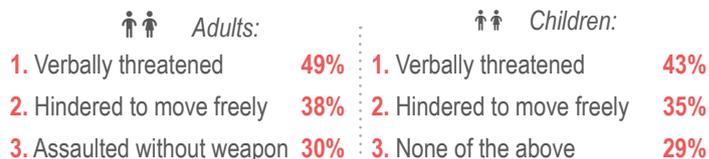


In **51%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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



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



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

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

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



Overall

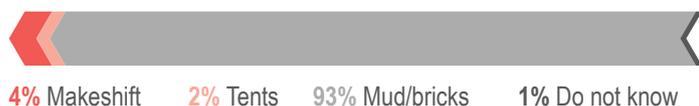
120 Hard to Reach districts

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EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Average severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in 120 Hard to Reach districts: **2**

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:



In **20%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	19%	■
Due to natural disaster	17%	■
Due to both	20%	■

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Market too far / no transport	63%	■
Roads too dangerous	18%	■
Prices too high / cannot afford NFI	9%	■

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



HEALTH

Average severity score of health sectoral need in 120 Hard to Reach districts: **1.8**

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In **14%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

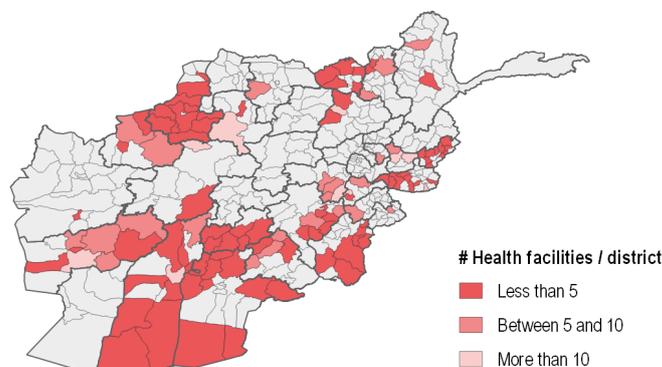
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported location of available health facilities:



**Locations and number of services are indicative only.*

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	20%	■
No, medicine too expensive	36%	■
No, medicine not available in the area	39%	■
Do not know / do not want to answer	5%	■

28% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

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

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

Overall 120 Hard to Reach districts

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WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Average severity score of WASH sectoral need in 120 Hard to Reach districts: **1.9**

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



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

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

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Average severity score of FSA sectoral need in 120 Hard to Reach districts: **1.7**

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

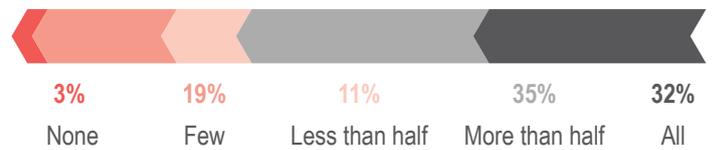
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



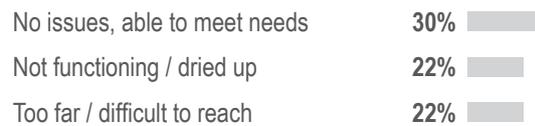
In **9%** and **15%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

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

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

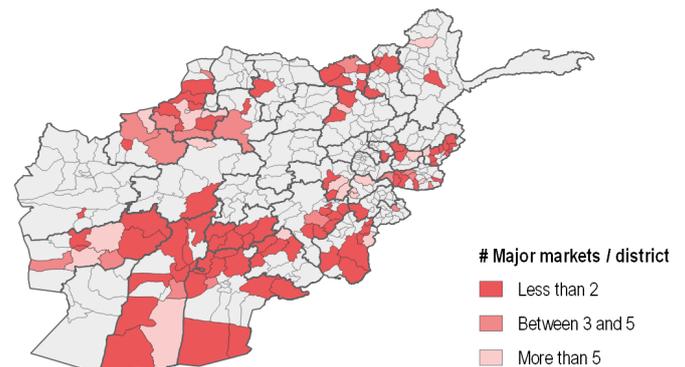


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



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

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations and number of services are indicative only.

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



In **11%** and **20%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **18%** and **27%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

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

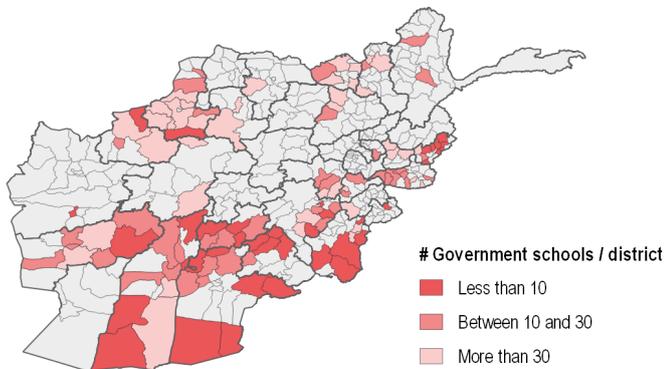
Overall 120 Hard to Reach districts

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EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Average severity score of EiE sectoral need in 120 Hard to Reach districts: **2.4**

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations and number of services are indicative only.

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

NUTRITION

Average severity score of nutrition sectoral need in 120 Hard to Reach districts: **2.1**

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

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

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

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

21% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	84%
Shelter or NFI	22%
Education	18%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

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

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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

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



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

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

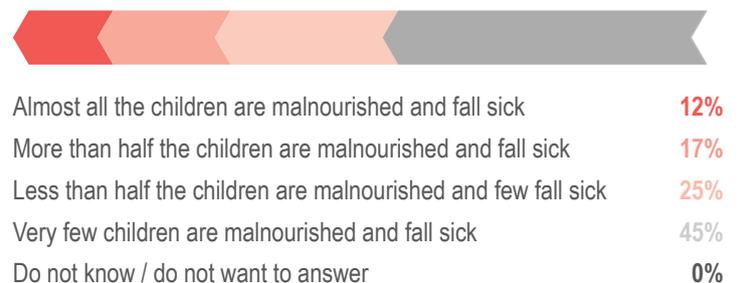
- Lack of facilities 66%
- Cultural reasons 59%
- School too far / no school 53%

Boys:

- Lack of facilities 78%
- School too far / no school 66%
- Child work instead 34%

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

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



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

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	56%
Active conflict on road	25%
Blocked by armed actors	9%

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



DISTRICT LEVEL FACTSHEET

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OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
20 out of 87

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.1	1.8
Physical constraint:	1.5	1.5
Conflict intensity:	2.8	1.9
Complexity of actors:	1.9	1.6

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

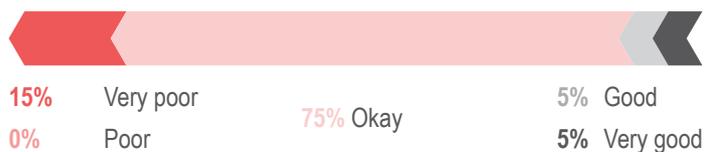
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2
Severity score R2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Comparison	—	↓	—	↓	—	—	↓

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Bar Kunar district: **1**

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



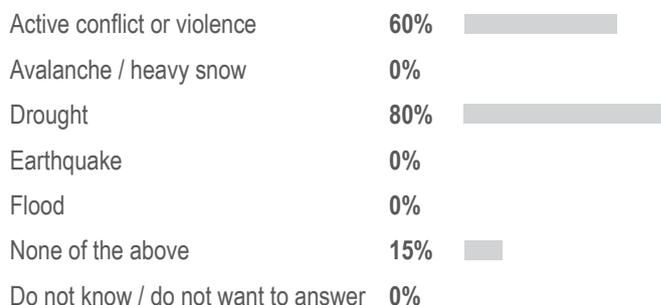
In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (0%) or due to natural disaster (0%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



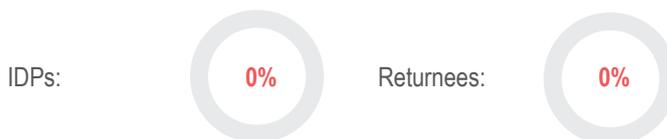
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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



In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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



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

Adults:	Children:
1. Forced to work: 50%	1. Forced to work: 50%
2. Forced recruitment: 50%	2. Forced recruitment: 50%
3. No answer: 25%	3. No answer: 25%

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

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

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

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

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.
² Multiple options could be selected.
³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.
⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.
⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).
⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.
⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Bar Kunar district: **1**

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:



In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	0%

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Market too far / no transport	100%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Bar Kunar district: **1**

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In **0%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

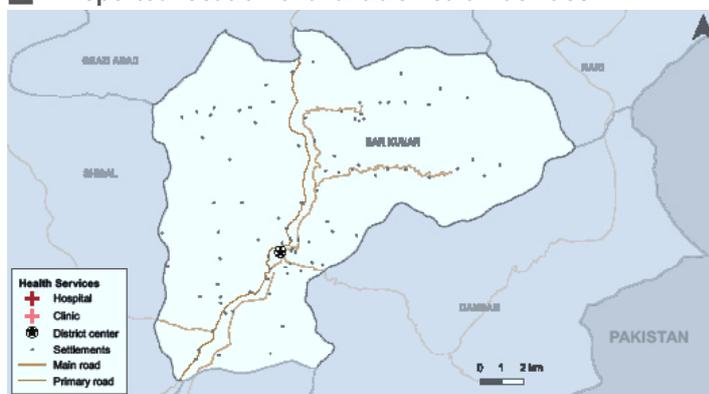
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	45%
No, medicine too expensive	15%
No, medicine not available in the area	40%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

0% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

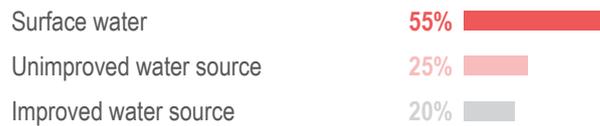
³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Bar Kunar district: **2**

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



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

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

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Bar Kunar district: **1**

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

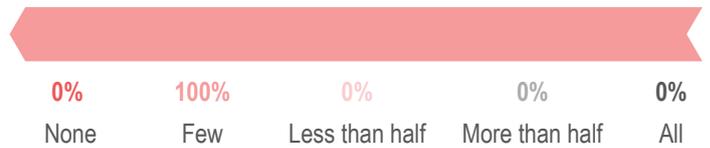
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



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

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

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

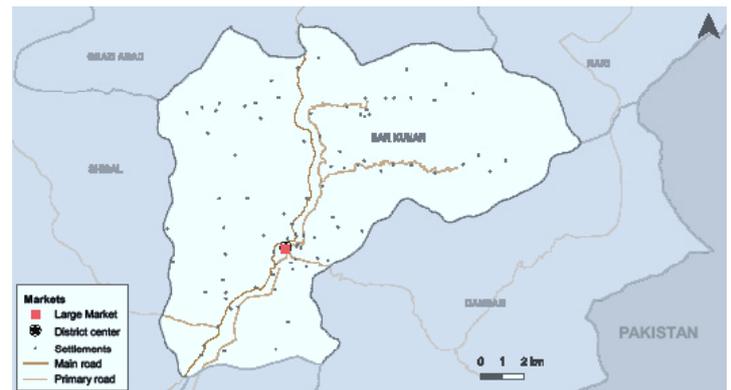


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **90%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **20%** and **15%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **0%** and **25%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

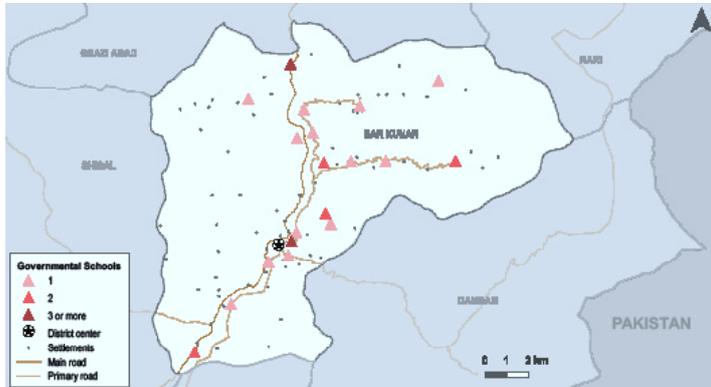
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Bar Kunar district:

1

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Bar Kunar district:

1

In **95%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³



Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³



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

0%

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

Girls:

5%

Boys:

0%

Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

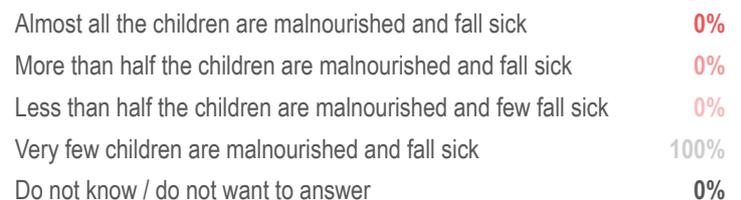
Girls:

Boys:

1. NA	%NA	1. NA	NA%
2. NA	%NA	2. NA	NA%
3. NA	%NA	3. NA	NA%

In **70%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



25% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:



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

60%

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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
25 out of 119

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.4	2.2
Physical constraint:	1.5	1.5
Conflict intensity:	2.3	2.4
Complexity of actors:	2.8	2.1

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

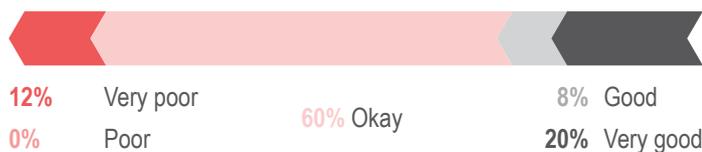
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	3	2	2	3	2	2	2
Severity score R2	2	2	1	3	2	1	2
Comparison	↓	—	↓	—	—	↓	—

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Chapa Dara district: **2**

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



In **8%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (8%)** or **due to natural disaster (0%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

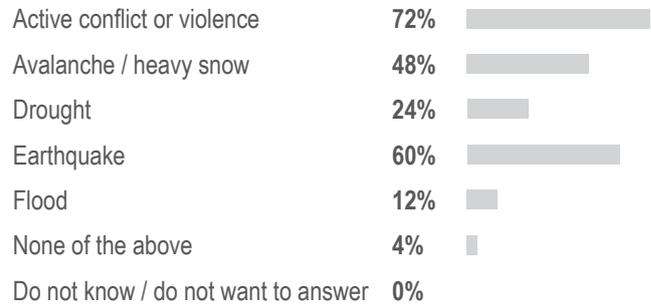
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a tazkira in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.
² Multiple options could be selected.
³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.
⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.
⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).
⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.
⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

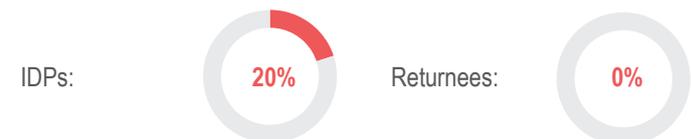
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

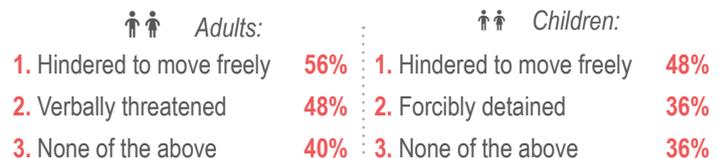


In **40%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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



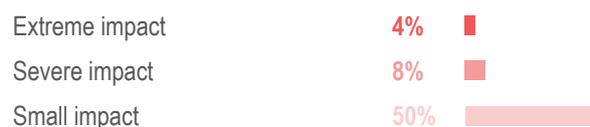
% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



In **8%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.⁵

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

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Chapa Dara district: **2**

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

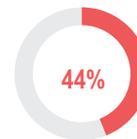
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	20%	<div style="width: 20%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Due to natural disaster	32%	<div style="width: 32%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Due to both	8%	<div style="width: 8%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Prices too high / cannot afford NFI	54%	<div style="width: 54%; height: 10px; background-color: gray;"></div>
Market too far / no transport	46%	<div style="width: 46%; height: 10px; background-color: gray;"></div>
NA	NA%	<div style="width: 0%; height: 10px; background-color: gray;"></div>

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Chapa Dara district: **1**

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In **12%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

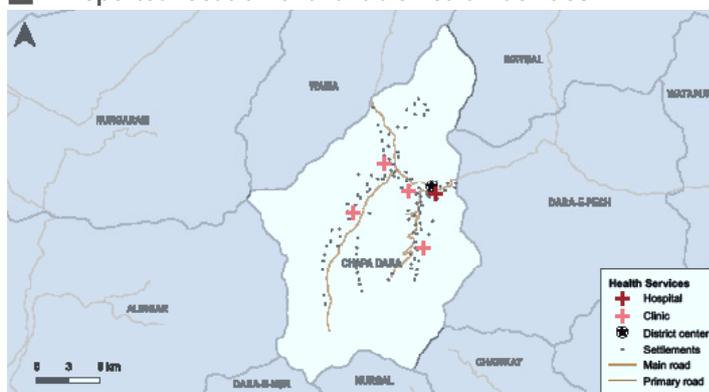
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported location of available health facilities:



**Locations of services are indicative only.*

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	28%	<div style="width: 28%; height: 10px; background-color: gray;"></div>
No, medicine too expensive	20%	<div style="width: 20%; height: 10px; background-color: gray;"></div>
No, medicine not available in the area	52%	<div style="width: 52%; height: 10px; background-color: gray;"></div>
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	<div style="width: 0%; height: 10px; background-color: gray;"></div>

12% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

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

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Chapa Dara district: **3**

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



In **92%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **8%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Chapa Dara district: **2**

In **52%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



0% The worst it can be 62% Bad 15% Almost none
23% Small 0% Do not know

In **20%** and **20%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **4%** and **12%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

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

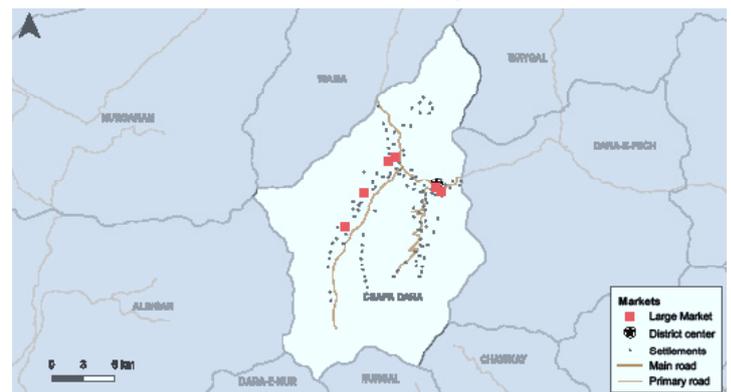


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



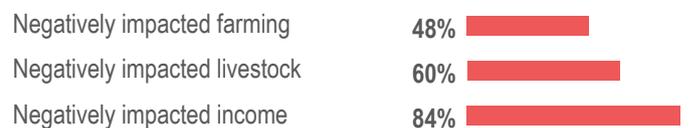
In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **4%** and **4%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **28%** and **32%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

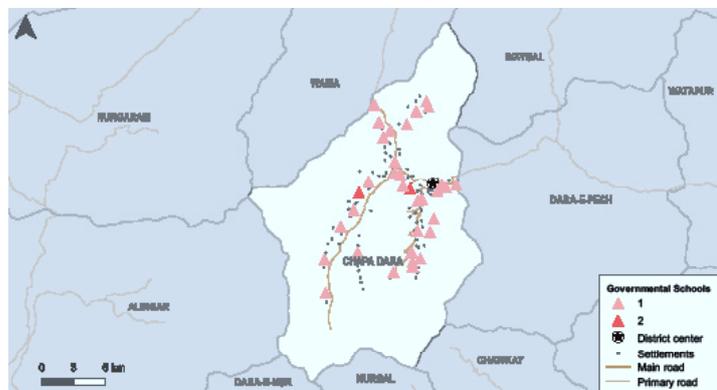
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Chapa Dara district:

1

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **4%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Chapa Dara district:

2

In **92%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

60% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

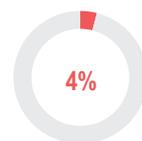
Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³



Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³



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



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

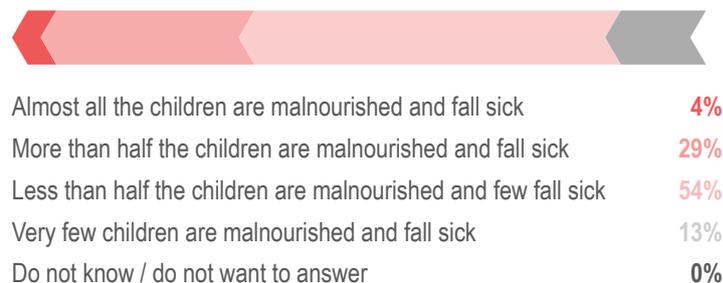


Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:	Boys:		
1. Lack of facilities	83%	1. NA	NA%
2. Cultural reasons	67%	2. NA	NA%
3. School too far / no school	67%	3. NA	NA%

In **96%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

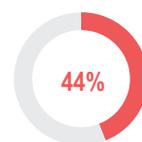


28% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:



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



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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
24 out of 90

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.3	2
Physical constraint:	1.2	1.2
Conflict intensity:	2.3	2.4
Complexity of actors:	2.6	2

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Severity score R2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Comparison							

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Chawkay district: **2**

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



In **42%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (42%)** or **due to natural disaster (4%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

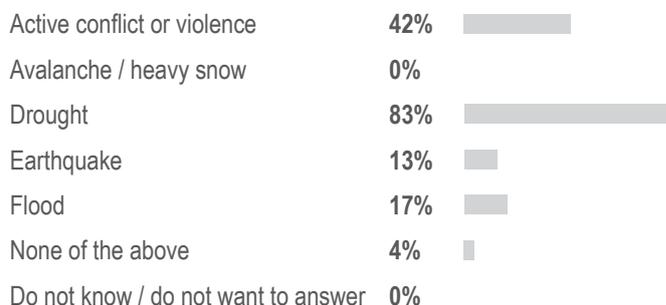
⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted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

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

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

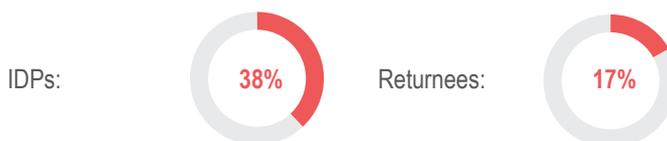
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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



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

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



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



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

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

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Chawkay district: **2**

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

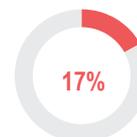
% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	42%	<div style="width: 42%;"></div>
Due to natural disaster	21%	<div style="width: 21%;"></div>
Due to both	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Roads too dangerous	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
NA	NA%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
NA	NA%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Chawkay district: **2**

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In **4%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

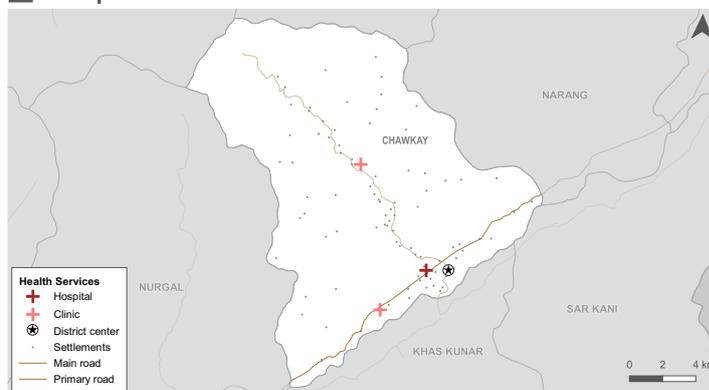
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	17%	<div style="width: 17%;"></div>
No, medicine too expensive	79%	<div style="width: 79%;"></div>
No, medicine not available in the area	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

50% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

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

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Chawkay district:

2

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



In **25%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **8%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Chawkay district:

2

In **71%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



0% The worst it can be	29% Bad	6% Almost none
	65% Small	0% Do not know

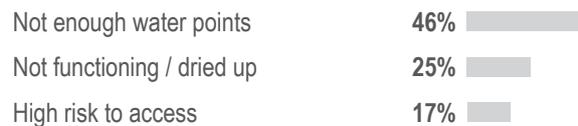
In **25%** and **25%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **4%** and **8%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

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



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



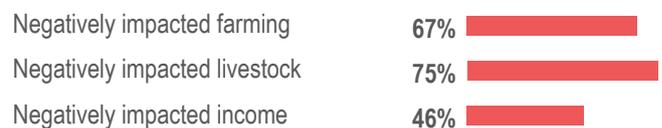
In **79%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **38%** and **17%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **25%** and **50%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

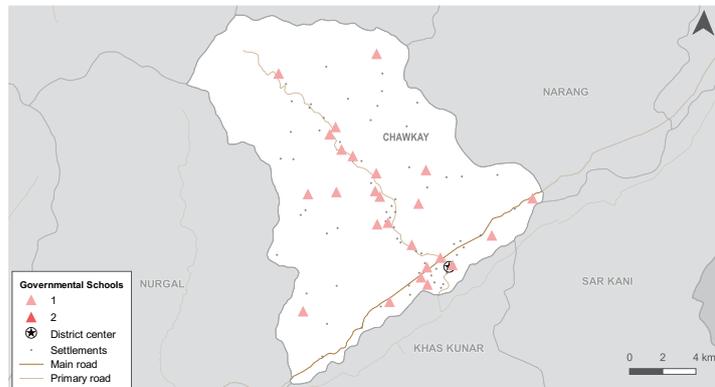
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Chawkay district:

2

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **46%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

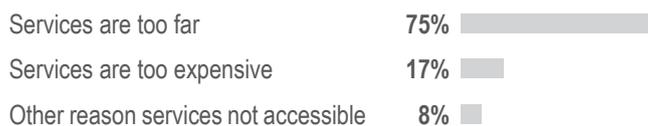
NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Chawkay district:

2

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

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



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

83% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

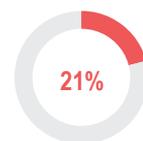
Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³



Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³



21% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

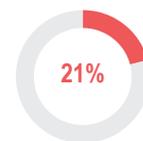


50% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

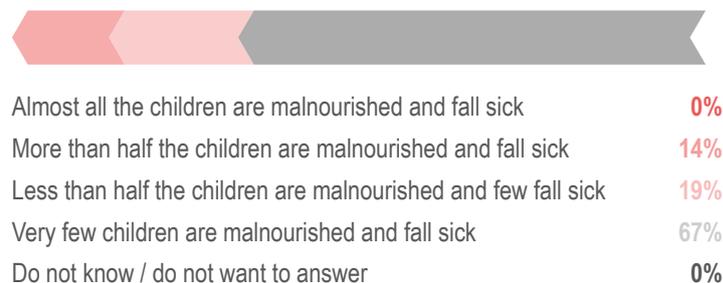
1. Security concerns **92%**
2. Cultural reasons **75%**
3. School too far / no school **25%**

Boys:

1. Security concerns **100%**
2. Cultural reasons **20%**
3. Lack of facilities **20%**

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

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



21% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:



38% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
30 out of 163

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.8	2
Physical constraint:	1.5	1.5
Conflict intensity:	3.3	2.1
Complexity of actors:	2.8	1.9

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

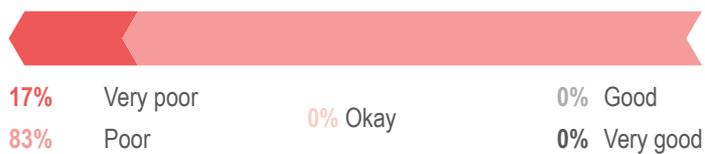
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	4	2	3	3	2	2	2
Severity score R2	4	2	3	3	2	2	1
Comparison	—	—	—	—	—	—	↓

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Dara-e-Pech district: **4**

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



In **100%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (100%)** or **due to natural disaster (100%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

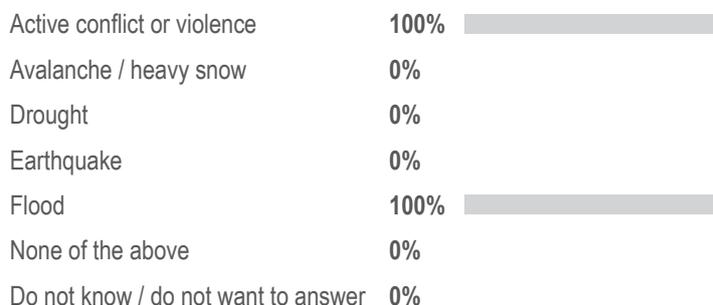
⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted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

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

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

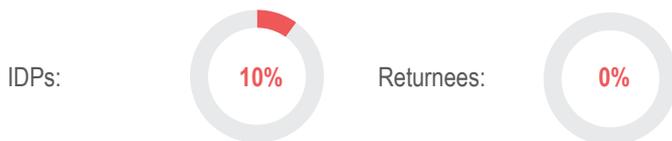
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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



In **97%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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



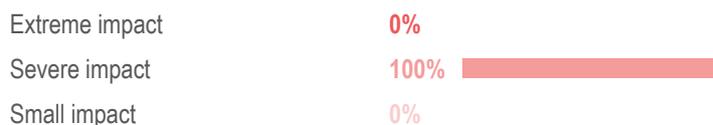
% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. Verbally threatened 100%	1. Verbally threatened 100%
2. Assaulted without weapon 100%	2. Assaulted without weapon 40%
3. Assaulted with weapon 37%	3. NA NA%

In **100%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.⁵

In **100%** of assessed settlements the presence of explosive hazards in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

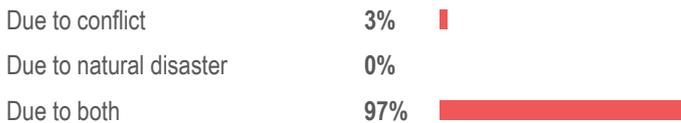
Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Dara-e-Pech district: **2**

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:



In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:



% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



HEALTH

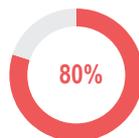
Severity score of health sectoral need in Dara-e-Pech district: **3**

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In **0%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

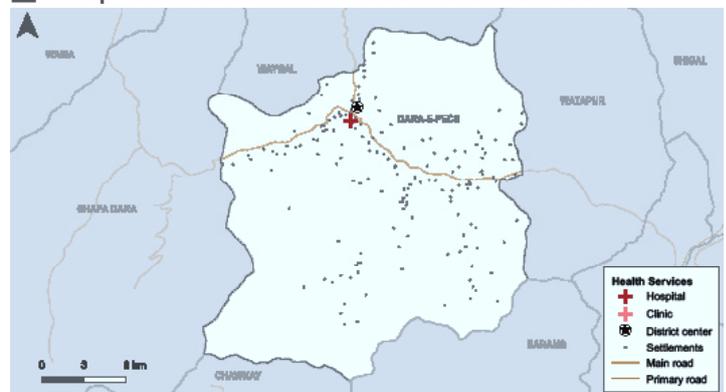
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

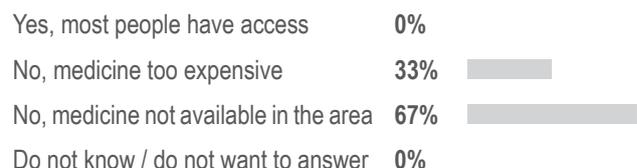


Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



100% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

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

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Dara-e-Pech district: **3**

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



In **100%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

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

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Dara-e-Pech district: **2**

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

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

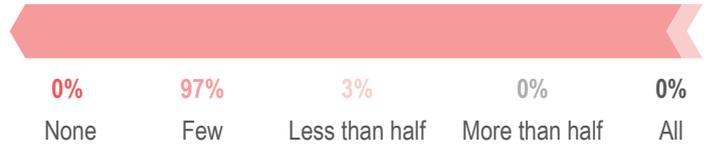


3% The worst it can be	97% Bad	0% Almost none
	0% Small	0% Do not know

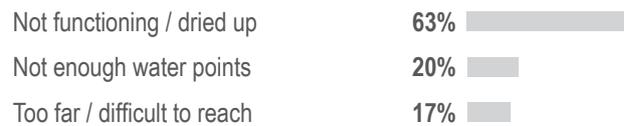
In **37%** and **40%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

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

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

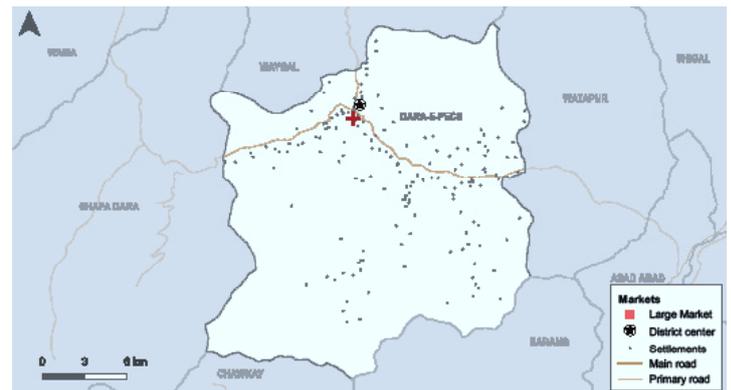


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



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

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **0%** and **13%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **0%** and **100%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

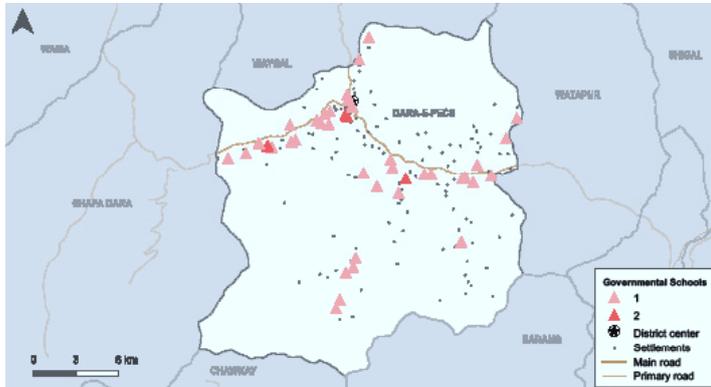
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Dara-e-Pech district:

2

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Dara-e-Pech district:

1

In **97%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

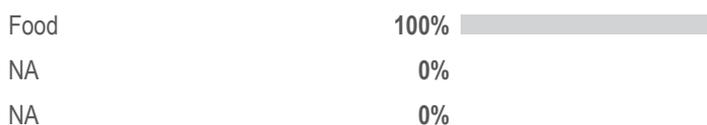
Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:



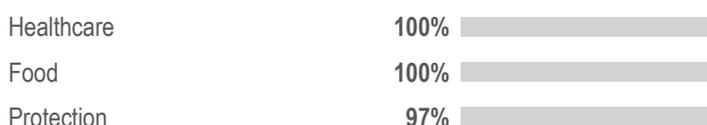
ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

93% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³



Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³



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



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

Girls:



Boys:

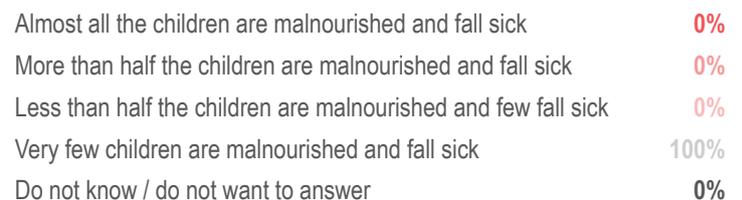


Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:	Boys:
1. Cultural reasons 97%	1. Lack of facilities 100%
2. Security concerns 90%	2. Security concerns 100%
3. School too far / no school 77%	3. School too far / no school 67%

In **80%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



17% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:



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



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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
25 out of 95

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.4	2.2
Physical constraint:	2.6	2.6
Conflict intensity:	2.9	1.7
Complexity of actors:	2.1	2.1

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

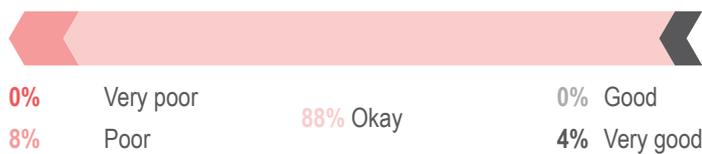
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
Severity score R2	2	2	2	3	1	2	1
Comparison	—	—	—	↑	—	↑	↓

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Ghazi Abad district: **2**

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



In **64%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (16%)** or **due to natural disaster (64%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.
² Multiple options could be selected.
³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.
⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.
⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).
⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.
⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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



In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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



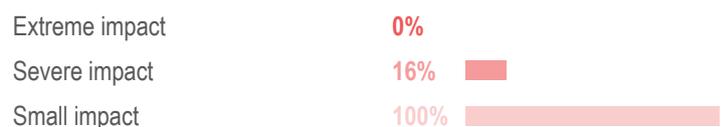
% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



In **8%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

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

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

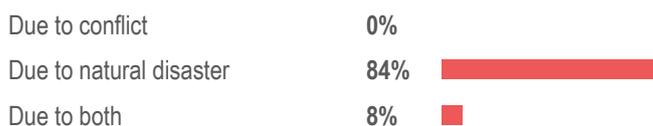
Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Ghazi Abad district: **2**

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:



In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



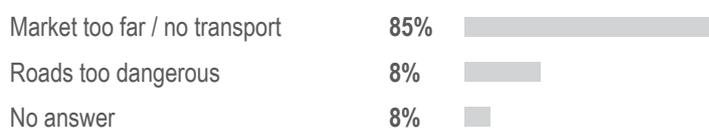
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:



% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



HEALTH

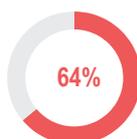
Severity score of health sectoral need in Ghazi Abad district: **2**

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In **8%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

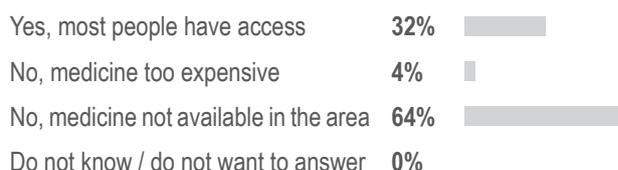


Reported location of available health facilities:



**Locations of services are indicative only.*

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



12% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

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

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Ghazi Abad district: **3**

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



In **88%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **28%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Ghazi Abad district: **1**

In **44%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

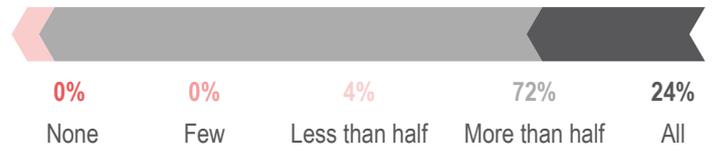


0% The worst it can be	18% Bad	0% Almost none
	82% Small	0% Do not know

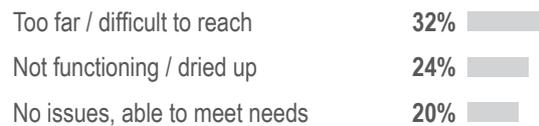
In **0%** and **8%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

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

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



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



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

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **8%** and **8%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **20%** and **28%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

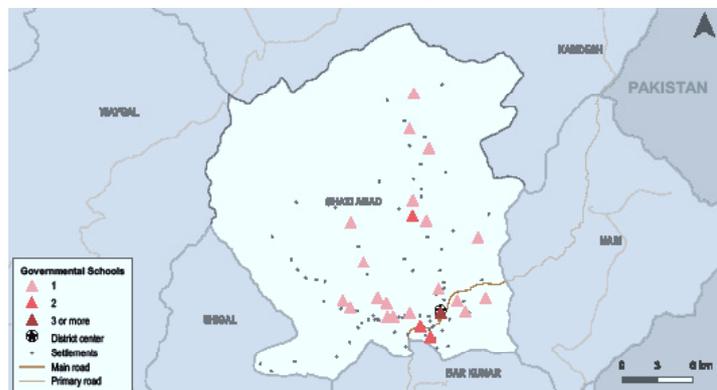
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Ghazi Abad district:

2

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Ghazi Abad district:

1

In **92%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

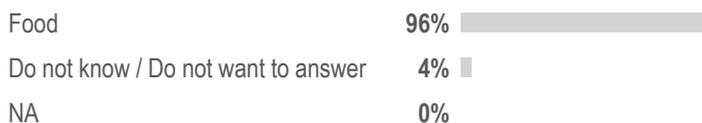
Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

96% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³



Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³



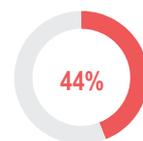
¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

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



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

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

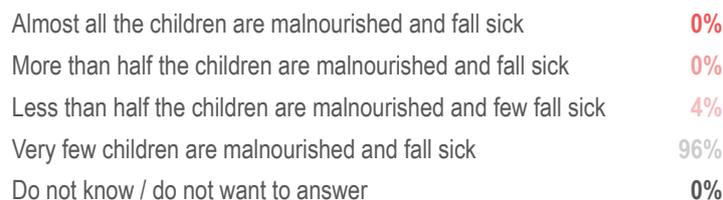
- | | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| 1. Lack of facilities | 100% |
| 2. School too far / no school | 94% |
| 3. Cultural reasons | 82% |

Boys:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| 1. Lack of facilities | 100% |
| 2. School too far / no school | 100% |
| 3. Child working | 38% |

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

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

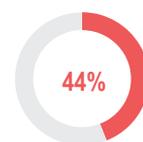


32% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:



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



OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
18 out of 66

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	1.4	1.1
Physical constraint:	1.3	1.5
Conflict intensity:	1.5	1.3
Complexity of actors:	n/a	1

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

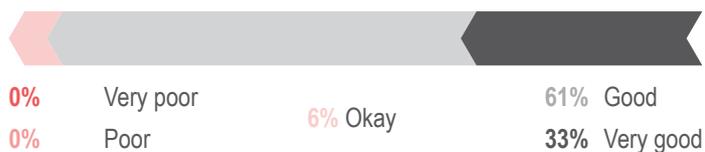
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	1	2	1	1	3	1	4
Severity score R2	1	2	2	2	3	1	4
Comparison	—	—	↑	↑	—	—	—

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Khas Kunar district: **1**

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



In **6%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (6%) or due to natural disaster (0%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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



In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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



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

Adults:	Children:
1. None of the above 100%	1. None of the above 100%
2. NA NA%	2. NA NA%
3. NA NA%	3. NA NA%

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

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

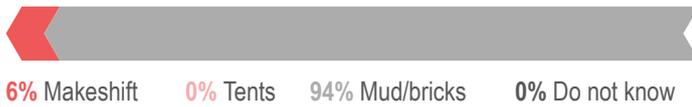
Types of impact in those settlements reporting the presence of explosives:⁴



EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Khas Kunar district: **2**

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:



In **11%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



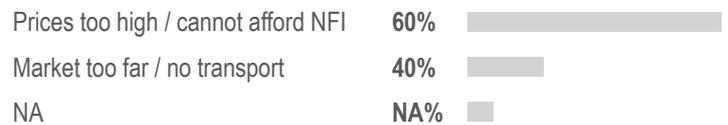
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:



% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



HEALTH

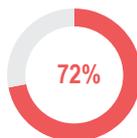
Severity score of health sectoral need in Khas Kunar district: **2**

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In **0%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

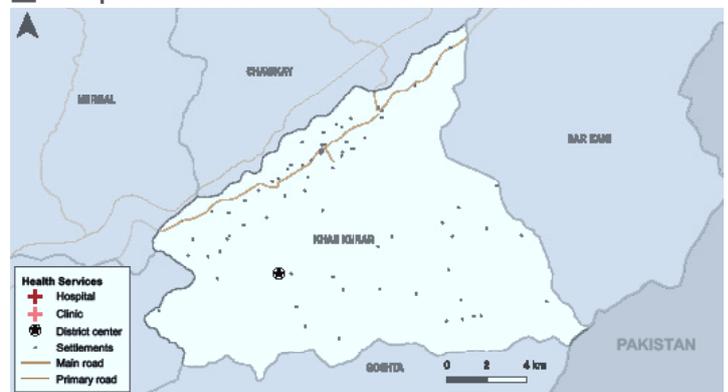
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

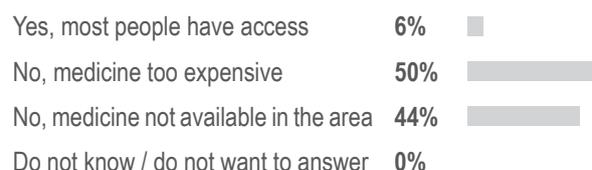


Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



28% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

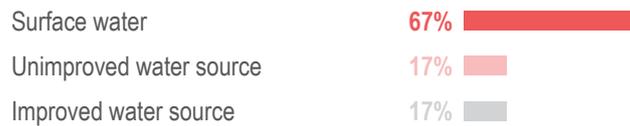
³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Khas Kunar district: **2**

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



In **50%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **17%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Khas Kunar district: **3**

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

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



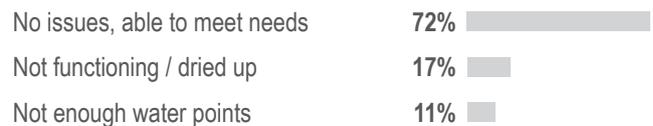
In **89%** and **11%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **72%** and **28%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

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

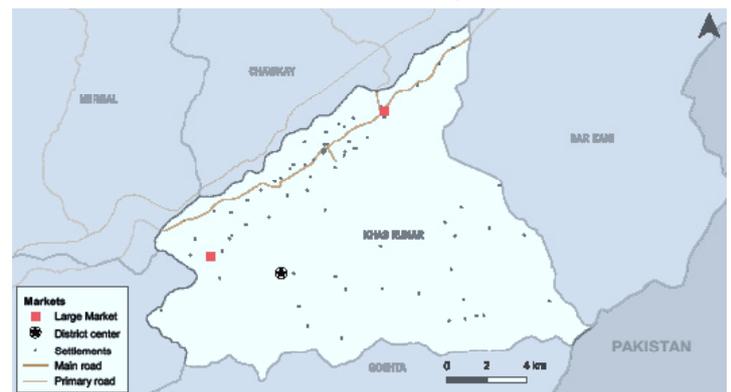


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



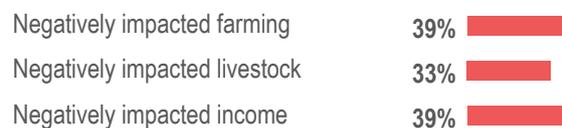
In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **22%** and **11%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **11%** and **22%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

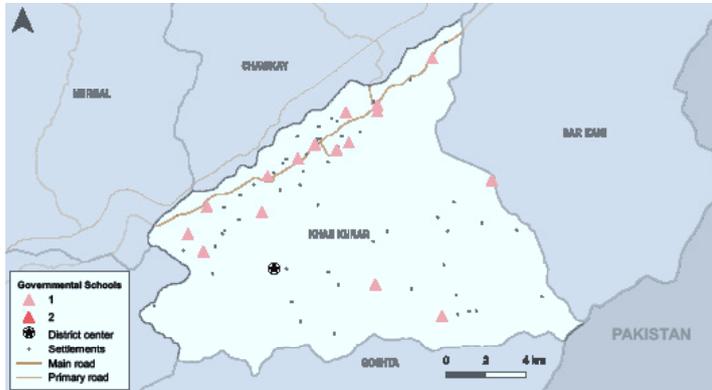
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Khas Kunar district:

1

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Khas Kunar district:

4

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

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

Services are too far	28%
Services are too expensive	22%
Other reason services not accessible	50%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Livelihood support / employment	78%
Healthcare	72%
Seed or other agricultural input	61%

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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

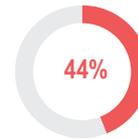
⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

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



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

Girls:



Boys:

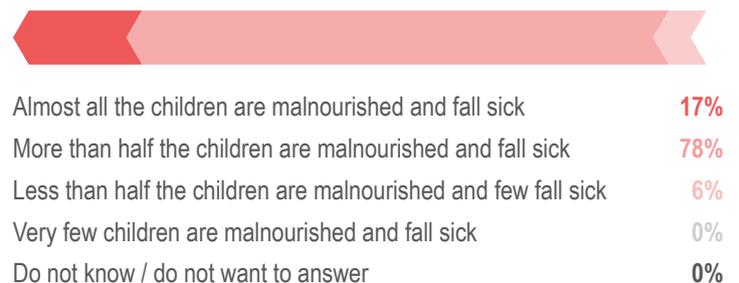


Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:	Boys:
1. Lack of facilities 100%	1. Child work instead 100%
2. School too far / no school 100%	2. Lack of facilities 100%
3. Child work instead 100%	3. School too far / no school 100%

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

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



22% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	100%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

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



OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
16 out of 73

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	1.9	1.8
Physical constraint:	1.2	1.2
Conflict intensity:	2.2	1.8
Complexity of actors:	1.9	1.9

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

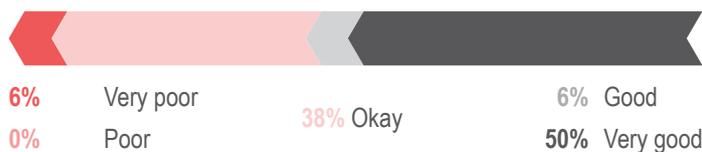
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	2	2	2	2	3	1	3
Severity score R2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Comparison	—	—	—	—	↓	—	↓

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Marawara district: **2**

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



In **31%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (6%)** or **due to natural disaster (31%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

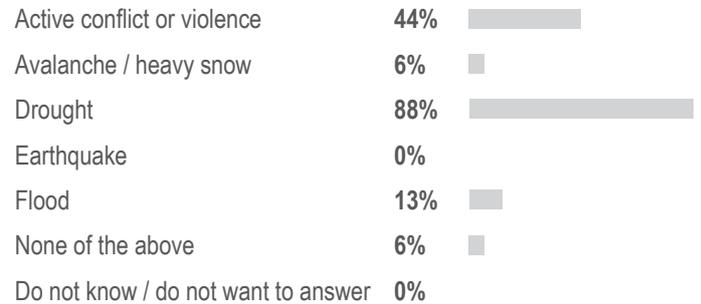
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have a tazkira in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁶



¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.
² Multiple options could be selected.
³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.
⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.
⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).
⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.
⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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



In **6%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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



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



In **25%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **31%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Marawara district: **2**

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In **19%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	63%
Due to both	0%

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Market too far / no transport	100%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Marawara district: **2**

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In **0%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

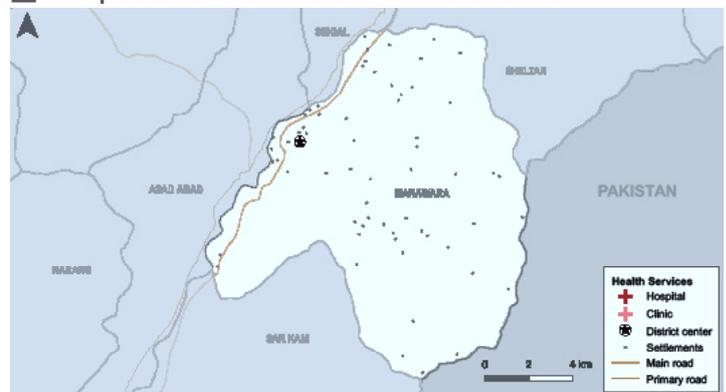
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported location of available health facilities:



**Locations of services are indicative only.*

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	13%
No, medicine too expensive	44%
No, medicine not available in the area	44%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

56% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

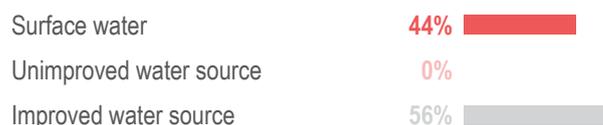
³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Marawara district: **2**

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



In **50%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

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

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Marawara district: **2**

In **75%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

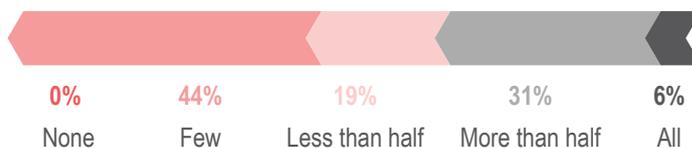


0% The worst it can be 50% Bad 0% Almost none
50% Small 0% Do not know

In **50%** and **13%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **25%** and **19%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

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

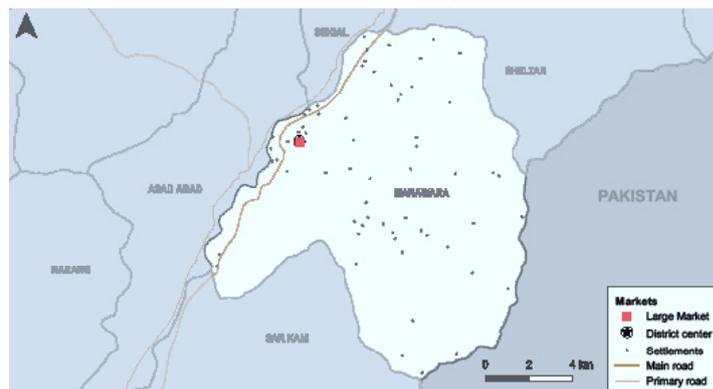


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



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

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **56%** and **13%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **6%** and **44%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

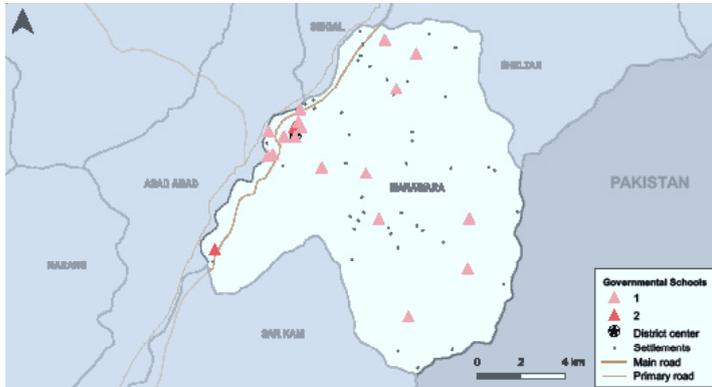
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Marawara district:

1

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Marawara district:

2

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

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



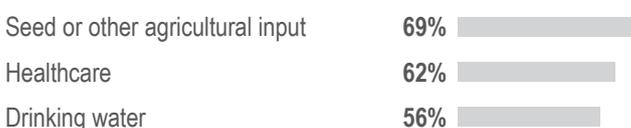
ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³



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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

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



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

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

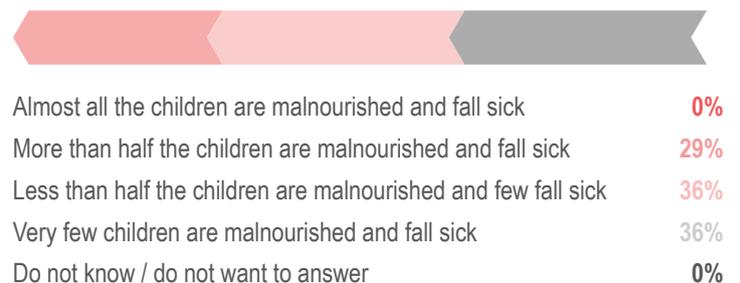
- School too far / no school 100%
- Cultural reasons 62%
- Cannot afford costs 62%

Boys:

- Cannot afford cost 100%
- Child working 100%
- Lack of facilities 50%

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

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



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

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

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



OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
10 out of 31

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.2	2.1
Physical constraint:	1.8	2
Conflict intensity:	3.2	2
Complexity of actors:	1.6	2.1

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

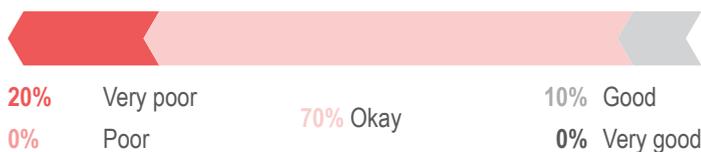
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	3	2	2	2	3	2	2
Severity score R2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
Comparison	↓	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Sheltan district: **2**

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



In **30%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (30%)** or **due to natural disaster (30%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

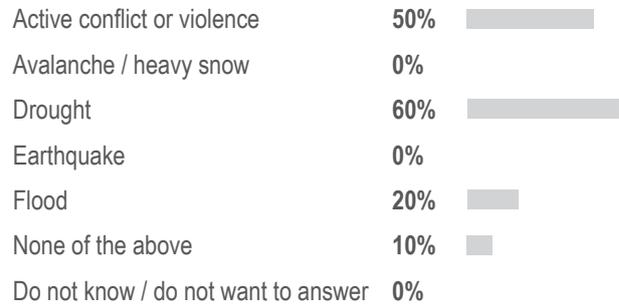
⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted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

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

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

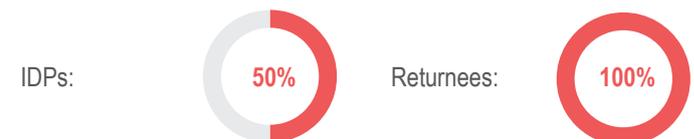
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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



In **60%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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



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



In **10%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **60%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Sheltan district: **2**

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	0%	
Due to natural disaster	0%	
Due to both	50%	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Market too far / no transport	88%	<div style="width: 88%;"></div>
Roads too dangerous	12%	<div style="width: 12%;"></div>
NA	NA%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Sheltan district: **2**

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:

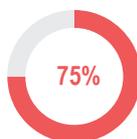


In 0% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

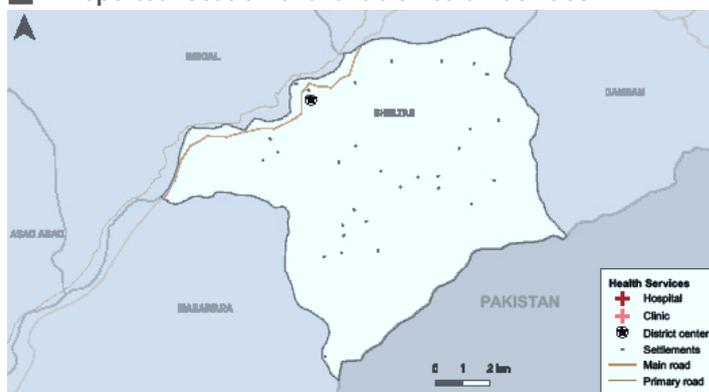
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported location of available health facilities:



**Locations of services are indicative only.*

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
No, medicine too expensive	30%	<div style="width: 30%;"></div>
No, medicine not available in the area	70%	<div style="width: 70%;"></div>
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

20% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

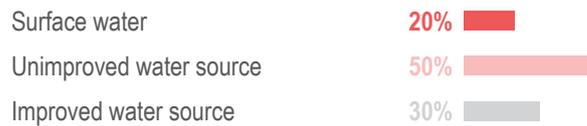
³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Sheltan district: **2**

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



In **20%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **10%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Sheltan district: **3**

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

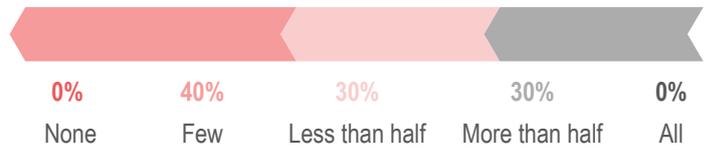
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



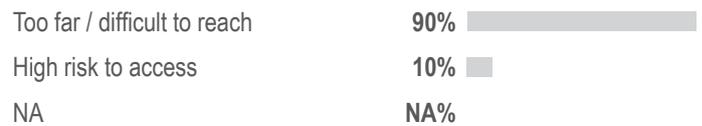
In **80%** and **0%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **60%** and **20%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

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

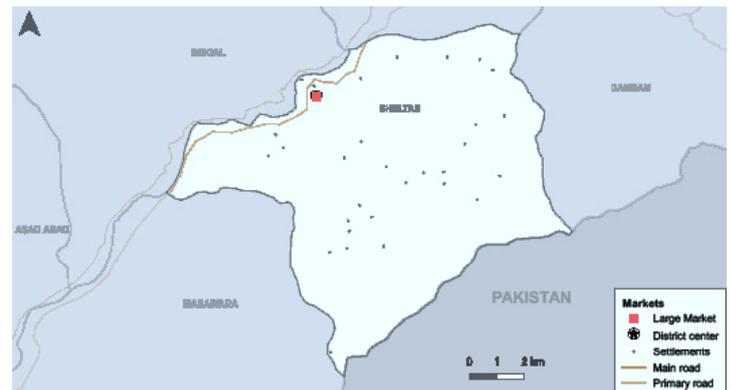


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



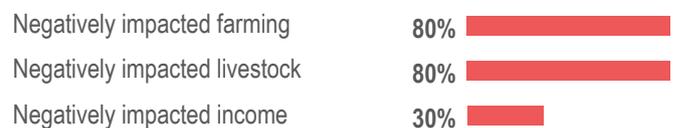
In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **50%** and **30%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **40%** and **40%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

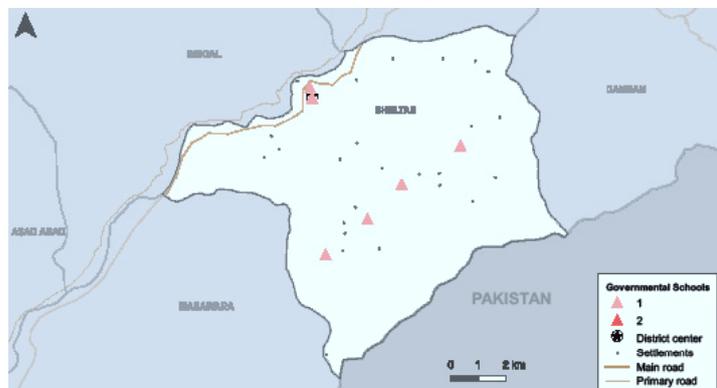
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Sheltan district:

2

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Sheltan district:

2

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

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

Services are too far	30%	<div style="width: 30%;"></div>
Services are too expensive	30%	<div style="width: 30%;"></div>
Other reason services not accessible	40%	<div style="width: 40%;"></div>

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

90% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
NA	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
NA	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Healthcare	70%	<div style="width: 70%;"></div>
Food	50%	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>
Seed or other agricultural input	50%	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>

40% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}



70% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

1. Child work instead 86%
2. Cultural reasons 43%
3. School too far / no school 14%

Boys:

1. School too far / no school 100%
2. NA NA%
3. NA NA%

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

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

Almost all the children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	30%
Less than half the children are malnourished and few fall sick	70%
Very few children are malnourished and fall sick	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

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

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

No road to settlement	50%	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>
Blocked by armed actors	25%	<div style="width: 25%;"></div>
Active conflict on road	25%	<div style="width: 25%;"></div>

40% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
27 out of 74

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.2	2.1
Physical constraint:	1.8	2
Conflict intensity:	3.2	2
Complexity of actors:	1.6	2.1

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

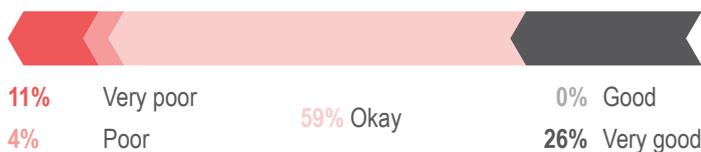
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Severity score R2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Comparison	—	↓	—	—	↓	—	—

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Shigal district: **1**

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



In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (0%) or due to natural disaster (0%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



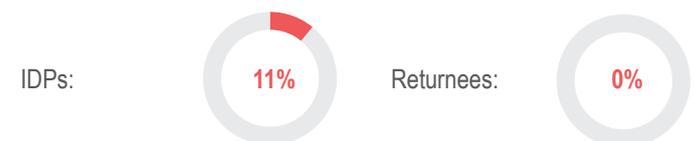
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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



In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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



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

Incident Type	Adults	Children
1. None of the above	82%	100%
2. Verbally threatened	18%	NA%
3. NA	NA%	NA%

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

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

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

Impact Type	Percentage
Extreme impact	0%
Severe impact	0%
Small impact	0%

¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Shigal district:

1

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

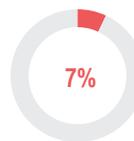
0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	0%
Due to both	0%

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Market too far / no transport	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
NA	NA%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
NA	NA%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Shigal district:

1

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In 0% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

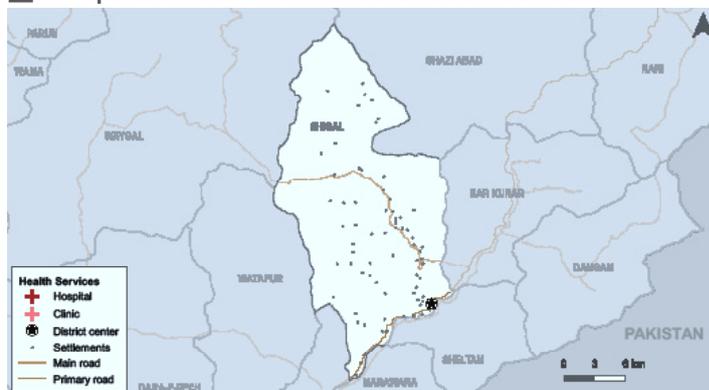
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
No, medicine too expensive	48%	<div style="width: 48%;"></div>
No, medicine not available in the area	52%	<div style="width: 52%;"></div>
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

4% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

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

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Shigal district: **1**

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



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

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

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Shigal district: **1**

In **44%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

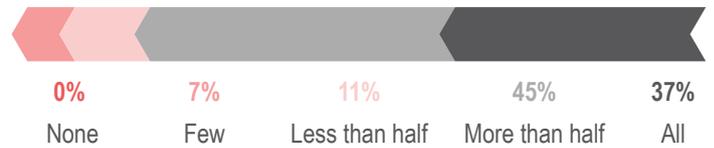
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



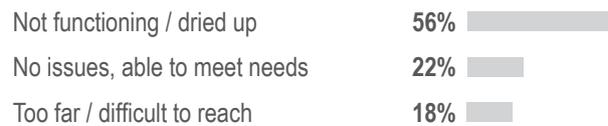
In **0%** and **4%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

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

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

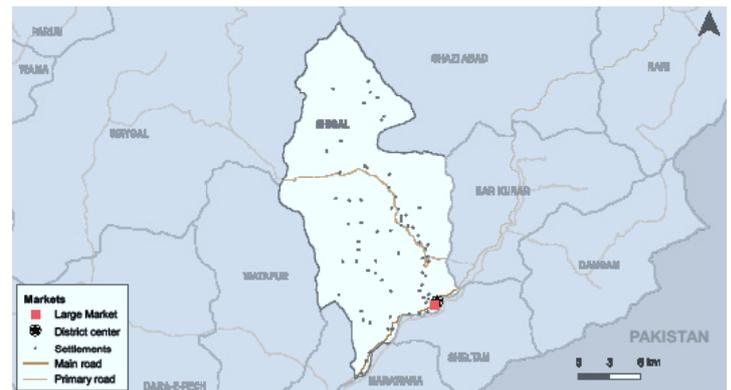


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



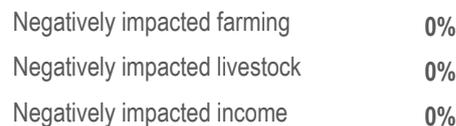
In **78%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **0%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **0%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

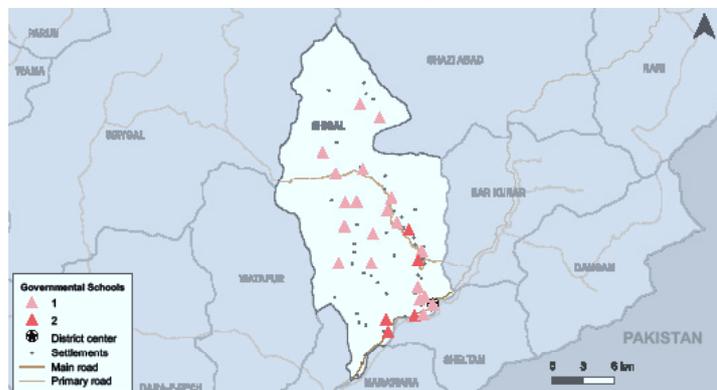
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Shigal district:

1

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Shigal district:

2

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

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



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

63% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³



Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³



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

0%

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

Girls:

11%

Boys:

0%

Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

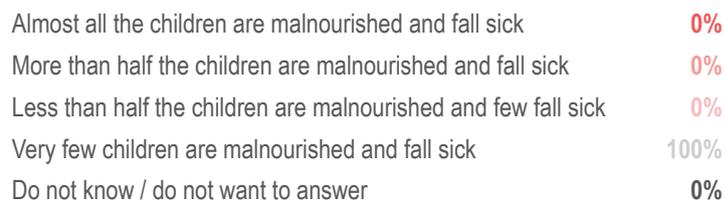
Girls:

Boys:

1. School too far / no school	67%	1. NA	NA%
2. Lack of facilities	67%	2. NA	NA%
3. Cultural reasons	33%	3. NA	NA%

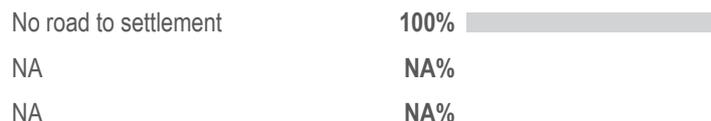
In **82%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



37% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:



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

7%

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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
24 out of 105

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.6	2
Physical constraint:	1.5	1.5
Conflict intensity:	2.8	1.8
Complexity of actors:	2.8	2.4

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

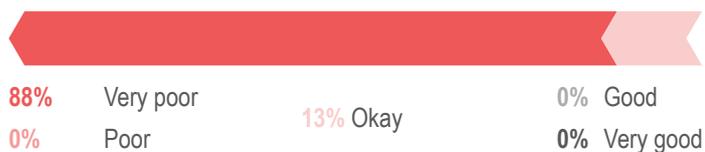
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	2	2	2	2	3	2	4
Severity score R2	3	2	2	2	2	1	3
Comparison	↑	—	—	—	↓	↓	↓

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Watapur district: **3**

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



In **75%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (75%)** or **due to natural disaster (0%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



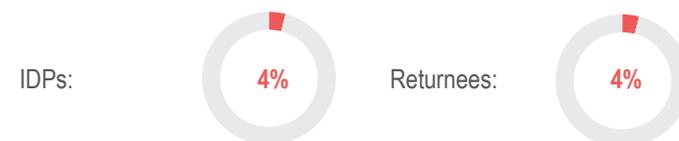
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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



In **96%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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



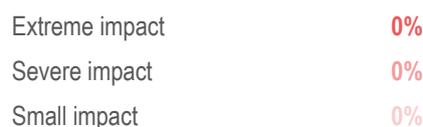
% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. Hindered to move freely 92%	1. Hindered to move freely 92%
2. Assaulted without weapon 83%	2. Assaulted without weapon 75%
3. Assaulted with weapon 75%	3. Assaulted with weapon 71%

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

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

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



¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Watapur district: **2**

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:



In **17%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



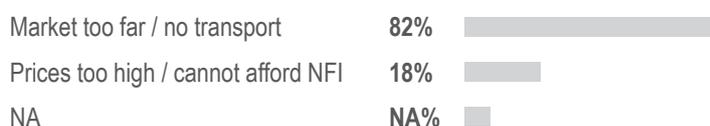
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:



% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Watapur district: **2**

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In **0%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

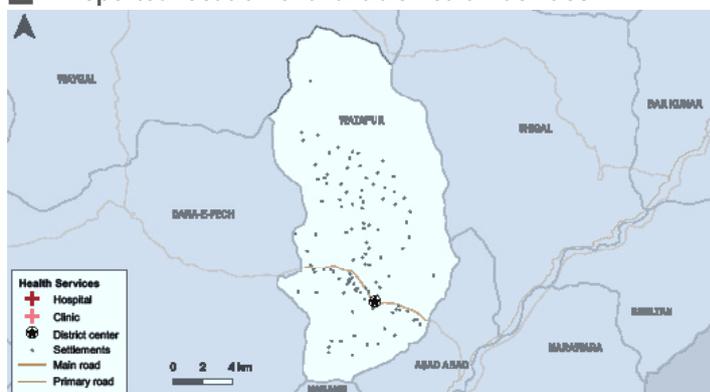
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

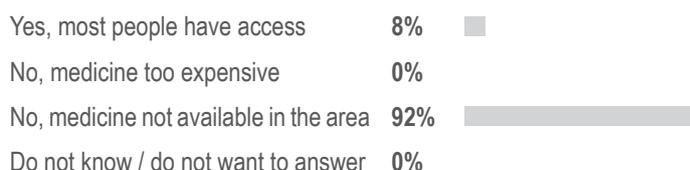


Reported location of available health facilities:



**Locations of services are indicative only.*

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



0% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

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

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Watapur district: **2**

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



In **79%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

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

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Watapur district: **2**

In **96%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

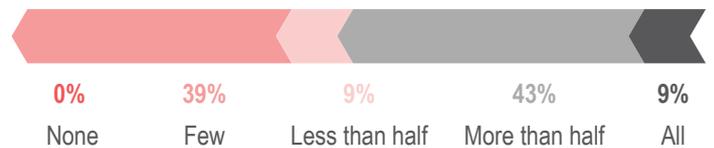


0% The worst it can be 91% Bad 0% Almost none
8% Small 0% Do not know

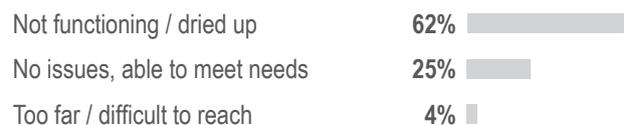
In **4%** and **13%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **88%** and **0%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

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

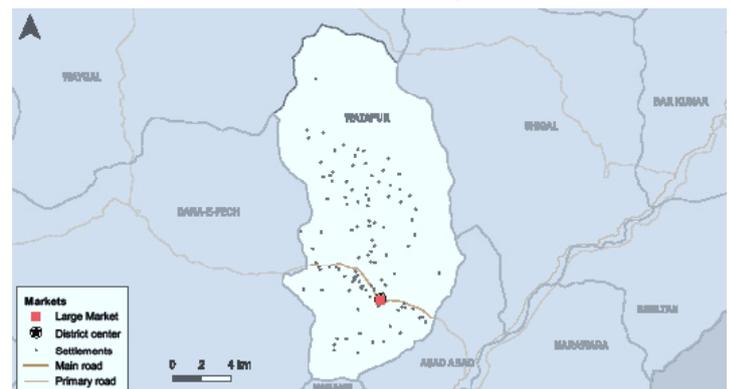


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



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

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **0%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **0%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

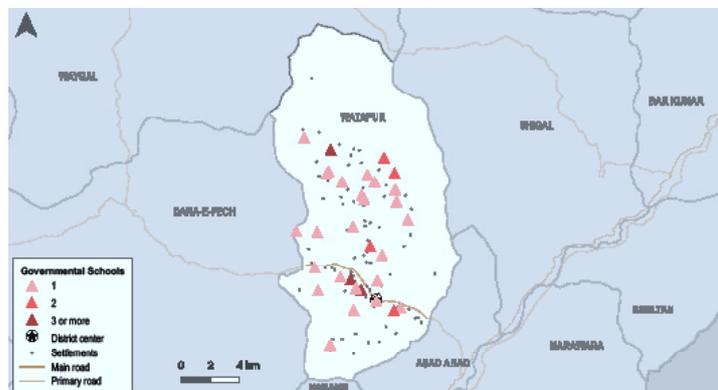
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Watapur district:

1

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **4%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Watapur district:

3

In **92%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Services are too far	0%
Services are too expensive	0%
Other reason services not accessible	92%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

71% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	94%
WASH	12%
Do not know / Do not want to answer	6%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Healthcare	96%
Food	96%
Livelihood support / employment	92%

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



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

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

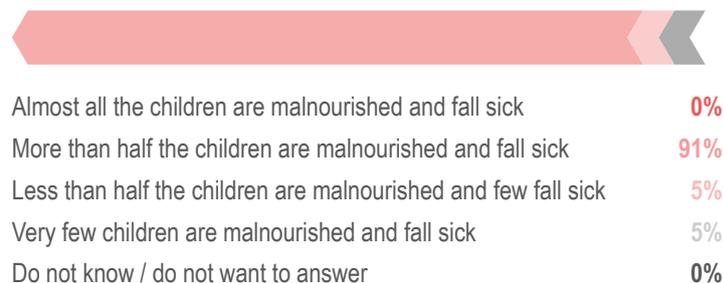
Girls:

Boys:

1. Lack of facilities	100%	1. NA	NA%
2. School too far / no school	50%	2. NA	NA%
3. Cultural reasons	50%	3. NA	NA%

In **92%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



29% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	86%
Snow or ice blocked road	14%
NA	NA%

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



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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
37 out of 111

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.3	2.2
Physical constraint:	1.5	1.5
Conflict intensity:	3	2
Complexity of actors:	2	2.5

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

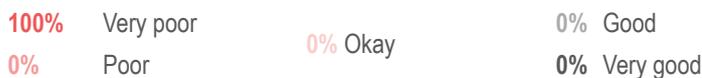
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Severity score R2	4	2	3	1	2	2	2
Comparison							

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Alingar district: **4**

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



In **100%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (**100%**) or due to natural disaster (**27%**) in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.
² Multiple options could be selected.
³ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.
⁴ Very good: completely stable situation and no criminality or conflict; good: stable situation and people are feeling safe; presence of only criminality but no conflict; okay: situation is good but unstable / can change at any time; poor: suicide attack, demonstration, explosion, but existence of some safer location, or people are in danger from one party; very poor: ongoing fighting, mines/explosions, and people are in danger from multiple parties.
⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted access to playing and recreation (for children).
⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.
⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

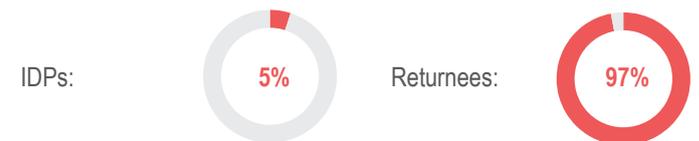
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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



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

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



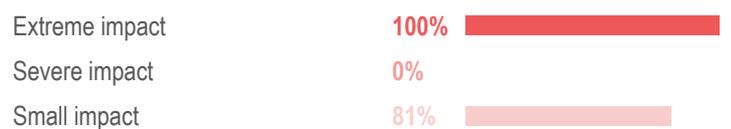
% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



In **97%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.⁵

In **100%** of assessed settlements the presence of explosive hazards in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Alingar district: **2**

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:



In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:



% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Alingar district: **3**

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In **87%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

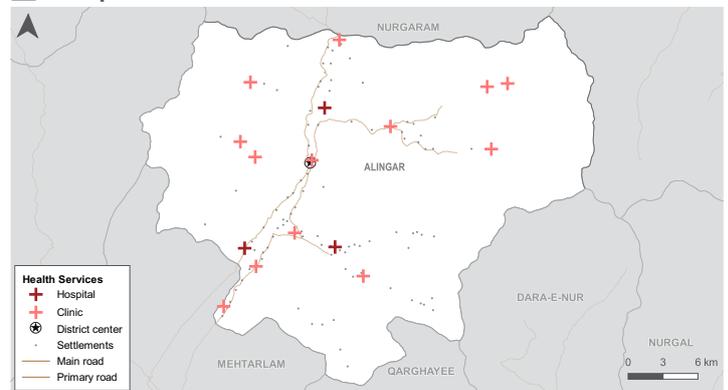
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

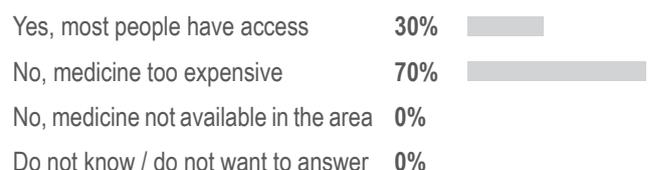


Reported location of available health facilities:



**Locations of services are indicative only.*

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



81% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

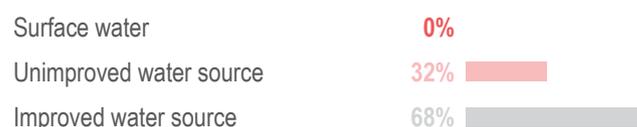
³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Alingar district: **1**

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



In **41%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

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

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Alingar district: **2**

In **78%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

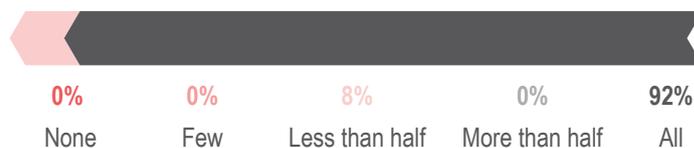


0% The worst it can be 28% Bad 0% Almost none
72% Small 0% Do not know

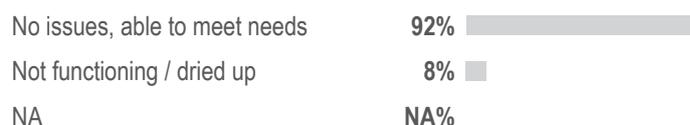
In **0%** and **0%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

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

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

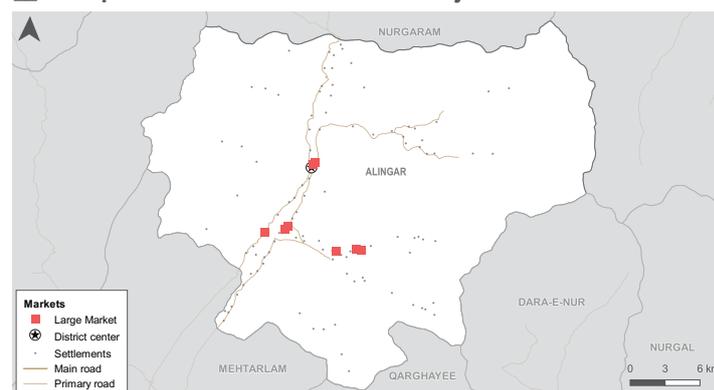


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



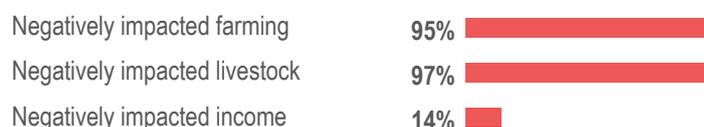
In **16%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **0%** and **3%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **97%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

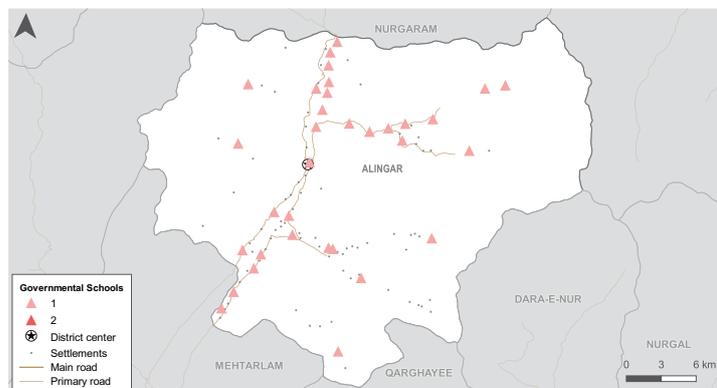
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Alingar district:

2

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **97%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Alingar district:

2

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

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

Services are too far	32%	<div style="width: 32%;"></div>
Services are too expensive	65%	<div style="width: 65%;"></div>
Other reason services not accessible	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

92% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Food	97%	<div style="width: 97%;"></div>
Healthcare	79%	<div style="width: 79%;"></div>
NA	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Food	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Shelter / Housing	97%	<div style="width: 97%;"></div>
Seed or other agricultural input	97%	<div style="width: 97%;"></div>

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



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

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

1. NA
2. NA
3. NA

%NA

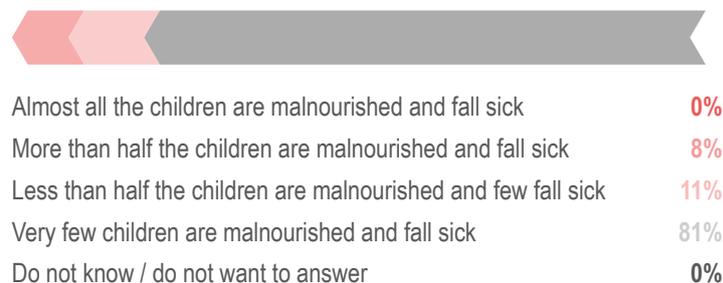
Boys:

1. NA
2. NA
3. NA

NA%

In **97%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



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

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

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



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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
33 out of 178

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.6	2.4
Physical constraint:	1.2	1.2
Conflict intensity:	3.4	2.8
Complexity of actors:	2.5	2.3

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

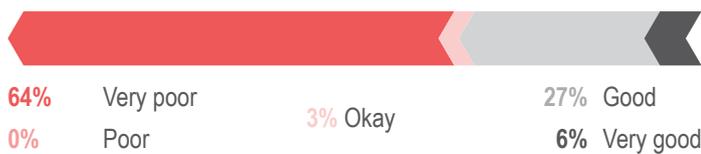
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	3	2	2	2	2	1	3
Severity score R2	3	2	1	1	3	2	2
Comparison	—	—	↓	↓	↑	↑	↓

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Alishang district: **3**

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



In **58%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (58%)** or **due to natural disaster (0%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

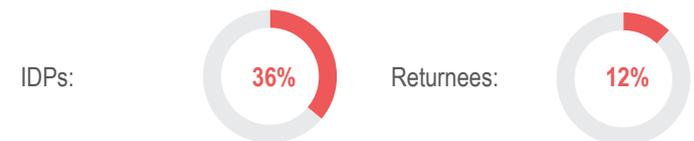
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

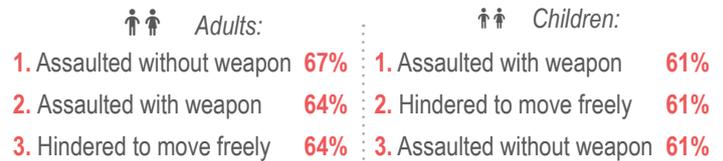


In **82%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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



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



In **73%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

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

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Alishang district:

2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In **21%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	55%	<div style="width: 55%;"></div>
Due to natural disaster	12%	<div style="width: 12%;"></div>
Due to both	9%	<div style="width: 9%;"></div>

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



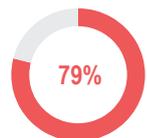
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Roads too dangerous	57%	<div style="width: 57%;"></div>
Market too far / no transport	14%	<div style="width: 14%;"></div>
Prices too high / cannot afford NFI	14%	<div style="width: 14%;"></div>

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Alishang district:

1

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In **3%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

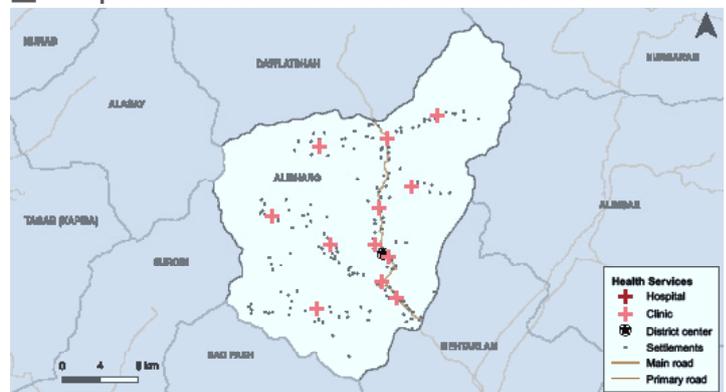
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	18%	<div style="width: 18%;"></div>
No, medicine too expensive	24%	<div style="width: 24%;"></div>
No, medicine not available in the area	58%	<div style="width: 58%;"></div>
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

76% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

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

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Alishang district: **1**

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



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

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

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Alishang district: **3**

In **79%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



0% The worst it can be	85% Bad	0% Almost none
	15% Small	0% Do not know

In **24%** and **67%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **0%** and **3%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

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



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



In **85%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **39%** and **12%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **52%** and **39%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

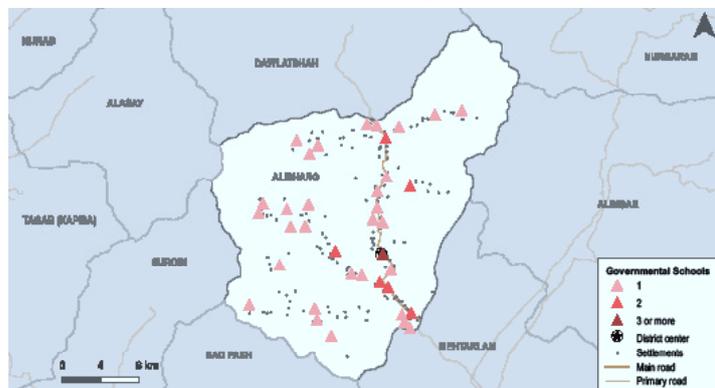
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Alishang district:

2

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **39%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

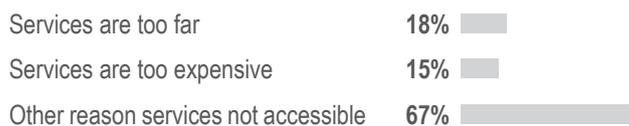
NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Alishang district:

2

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

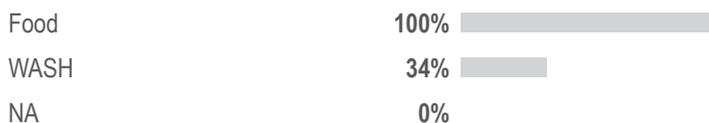
Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³



Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³



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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

0%

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

Girls:

39%

Boys:

0%

Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

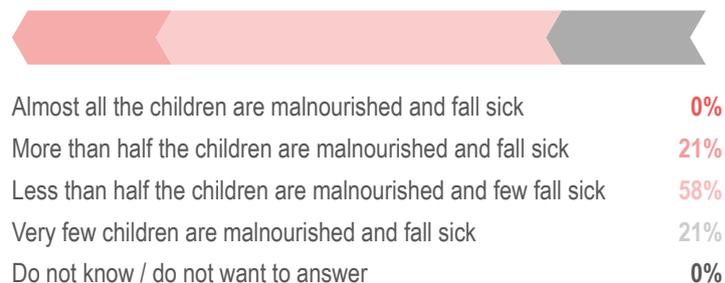
Girls:

Boys:

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|-------|-----|
| 1. Lack of facilities | 100% | 1. NA | NA% |
| 2. School too far / no school | 100% | 2. NA | NA% |
| 3. Cultural reasons | 85% | 3. NA | NA% |

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

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



15% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



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

73%

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
24 out of 118

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.3	2.2
Physical constraint:	2.3	2.3
Conflict intensity:	2.1	1.3
Complexity of actors:	2.5	2.5

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

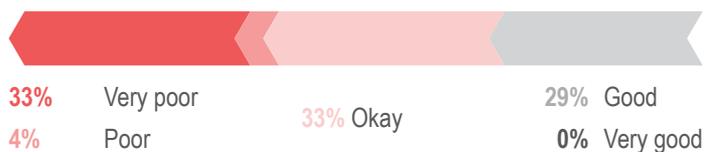
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Severity score R2	4	1	2	3	3	2	1
Comparison							

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Dawlatshah district: **4**

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



In **42%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (25%)** or **due to natural disaster (29%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



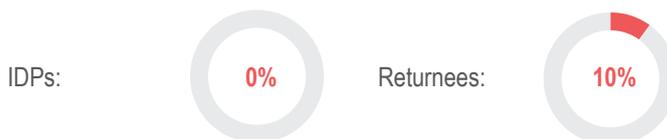
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

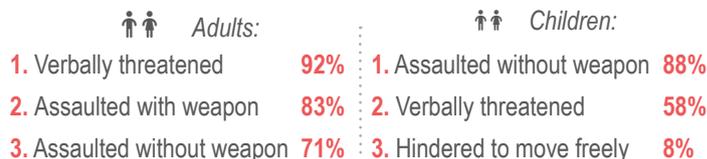


In **38%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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



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



In **83%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **71%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Dawlatshah district:

1

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In 0% of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	33%
Due to both	0%

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



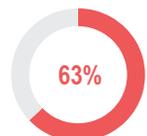
% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Market too far / no transport	100%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Dawlatshah district:

2

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In 0% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

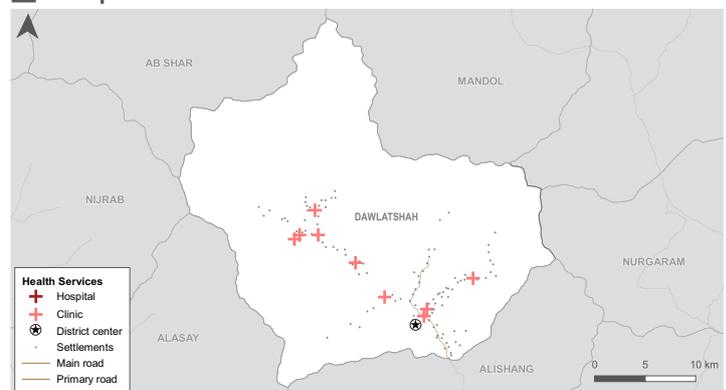
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported location of available health facilities:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	17%
No, medicine too expensive	17%
No, medicine not available in the area	63%
Do not know / do not want to answer	4%

8% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

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

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Dawlatshah district: **3**

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



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

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

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Dawlatshah district: **3**

In **58%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

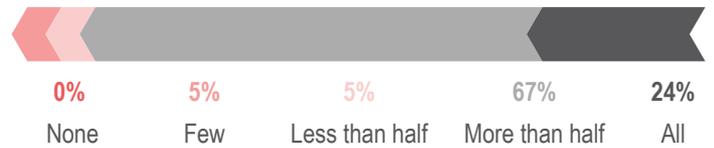


0% The worst it can be	100% Bad	0% Almost none
	0% Small	0% Do not know

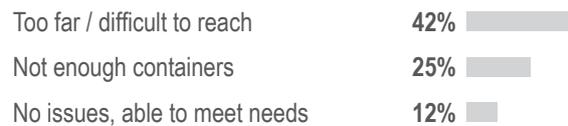
In **75%** and **25%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **46%** and **33%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

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

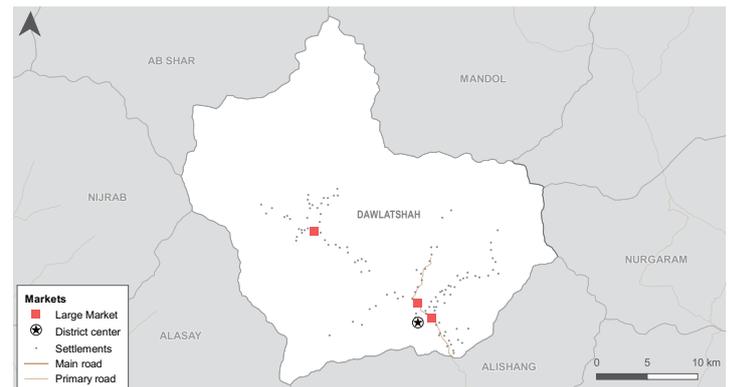


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



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

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **33%** and **42%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **13%** and **58%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

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

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Dawlatshah district:

2

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **58%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Dawlatshah district:

1

In **75%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Services are too far	58%
Services are too expensive	17%
Other reason services not accessible	0%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Healthcare	83%
Livelihood support / employment	79%
Seed or other agricultural input	67%

8% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}



71% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:

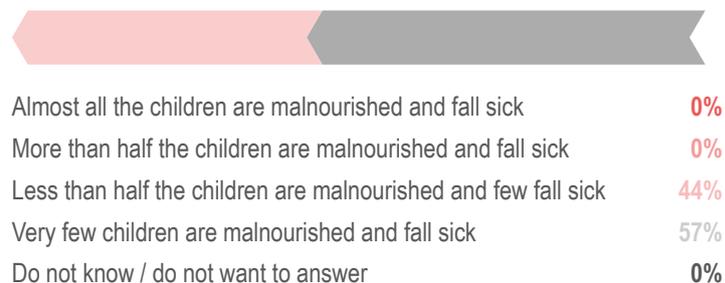


Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:	Boys:		
1. Cultural reasons	94%	1. NA	NA%
2. School too far / no school	71%	2. NA	NA%
3. Lack of facilities	53%	3. NA	NA%

In **96%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



33% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	100%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

13% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
42 out of 90

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.1	2
Physical constraint:	1	1
Conflict intensity:	2.5	2
Complexity of actors:	2.1	2.1

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

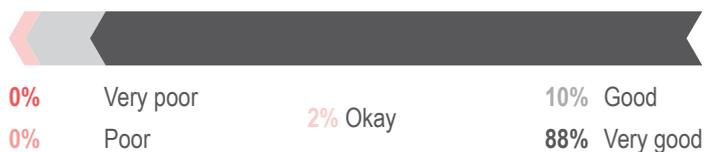
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	2	2	1	1	2	1	4
Severity score R2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Comparison	↓	↓	—	—	↓	↑	↓

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Chaparhar district: **1**

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



In **2%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (0%) or due to natural disaster (2%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

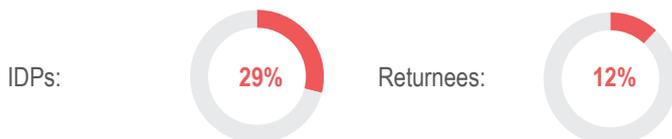
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

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

In **5%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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



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

Adults:	Children:
1. None of the above 76%	1. None of the above 100%
2. Verbally threatened 24%	2. NA NA%
3. NA NA%	3. NA NA%

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

In **17%** of assessed settlements the presence of explosive hazards in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Extreme impact	2%
Severe impact	17%
Small impact	43%

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Chaparhar district:

1

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In 29% of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	14%
Due to both	0%

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

0%

% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

93%

HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Chaparhar district:

1

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

In 2% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

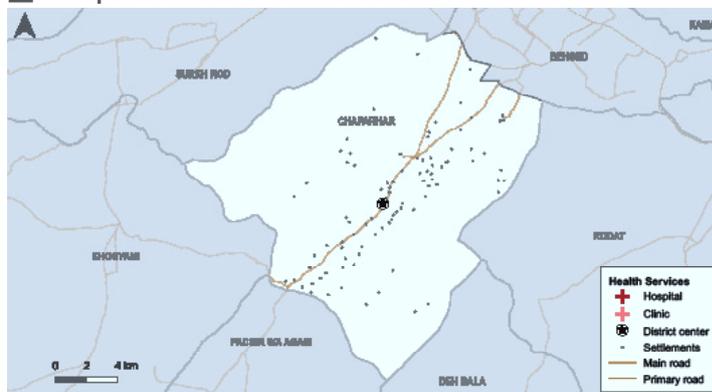
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:

50%

% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

0%

Reported location of available health facilities:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	14%
No, medicine too expensive	83%
No, medicine not available in the area	0%
Do not know / do not want to answer	2%

0% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

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

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Chaparhar district: **1**

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

Surface water	0%
Unimproved water source	2%
Improved water source	98%

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

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

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Chaparhar district: **1**

In **67%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



0% The worst it can be	21% Bad	0% Almost none
	79% Small	0% Do not know

In **0%** and **2%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

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

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

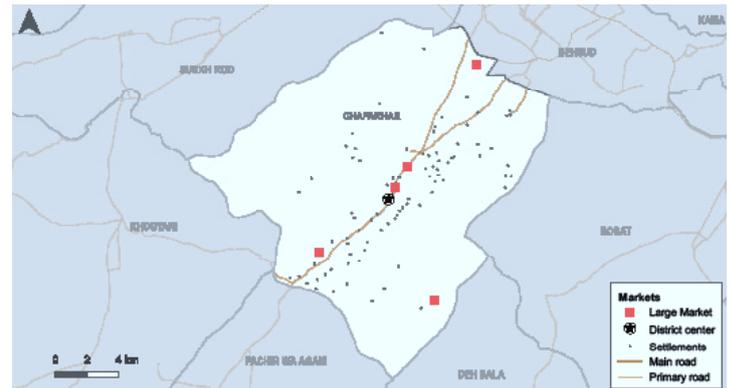


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Too expensive	55%
Not functioning / dried up	43%
Not enough water points	2%

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

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Negatively impacted farming	93%
Negatively impacted livestock	7%
Negatively impacted income	100%

In **10%** and **71%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **0%** and **7%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

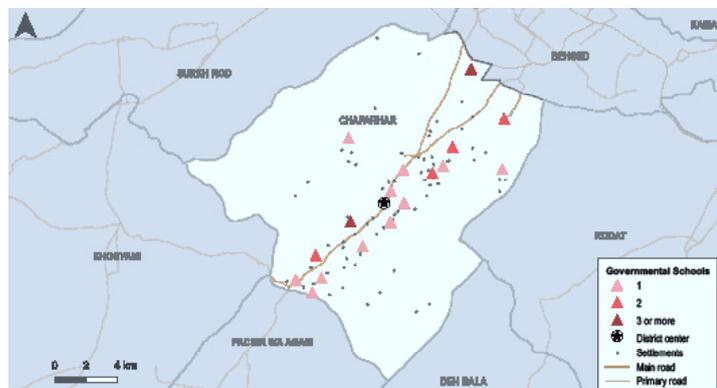
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Chaparhar district:

2

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **60%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Chaparhar district:

2

In **88%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



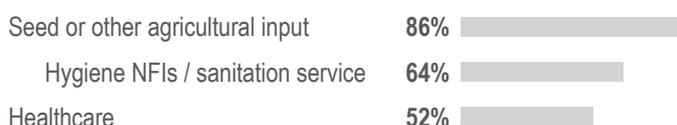
ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

91% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³



Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³



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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

0%

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

Girls:

12%

Boys:

0%

Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

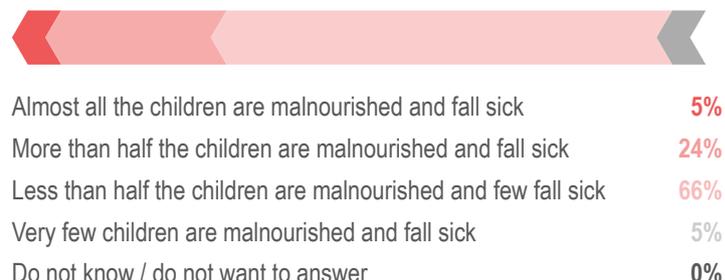
1. Lack of facilities 60%
2. Cultural reasons 60%
3. Security concerns 20%

Boys:

1. NA NA%
2. NA NA%
3. NA NA%

In **98%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



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

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

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

2%

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
27 out of 104

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.7	2.5
Physical constraint:	1	1.2
Conflict intensity:	3.3	3.6
Complexity of actors:	2.8	2.1

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

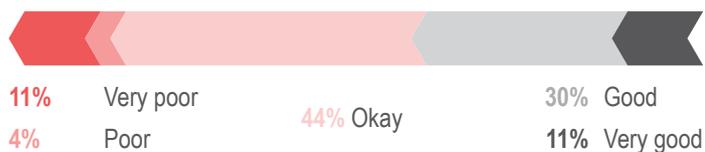
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Severity score R2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Comparison	—	—	—	—	—	—	↓

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Deh Bala district: **2**

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



In **15%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (15%)** or **due to natural disaster (0%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

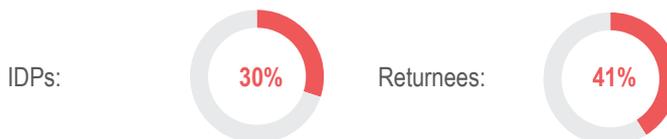
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

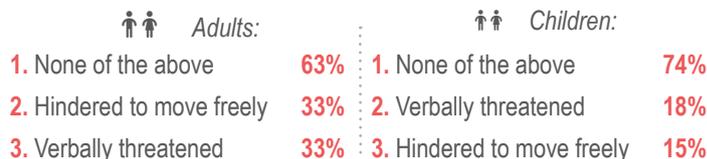


In **15%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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



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



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

In **26%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Deh Bala district:

2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:



In **11%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



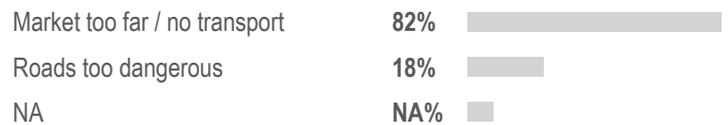
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:



% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Deh Bala district:

2

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In **15%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

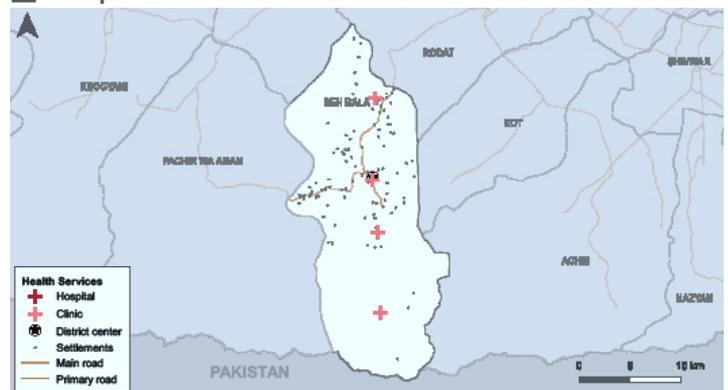
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

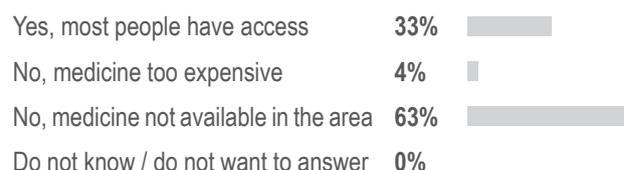


Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



15% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

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

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Deh Bala district:

2

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



In **82%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **59%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Deh Bala district:

2

In **93%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



4% The worst it can be	92% Bad	0% Almost none
	4% Small	0% Do not know

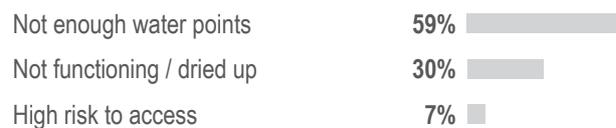
In **15%** and **63%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **0%** and **7%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

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

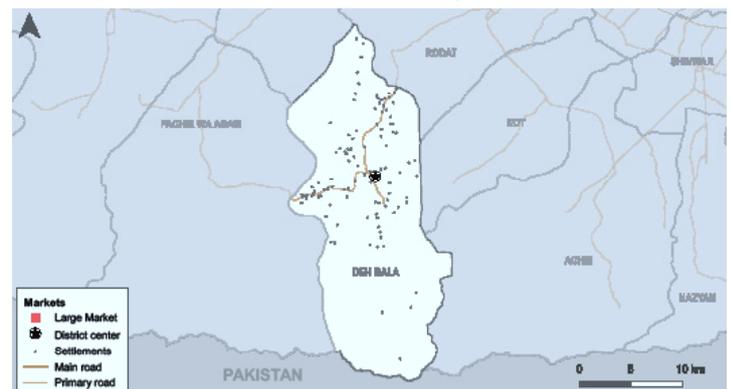


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



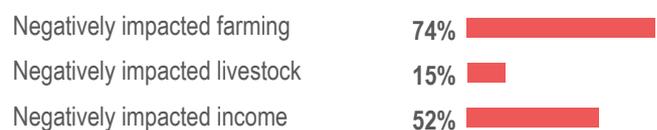
In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **22%** and **41%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **15%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

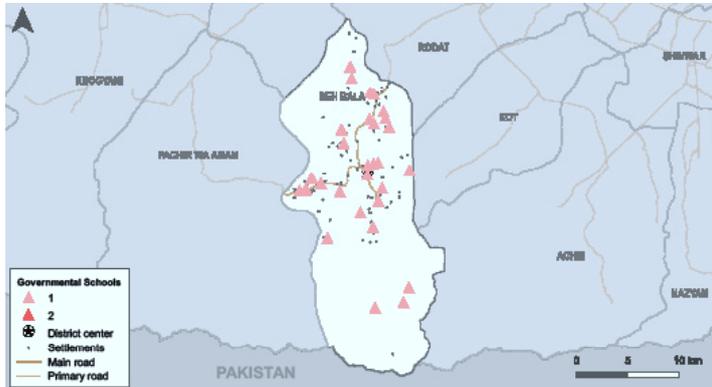
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Deh Bala district:

2

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **37%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Deh Bala district:

2

In **93%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

Services are too far	59%
Services are too expensive	19%
Other reason services not accessible	15%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

4% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Food	96%
Drinking water	78%
Healthcare	56%

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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

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



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

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

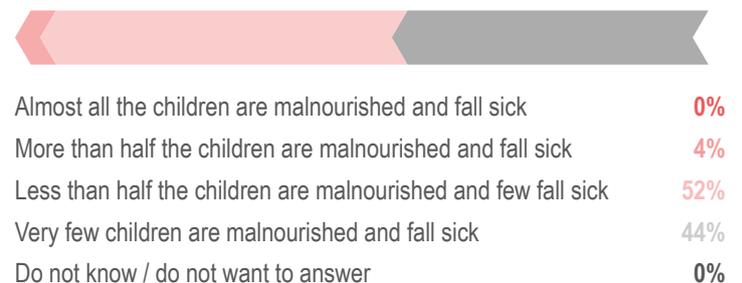
1. Lack of facilities	100%
2. Security concerns	67%
3. Cultural reasons	33%

Boys:

1. Lack of facilities	100%
2. Security concerns	50%
3. School too far / no school	33%

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

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



11% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

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

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



OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
28 out of 126

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.4	2.5
Physical constraint:	1.5	1.9
Conflict intensity:	2.2	1.9
Complexity of actors:	2.8	2.8

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

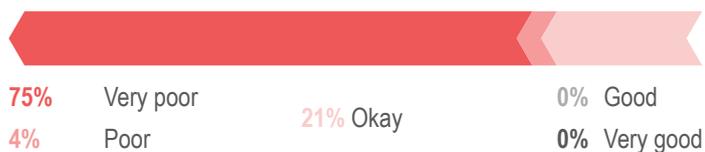
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	4	2	2	1	2	3	1
Severity score R2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2
Comparison	↓	—	—	↑	↑	—	↑

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Hesarak district: **3**

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



In **50%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (29%)** or **due to natural disaster (29%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

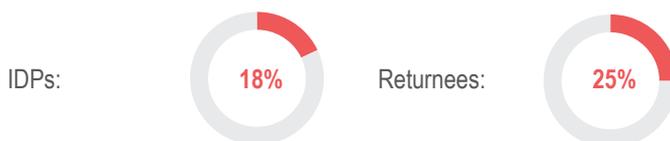
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

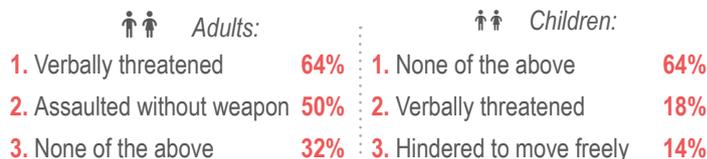


In **86%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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



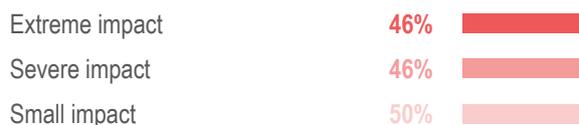
% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



In **43%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.⁵

In **50%** of assessed settlements the presence of explosive hazards in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Hesarak district: **2**

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:



In **21%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



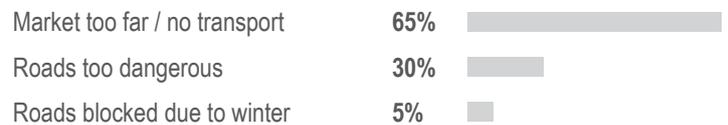
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:



% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Hesarak district: **2**

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In **25%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

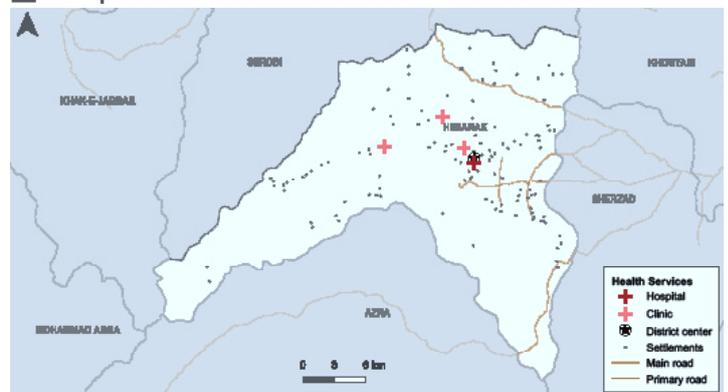
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

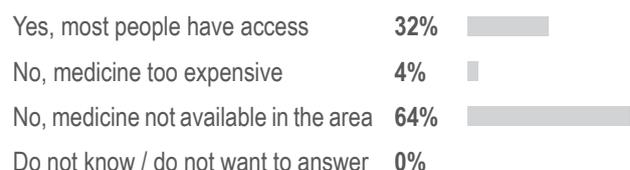


Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



36% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

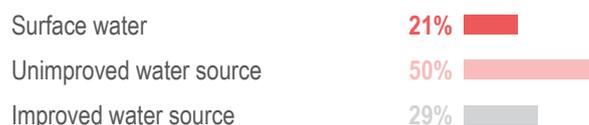
³ If most people have access or do not know / do not want to answer were selected, reason for not access could not be selected.

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Hesarak district: **3**

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



In **64%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **4%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Hesarak district: **3**

In **57%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

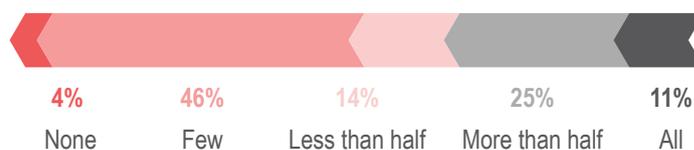


0% The worst it can be	63% Bad	0% Almost none
	38% Small	0% Do not know

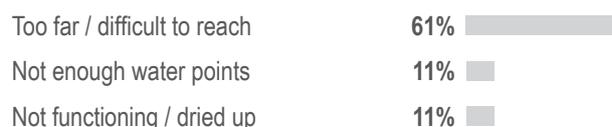
In **18%** and **29%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **7%** and **21%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

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

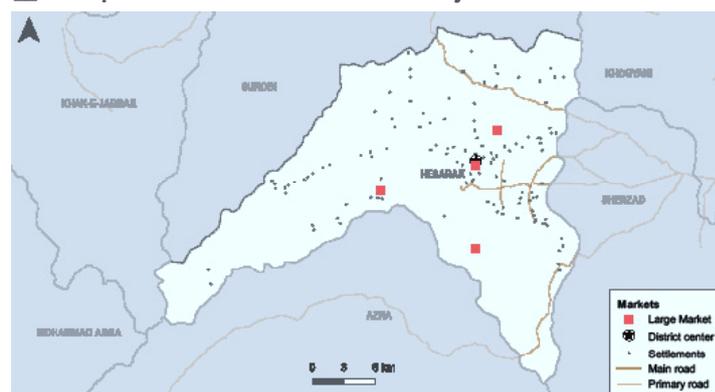


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **93%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **32%** and **50%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **39%** and **61%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

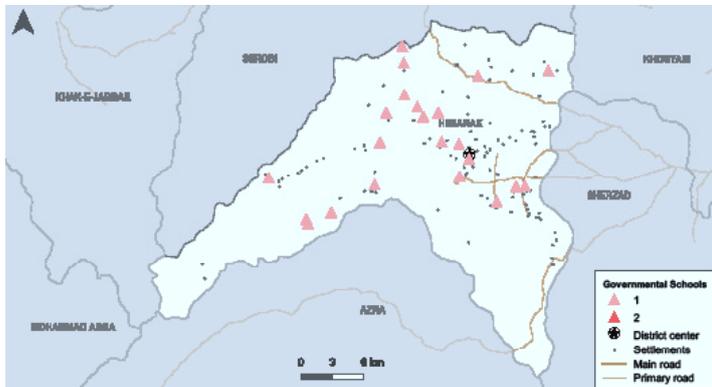
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Hesarak district:

3

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **46%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Hesarak district:

2

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

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

Services are too far	86%
Services are too expensive	7%
Other reason services not accessible	7%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Shelter / Housing	61%
Food	54%
Healthcare	54%

46% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}



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

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

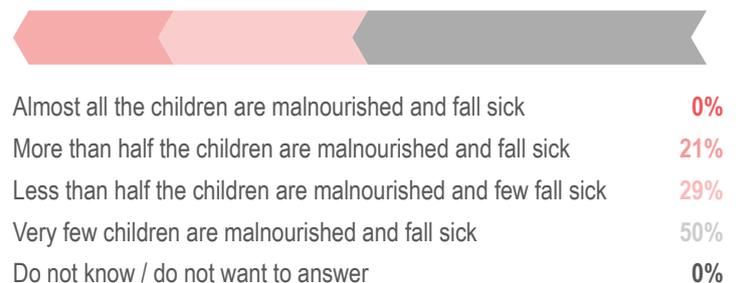
1. Security concerns 79%
2. Lack of facilities 68%
3. Cultural reasons 63%

Boys:

1. Lack of facilities 100%
2. School too far / no school 100%
3. Security concerns 91%

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

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



32% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	67%
Blocked by armed actors	11%
Active conflict on road	11%

96% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
36 out of 169

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.9	2.8
Physical constraint:	1.3	1.5
Conflict intensity:	4	4
Complexity of actors:	2.6	2.4

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

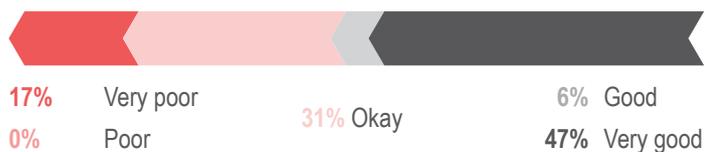
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Severity score R2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Comparison	—	—	—	↓	↓	↓	↓

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Khogyani district: **2**

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



In **19%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (17%)** or **due to natural disaster (8%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

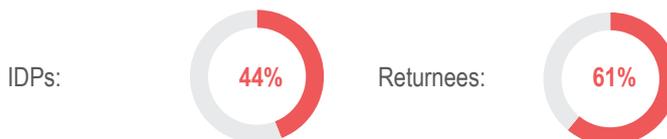
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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



In **19%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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



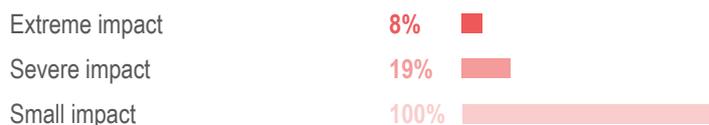
% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



In **8%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.⁵

In **19%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Khogyani district:

2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:

0% Makeshift 0% Tents 100% Mud/bricks 0% Do not know

In 11% of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In 0% of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	6%	■
Due to natural disaster	3%	■
Due to both	19%	■

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Market too far / no transport	75%	■
Prices too high / cannot afford NFI	25%	■
NA	NA%	■

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

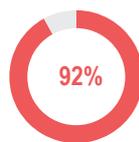


HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Khogyani district:

2

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In 0% of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

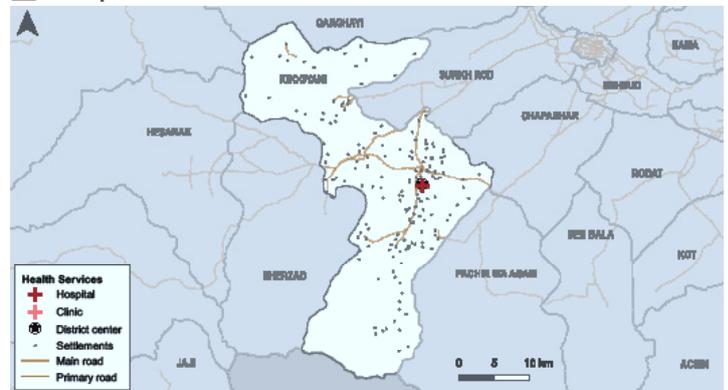
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported location of available health facilities:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	0%	■
No, medicine too expensive	25%	■
No, medicine not available in the area	69%	■
Do not know / do not want to answer	6%	■

6% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

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

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Khogyani district:

1

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



In **31%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

In **36%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Khogyani district:

1

In **86%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

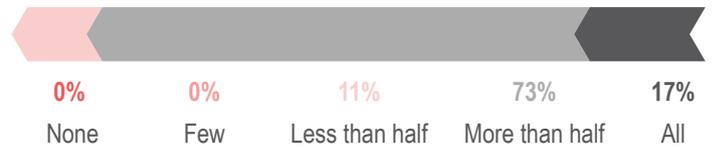


0% The worst it can be	7% Bad	0% Almost none
	87% Small	7% Do not know

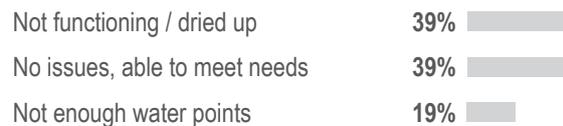
In **6%** and **19%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

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

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

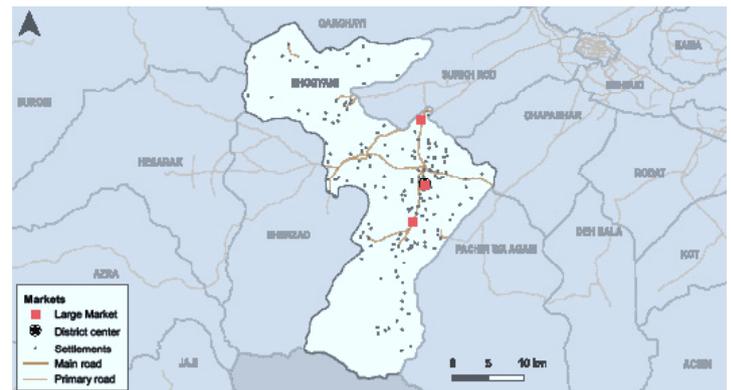


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **75%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **6%** and **3%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **0%** and **47%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

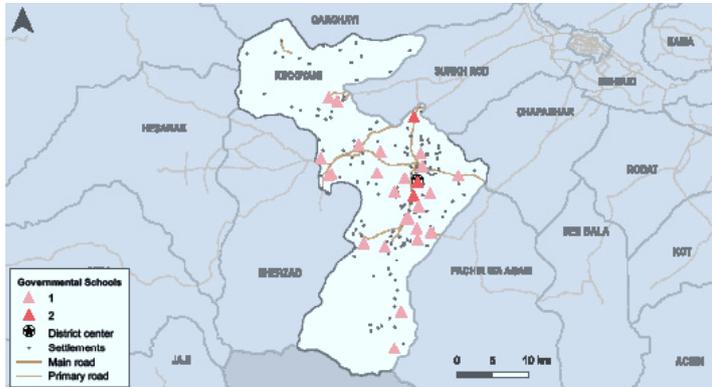
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Khogyani district: **1**

1

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **14%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Khogyani district: **1**

1

In **83%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

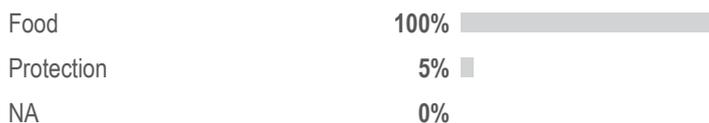
Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

56% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³



Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³



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



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

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:

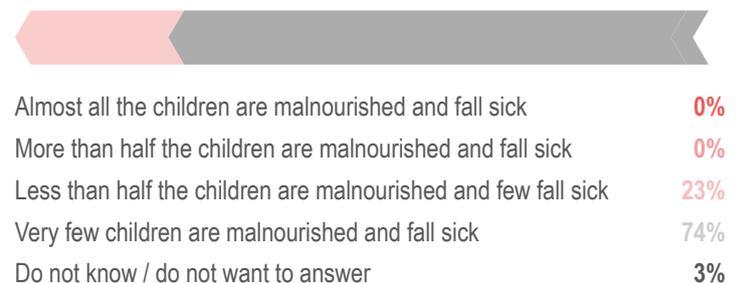
1. School too far / no school **100%**
2. Lack of facilities **86%**
3. Security concerns **79%**

Boys:

1. Lack of facilities **100%**
2. School too far / no school **100%**
3. Security concerns **40%**

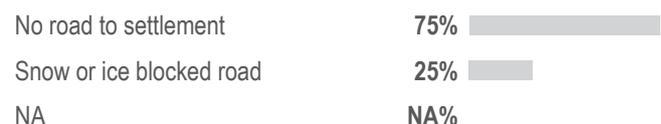
In **86%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



11% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:



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



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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
18 out of 98

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	1.6	1.2
Physical constraint:	1	1
Conflict intensity:	2	1.1
Complexity of actors:	1.6	1.4

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

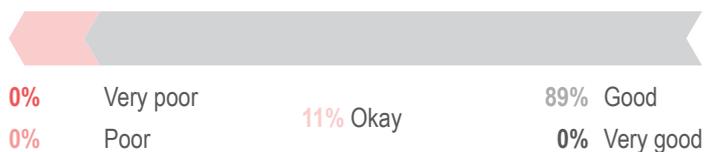
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	1	2	1	1	3	1	3
Severity score R2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Comparison	—	—	—	—	↓	—	↓

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Kot district: **1**

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



In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (0%) or due to natural disaster (0%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

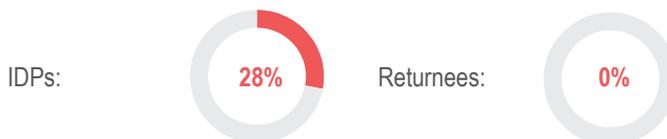
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

Active conflict or violence	0%
Avalanche / heavy snow	0%
Drought	0%
Earthquake	50%
Flood	0%
None of the above	50%
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%

In **6%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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



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

Adults:	Children:
1. None of the above 72%	1. None of the above 89%
2. Verbally threatened 22%	2. Hindered to move freely 11%
3. Assaulted without weapon 11%	3. Verbally threatened 11%

In **6%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.⁵

In **33%** of assessed settlements the presence of explosive hazards in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

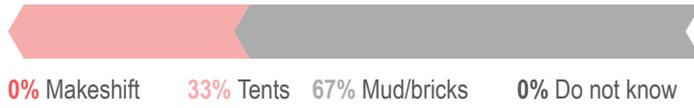
Extreme impact	33%
Severe impact	17%
Small impact	0%

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Kot district:

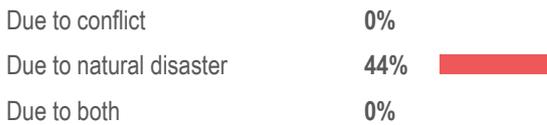
2

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:



In **0%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



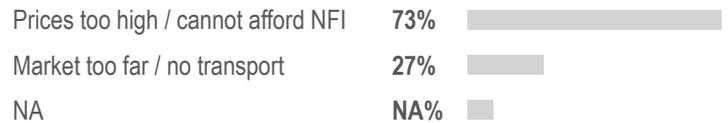
% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:



% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Kot district:

1

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In **0%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

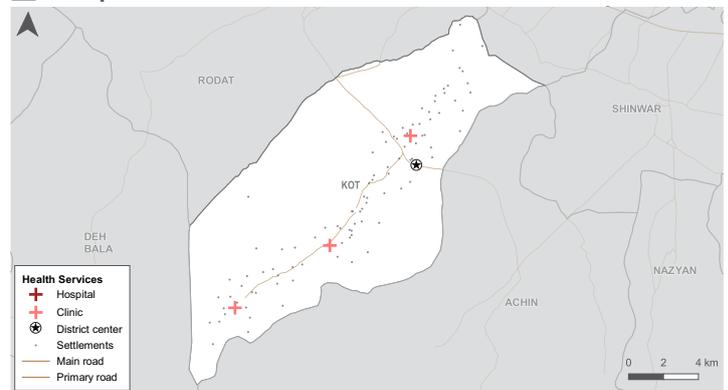
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

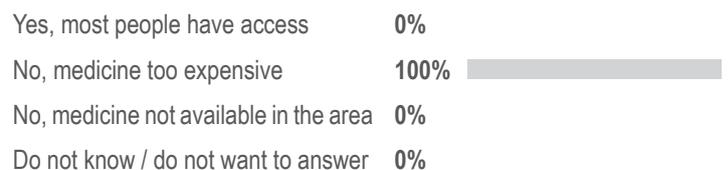


Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



17% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

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

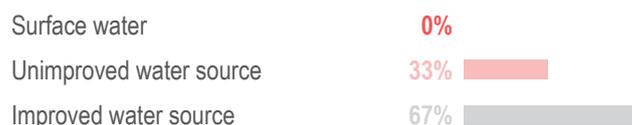
⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Kot district:

1

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



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

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

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Kot district:

2

In 89% of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

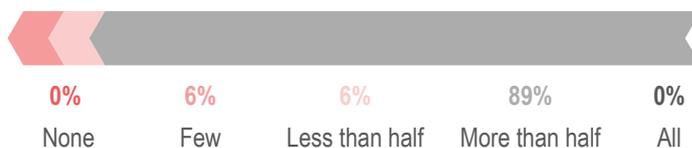
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶



In 94% and 0% of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In 28% and 44% of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

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

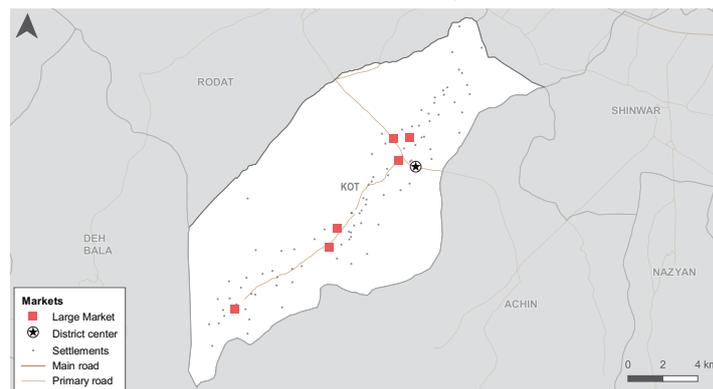


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



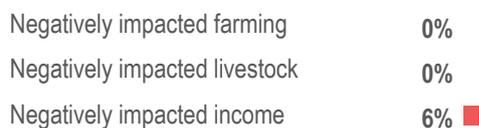
In 94% of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In 0% and 0% of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In 0% and 0% of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

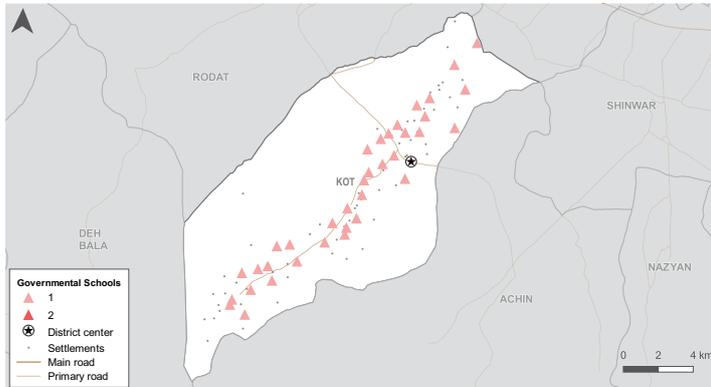
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Kot district:

1

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **0%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Kot district:

2

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

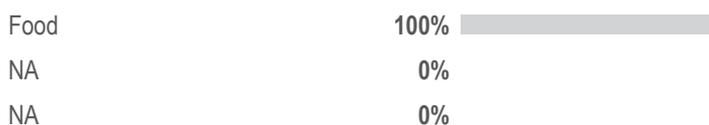
Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

39% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³



Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³



0% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}



0% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:

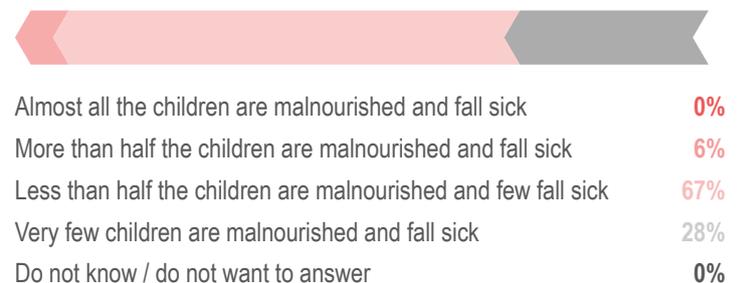


Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

	Girls:	Boys:
1. School too far / no school	100%	1. NA NA%
2. Cultural reasons	100%	2. NA NA%
3. Security concerns	50%	3. NA NA%

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

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



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

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

17% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
20 out of 99

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	1.8	1.7
Physical constraint:	1	1
Conflict intensity:	2.4	1.7
Complexity of actors:	1.6	1.6

Comparison table of severity score¹:

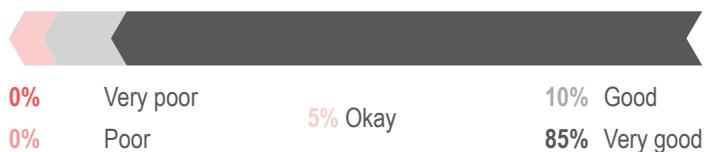
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	1	2	1	2	2	1	3
Severity score R2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Comparison	—	—	↑	↓	↓	—	↓

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Muhmand Dara district: **1**

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



In **10%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (0%)** or **due to natural disaster (10%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

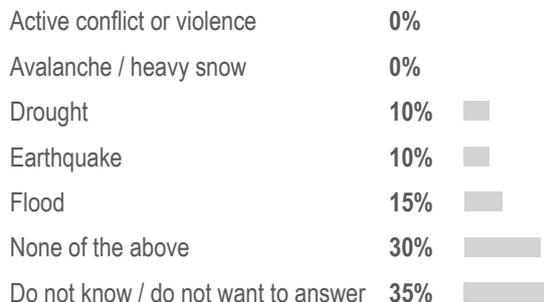
⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted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

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

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

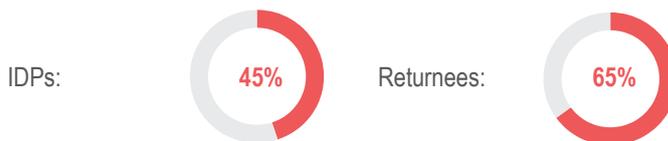
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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



In **15%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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



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



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

In **10%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Muhmand Dara district: **2**

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:



In **45%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	0%
Due to natural disaster	20%
Due to both	0%

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

No answer	38%
Market too far / no transport	25%
Prices too high / cannot afford NFI	25%

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Muhmand Dara district: **2**

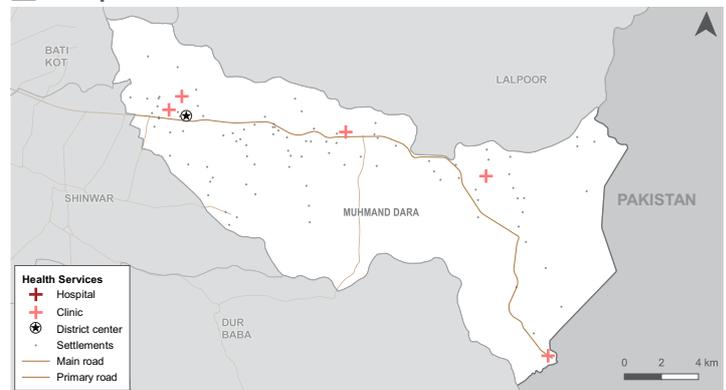
% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection: **40%**

In **5%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection: **55%**

% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection: **0%**

Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	5%
No, medicine too expensive	25%
No, medicine not available in the area	50%
Do not know / do not want to answer	20%

60% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

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

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Muhmand Dara district: **1**

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



In **10%** of assessed settlements, the main water source was reportedly destroyed, damaged or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.²

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

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Muhmand Dara district: **1**

In **45%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



0% The worst it can be **33%** Bad **22%** Almost none
44% Small **0%** Do not know

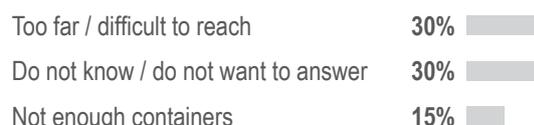
In **10%** and **25%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **0%** and **10%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

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

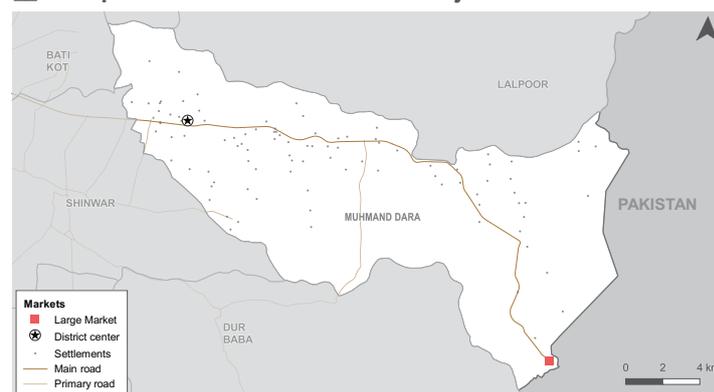


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



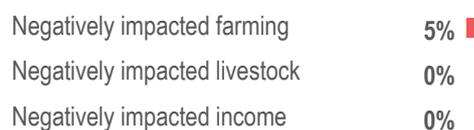
In **40%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **0%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **0%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

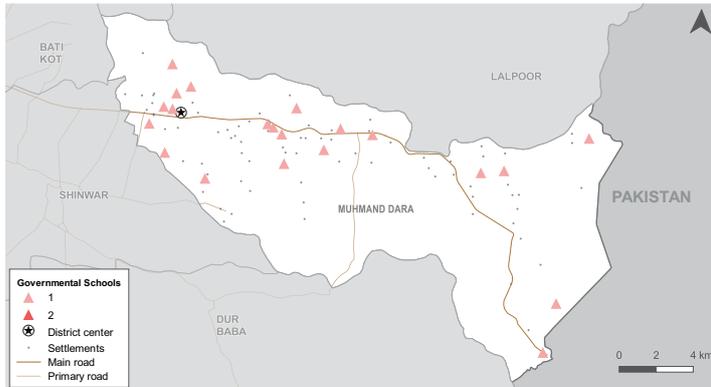
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Muhmand Dara district: **1**

1

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **10%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Muhmand Dara district: **1**

1

In **80%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

20% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³



Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³



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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

15% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}



45% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:

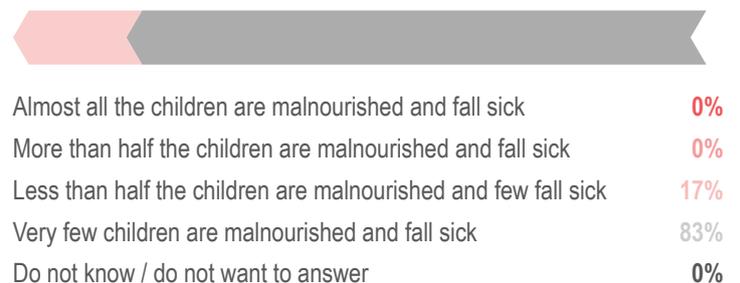


Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

Girls:	Boys:
1. Cultural reasons 100%	1. Lack of facilities 100%
2. Lack of facilities 89%	2. School too far / no school 67%
3. School too far / no school 33%	3. Cannot afford cost 33%

In **90%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:

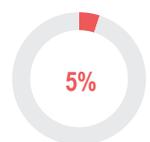


0% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

5% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
21 out of 62

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.3	1.4
Physical constraint:	1.3	1.5
Conflict intensity:	2.1	1.2
Complexity of actors:	2.8	1.6

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

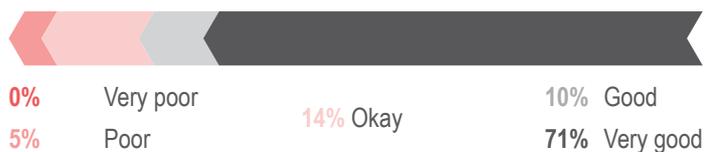
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Severity score R2	1	3	1	2	1	2	2
Comparison							

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Nazyan district: **1**

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



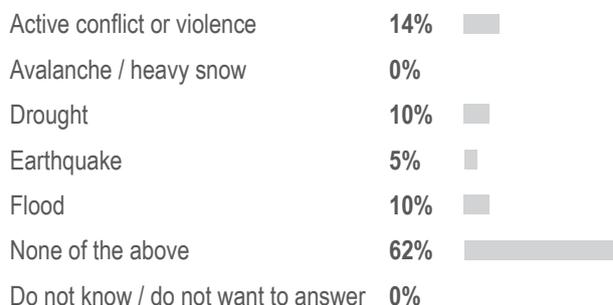
In **5%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (5%)** or **due to natural disaster (5%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



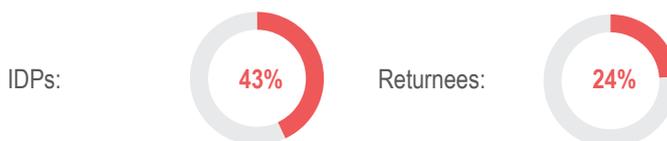
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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



In **10%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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



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



In **14%** of settlements, incidents of **gender-based violence (GBV)** were reported.⁵

In **10%** of assessed settlements the **presence of explosive hazards** in or around 5km of the settlement was reported in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

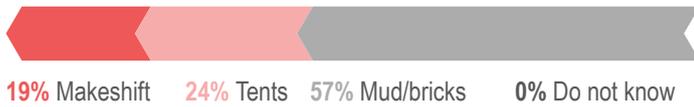
⁶ This proportion only includes settlements in which key informants voluntarily decided to report incidents of GBV; as a result, prevalence is highly likely to have been under-reported.

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

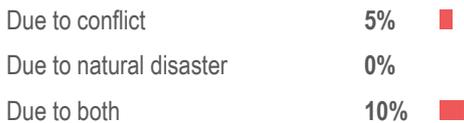
Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Nazyan district: **3**

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:



In **43%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **11%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:



% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Nazyan district: **1**

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In **5%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

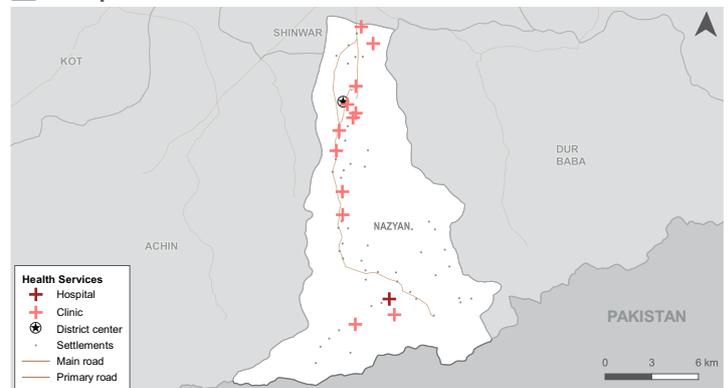
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

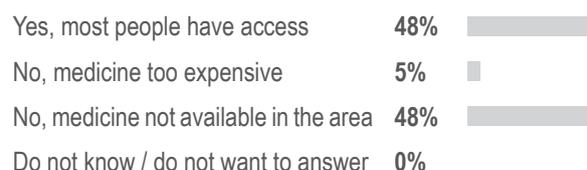


Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



0% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

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

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Nazyan district: **2**

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



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

In **5%** of assessed settlements, soap was reported as commonly not available on the market in the 3 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Nazyan district: **1**

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

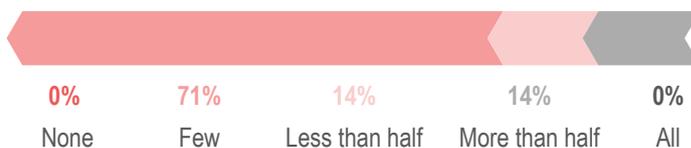
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶

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

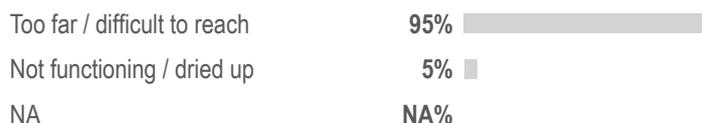
In **5%** and **0%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **5%** and **0%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

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

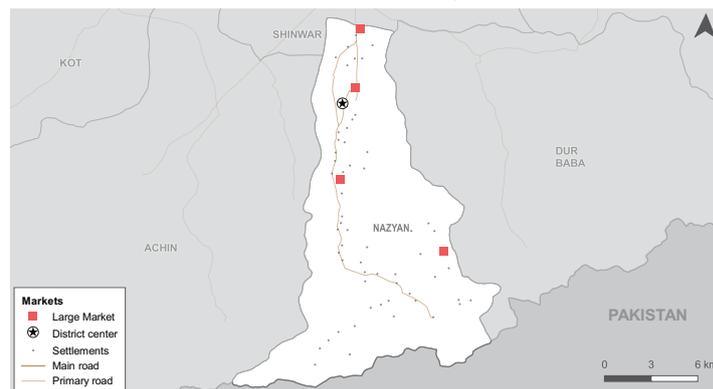


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



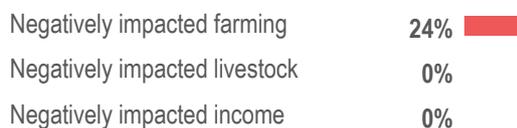
In **86%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **5%** and **10%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **0%** and **0%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

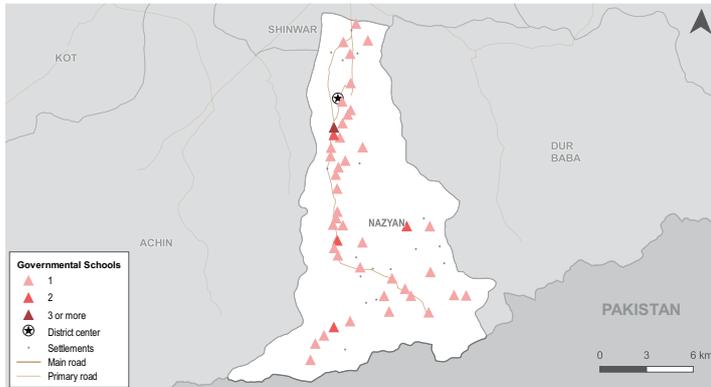
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Nazyan district:

2

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **5%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Nazyan district:

2

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

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

Services are too far	91%
Services are too expensive	10%
Other reason services not accessible	0%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

33% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

Do not know / Do not want to answer	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Food	81%
Shelter / Housing	52%
Education for children under 18	48%

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



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

Girls:



Boys:

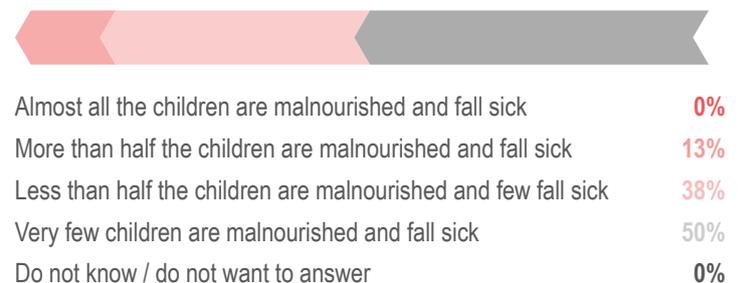


Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

	Girls:	Boys:
1. School too far / no school	90%	100%
2. Cultural reasons	86%	71%
3. Cannot afford costs	57%	14%

In **76%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



14% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

No road to settlement	100%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

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



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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

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

OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
30 out of 134

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2.7	2.8
Physical constraint:	1.2	1.2
Conflict intensity:	2.3	3.1
Complexity of actors:	3.4	3

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

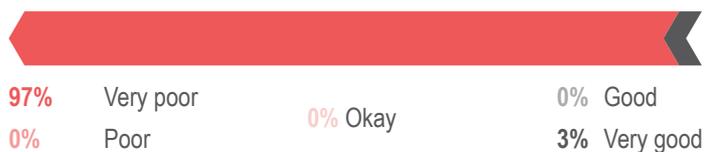
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	4	2	3	2	3	3	2
Severity score R2	4	2	3	1	3	4	2
Comparison	—	—	—	↓	—	↑	—

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need in Sherzad district: **4**

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



In **83%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been **physically injured due to conflict (83%)** or **due to natural disaster (17%)** in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

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

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

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

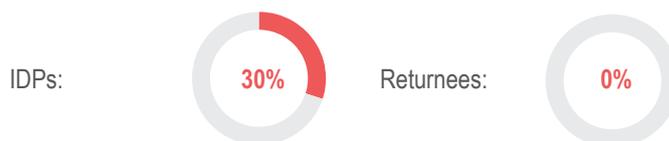
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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

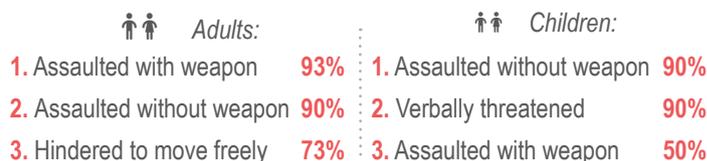


In **93%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly **displaced** due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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



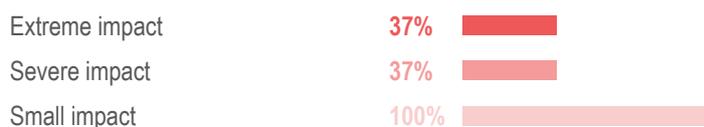
% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



In **3%** of settlements, incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported.⁵

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

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Sherzad district: **2**

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:



In **10%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:



% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Sherzad district: **3**

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In **77%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

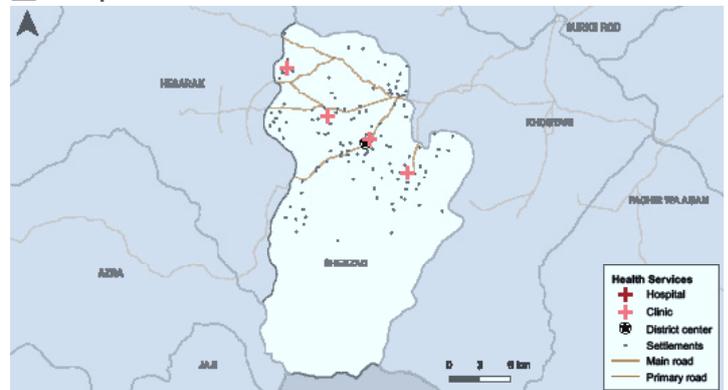
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:

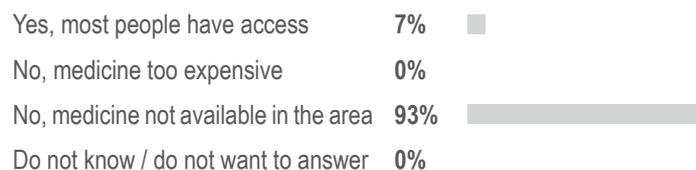


Reported location of available health facilities:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



73% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

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

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Sherzad district: **1**

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



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

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

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Sherzad district: **3**

In **60%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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



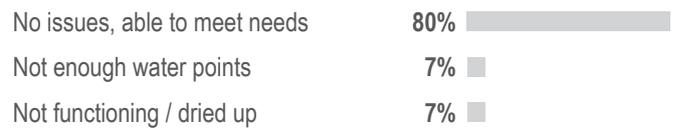
In **3%** and **7%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **0%** and **13%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

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

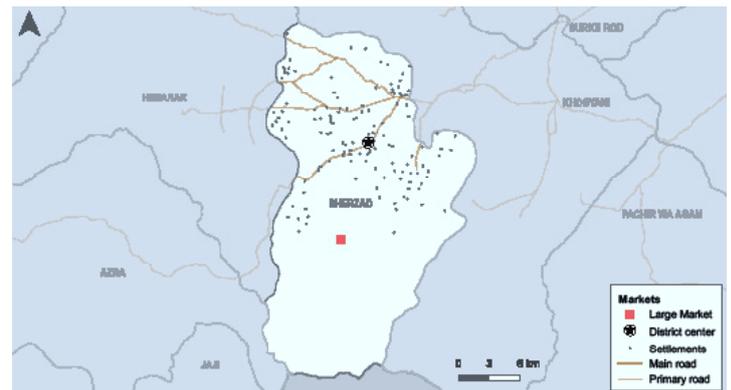


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³



In **20%** of assessed settlements, most people reportedly relied on an unimproved latrine type in the 3 months prior to data collection.⁴

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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



In **17%** and **73%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **80%** and **13%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

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

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

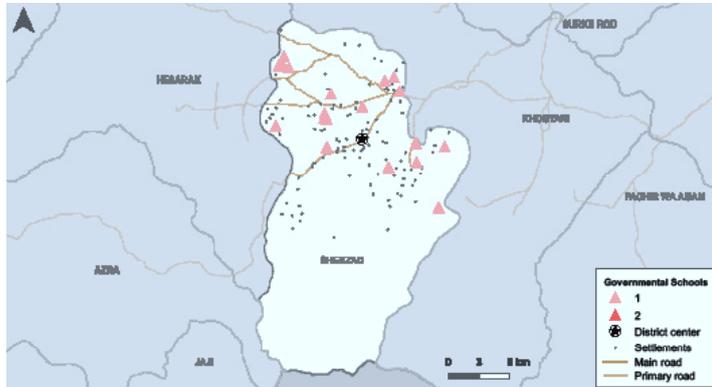
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Sherzad district:

4

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **90%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Sherzad district:

2

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

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

Services are too far	3%
Services are too expensive	0%
Other reason services not accessible	97%

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

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

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³

NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³

Healthcare	87%
Education for children under 18	83%
Seed or other agricultural input	63%

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

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

³ Multiple options could be selected.

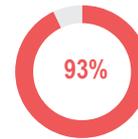
⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

80% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}



93% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:



Boys:



Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

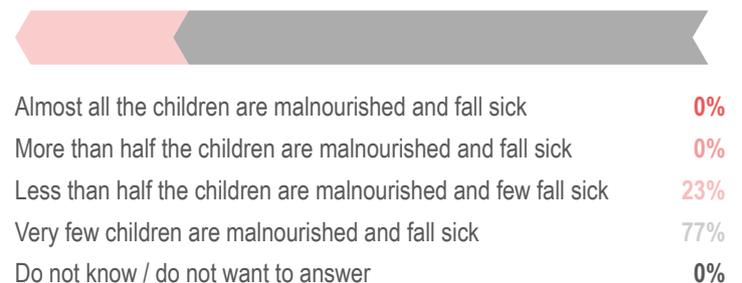
Girls:

1. Security concerns	93%	1. Security concerns	67%
2. Lack of facilities	82%	2. Child working	67%
3. Cultural reasons	79%	3. School too far / no school	67%

Boys:

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

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



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

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

100% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴



OVERVIEW



of assessed settlements:
37 out of 151

Comparison table of HAG HTR score*:

	July 2019	March 2020
Overall:	2	1.5
Physical constraint:	1	1
Conflict intensity:	2.7	1.7
Complexity of actors:	1.9	1.6

Comparison table of severity score^{1,*}:

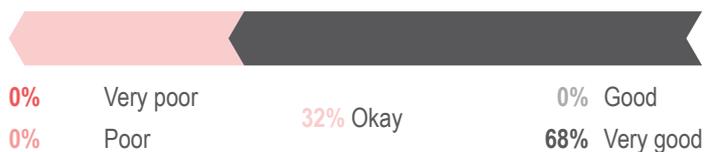
	Protection	ESNFI	Health	WASH	FSA	EIE	Nutrition
Severity score R1	2	2	1	1	2	1	4
Severity score R2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Comparison	↓	—	—	—	—	—	↓

* Information on calculations available in annexes 1 and 2

PROTECTION

Severity score of protection sectoral need
in Surkh Rod district: **1**

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



In **11%** of assessed settlements, at least one member had reportedly been physically injured due to conflict (8%) or due to natural disaster (3%) in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{2,3}

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



¹ Composite indicators for sectoral severity were calculated differently across sectors, therefore we cannot compare severity of needs across sectors but can be compared across rounds.

² Multiple options could be selected.

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

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

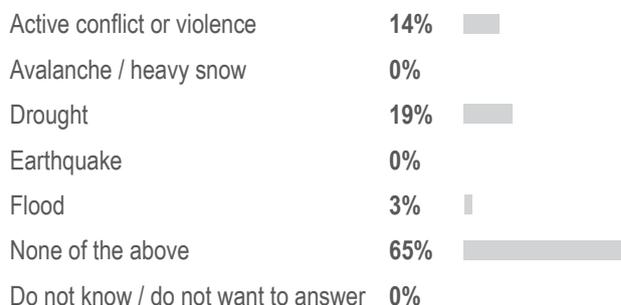
⁵ An extreme impact is defined as having incidents such as death or disability or restricted access to basic services. A severe impact is defined as a negative impact on livelihood/income or an impact on psychological wellbeing (for example fear, stress, anxiety). A small impact is defined as a restricted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

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

⁷ A tazkira is an Afghan legal identification document.

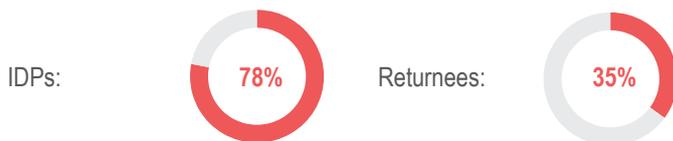
DISPLACEMENT & SHOCK

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



In **22%** of assessed settlements, at least some households had reportedly displaced due to conflict and / or natural disaster.³

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



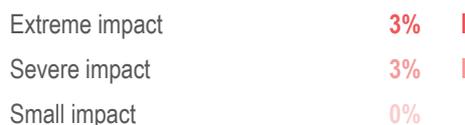
% of assessed settlements reporting protection incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:²

Adults:	Children:
1. None of the above 65%	1. None of the above 62%
2. Verbally threatened 35%	2. Hindered to move freely 32%
3. Assaulted with weapon 22%	3. Verbally threatened 30%

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

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

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



EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (ESNFI)

Severity score of ESNFI sectoral need in Surkh Rod district: **2**

% of assessed settlements per main shelter type reported:



In **54%** of assessed settlements, at least one person reportedly lived in the open. In **0%** of settlements more than half of the households reportedly lived in the open in the 3 months prior to data collection.

% of assessed settlements in which at least one shelter had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹

Due to conflict	8%	■
Due to natural disaster	3%	■
Due to both	0%	

% of assessed settlements, in which at least one person had reportedly been evicted from their shelter in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹



% of assessed settlements in which a majority of people reportedly did not have access to a market with sufficient non-food items in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Main reported reason people did not have access to a market in those settlements reporting no access to a market with NFI:

Prices too high / cannot afford NFI	77%	■
Market too far / no transport	23%	■
NA	NA%	■

% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly did not have access to key items to cope with winter in the 3 months prior to data collection:²



HEALTH

Severity score of health sectoral need in Surkh Rod district: **1**

% of assessed settlements in which no health facility within 2 hours of the settlement was reportedly accessible for most people in the 3 months prior to data collection:



In **0%** of assessed settlements, a health facility had been closed or severely damaged due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.¹

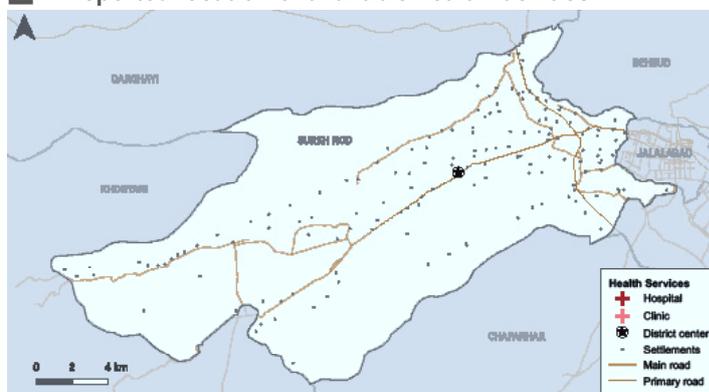
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly not able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital in the 3 months prior to data collection:



% of assessed settlements in which most children were not vaccinated against polio in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Reported location of available health facilities:



¹Locations of services are indicative only.

% of assessed settlements in which most people did reportedly have access to medicine in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Yes, most people have access	0%	■
No, medicine too expensive	100%	■
No, medicine not available in the area	0%	
Do not know / do not want to answer	0%	

22% of assessed settlements reported an increase in mortality in the month before data collection.⁴

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

² Key winter items are considered to be stove, blankets, mattress/mats and winter clothing.

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

⁴ Reason for increased mortality in the settlement was not specified.

WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION

Severity score of WASH sectoral need in Surkh Rod district: **1**

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

Surface water	0%
Unimproved water source	3%
Improved water source	97%

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

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

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Severity score of FSA sectoral need in Surkh Rod district: **2**

In **19%** of assessed settlements, most people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 3 months prior to data collection.

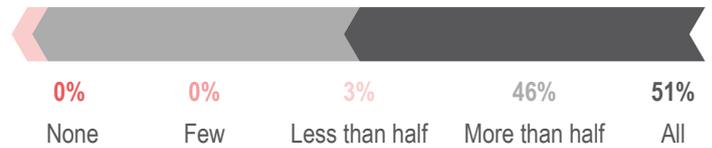
Reported level of hunger in those settlements reporting insufficient access:⁶

0% The worst it can be	86% Bad	0% Almost none
	14% Small	0% Do not know

In **3%** and **14%** of assessed settlements, almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households relied on help or borrowed food / money to spend on food or essential household needs in the month prior to data collection.

In **8%** and **35%** of assessed settlements almost half and more than half, respectively, of the households reduced adults' food consumption when food or money to buy food is not available in the month prior to data collection.

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

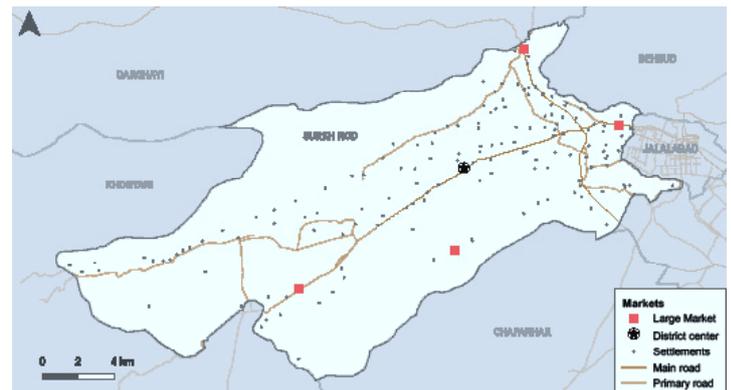


% of assessed settlements by reason most people were reportedly not able to meet their daily water needs in the 3 months prior to data collection:³

Not enough water points	54%
No issues, able to meet needs	43%
Too expensive	3%

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

Reported location of available major markets:⁵



*Locations of services are indicative only.

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

Negatively impacted farming	19%
Negatively impacted livestock	32%
Negatively impacted income	16%

In **3%** and **5%** of those assessed settlements, the impact on farming was reported as severe or extreme, respectively.^{2,8}

In **27%** and **5%** of those assessed settlements the impact on livestock was reported as severe and extreme, respectively.^{2,9}

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

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

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

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

⁵ Major markets are defined in this assessment as markets with 20 shops or more.

⁶ Almost none: almost no hunger; small: hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food; bad: hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food; the worst it can be: hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths.

⁷ Multiple options could be selected.

⁸ A severe impact on agriculture impact is the loss of half of the production and an extreme impact is the loss of more than half of the production to all the production.

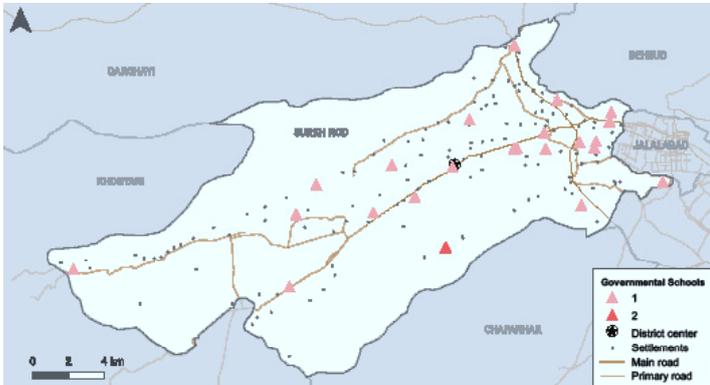
⁹ A severe impact on livestock is livestock becoming ill or livestock producing less and an extreme impact is the livestock died or was left unattended because of displacement.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

Severity score of EiE sectoral need in Surkh Rod district:

1

Reported location of available government schools:



*Locations of services are indicative only.

In **11%** of assessed settlements, **at least one child** (aged 6-17) was reportedly **removed from school** due to conflict and / or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection.^{1,2}

NUTRITION

Severity score of nutrition sectoral need in Surkh Rod district:

2

In **100%** of assessed settlements, most people were reported to **not have access to a nutrition treatment services** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

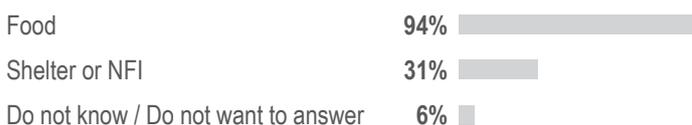
Main reported reason for inaccessibility of **nutrition treatment services** in those assessed settlements were:



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION & HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

97% of assessed settlements reportedly **received assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported type in those settlements receiving assistance:³



Top 3 priority needs reported in assessed settlements:³



¹ Settlements reportedly impacted by conflict and/or natural disaster in the 3 months prior to data collection, see displacement section.

² Education facilities are defined as government schools of all level, private school of all level or community based education services for the purpose of this assessment.

³ Multiple options could be selected.

⁴ A network is defined as non-reliable if only connected a few days per week or not connected at all.

% of assessed settlements in which most children (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning education facility in the 3 months prior to data collection:^{2,3}

0%

% of assessed settlements in which most boys / girls (aged 6-17) were reportedly not able to attend school in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Girls:

8%

Boys:

3%

Reported reasons for non-attendance in those settlements in which children were reportedly not able to attend school:³

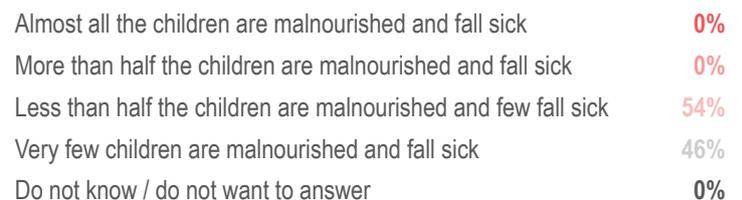
Girls:

Boys:

1. Cultural reasons	100%	1. NA	NA%
2. Security concerns	67%	2. NA	NA%
3. School too far / no school	67%	3. NA	NA%

In **100%** of assessed settlements, the presence of **at least one malnourished child** (under the age of 5) was reported, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Reported level of malnutrition severity in those settlements reporting malnutrition:



0% of assessed settlements were reportedly **not accessible by road** in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Main reported reason in those assessed settlements inaccessible by road:

NA	NA%
NA	NA%
NA	NA%

% of assessed settlements in which the mobile network has generally not been reliable in the 3 months prior to data collection:⁴

0%

ANNEX 1: DIMENSIONS OF LOW ACCESSIBILITY

HTR - R2 | 2020
AFGHANISTAN

In 2019, the Humanitarian Access Group (HAG) led a coordinated effort to establish a comprehensive list of Afghanistan's HTR districts, updated every 6 months. To this end, they rated each district according to three inaccessibility factors: (1) physical constraints, (2) conflict intensity and conflict spread, and (3) complexity of actors. Based on those dimensions, HTR districts are areas that humanitarian actors struggle to access and provide assistance to, due to (1) their remoteness and poor infrastructure, (2) on-going armed clashes, and/or (3) the presence of one or multiple armed actors that actively limits access to areas under their control. The weighted indicators used to determine the inaccessibility score of every district of Afghanistan are listed below.

Indicators	Weight
Physical Constraints:	15%
Average number of hours to reach district center	50%
Phone coverage	20%
Distance to airport	30%
Conflict Intensity and spread:	35%
Conflict intensity	75%
# Kinetic Incidents (by political actors)	25%
# Deaths Conflict actors (0.25%) Civilian causality (0.75%)	40%
# Airstrikes/IDF incidents	10%
# IED/UXO incidents (detonations and discoveries)	10%
Active/Disputed Control	15%
Conflict spread - Scope of populated areas affected by conflict	25%
Stakeholder Complexity:	50%
Presence of IS-K	25%
% NSAG Control	25%
# Times DAC fell from GOA control	15%
Access by female staff	20%
Access by staff	15%

Methodology note

Analysis of HtR district needs was conducted using R's statistical packages.

A sectoral index of need was calculated for each sector (see below), comprised of multiple indicators based on consultations with each active Cluster in Afghanistan and aligned with the 2019 WoAA household survey index¹.

The composite sectoral indicators include three different categories of distinct indicators, aiming to measure: (1) humanitarian condition of the settlement, (2) access to basic services in the settlement, (3) event/shock impact on the settlement. Indicators took on different weights based on their estimated proportional contribution to the overall need and the proportion of settlements reporting a need for this indicator. For instance, indicators falling into the third category around the impact of event/shock were commonly weighted higher than indicators on access to services, given that the former were deemed to have a more immediate impact on the humanitarian need of a settlement. Indicators falling into category (1) on the humanitarian condition in general, were sub-divided into three different severity weights (stress, severe, and extreme).

Composite indicator

The composite considered both the magnitude and the intensity of all indicators. Each severity indicator was calculated based on the magnitude of the need (% of settlements), and the intensity of the indicator (weight). The total was then ranked on a severity scale: [1] minimal, [2] stress, [3] severe, [4] extreme.

Severity of need: A total severity score was obtained for every district in each sector by aggregating the district's score for weighted indicators within the sectoral index. Districts classified as having a "severe" or "extreme" severity score were classified as having a sectoral need.²

¹ [Whole of Afghanistan Assessment province level factsheet](#)

Education in Emergency				
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements in which most children were reportedly not able to access at least one functioning formal education facility	In the past 3 months, were there ANY functional formal education facilities or Community Based Education services in the area accessible for MOST children of the settlement?	No	1	Minimal: <175 Stress: 175-349 Severe: 350-524 Extreme >525
% of assessed settlements in which boys are not able to attend school	In the past 3 months, did MOST boys (aged 6 to 17) of the settlement able to attend school?	No	1	
% of assessed settlements in which girls are not able to attend school	In the past 3 months, did MOST girls (aged 6 to 17) of the settlement able to attend school?	No	2	
% of assessed settlements in which at least one child was reportedly removed from school due to shocks	In the past 3 months, were ANY children (6-17 years old) removed from school due to conflict or natural disaster in the settlement	Yes	3	

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food items

Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements in which most people lived in tent or emergency shelter	In the past 3 months, what type of shelter did MOST people in the settlement live in?	Tents (emergency shelter) or makeshift shelter	2	Minimal: <275 Stress: 275-549 Severe: 550 -824 Extreme >825
% of assessed settlements in which at least one person reportedly lived	Are you aware of ANY people in the settlement living in the open without shelter in the past 3 months?	Yes	2	
% of assessed settlements with shelter destroyed due to conflict or natural disaster	Have ANY shelters in the settlement been destroyed or severely damaged in the past 3 months due to conflict or natural disaster? If yes, how many households had shelter destroyed or severely damaged because of either conflict or natural disaster in the settlement in the past 3 months?	Yes, due to both or yes, due to conflict yes, due to natural disaster and More than half of the shelters or Almost all/ All shelters	3	
		Yes, due to both or yes, due to conflict yes, due to natural disaster and Less than half of the shelters or Almost half/half of the shelters	2	
		Yes, due to both or yes, due to conflict or yes, due to natural disaster and Very few shelters	1	
% of assessed settlements with evictions reported	Are you aware of ANY people in the settlement being evicted from their shelter in the past 3 months?	Yes	1	
% of assessed settlements where no sufficient access to market with NFI have been reported	In the past 3 months, has there been a market open with sufficient access to Non-Food Items for MOST people in the settlement? (e.g. Sleeping mats/mattress, plastic tarpulin, blankets, etc.)	No	1	
% of assessed settlements in which non-sustainable sources of heating is used	What is the MAIN source of heating for MOST households in your settlement in the winter?	Wood / Bushes or Dung or Waste or No source of heating	2	

Food security				
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements by severity of hunger shock	In the past 3 months, were MOST members of the settlement able to access enough food? If no, how would you BEST describe the level of hunger of MOST people in the settlement?	No and hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths or no and hunger is bad, limited options to cope with the reduced access to food	3	Minimal: <325 Stress: 325-649 Severe: 650 - 974 Extreme >974
		Hunger is small, strategies are available to cope with the reduced access to food	2	
		Almost no hunger	1	
% of assessed settlements relying on coping strategy when food or money to buy food was not available per proportion of household in the month prior to data collection	In the past month, are you aware of ANY member of your settlement who borrowed/relied on help from friends or relatives for staple food or borrowed money to spend on food or essential household needs? If yes, what proportion of the settlement has to rely on such coping strategy to eat when food or money to buy food is not available?	Yes, and more than half	2	
		Yes, and almost half/half	1	
	In the past month, are you aware of ANY member of your settlement that reduced food consumption for small children to eat when food or money to buy food is not available? If yes, what proportion of the settlement has to rely on such coping strategy to eat when food or money to buy food is not available	Yes, and more than half	2	
		Yes, and almost half/half	1	
% of assessed settlements that had their livelihood affected due to conflict or natural disaster	Did conflict or natural disaster negatively impact the livelihood (eg. livestock, agriculture or employment) of the settlement in the past 3 months? If yes, how? If affected livestock, what have been the MAIN negative impacts noted on livestock for MOST members of the settlement in the past 3 months?	Yes, negatively impacted livestock and one of the following: livestock have died, or livestock have become ill or livestock was left unattended in previous location because of necessary displacement due to conflict or natural disaster	3	
		Yes, negatively impacted livestock and one of the following: livestock have become ill or livestock are producing less produce (milk, eggs etc.)	2	
	Did conflict or natural disaster negatively impact the livelihood (eg. livestock, agriculture or employment) of the settlement in the past 3 months? If yes, how? If affected agriculture, how much production did MOST members of the settlement lose in the past 3 months?	Yes, negatively impacted agriculture and more than half of the harvest lost	3	
		Yes, negatively impacted agriculture and half of the harvest lost	2	

Health				
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements in which no health facility was reportedly accessible within 2 hours	In the past 3 months, was there ANY functioning health facility in the area that MOST people in the settlement could access within 2 hours?	No	1	Minimal: <200 Stress: 200-399 Severe: 400 -599 Extreme >599
% settlements with increased mortality	In the last 3 months, have MORE people died than in the months BEFORE for any reason in [name of settlement]?	Yes	2	
% of assessed settlements with closed or severely damaged health facilities due to conflict or natural disaster	In the past 3 months, has ANY health facilities closed or been severely damaged due to conflict or natural disaster?	Yes	3	
% assessed settlements where health is one of the top 3 priority needs	What are the 3 priority needs for MOST people in the settlement?	Healthcare as one of top three needs	1	
% of assessed settlements in which most pregnant women were reportedly able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital	In the past 3 months, were MOST pregnant women able to give birth in a clinic or a hospital?	No	1	

Nutrition				
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements in which more than half of the children were reportedly malnourished and fell sick	In the past 3 months, what has been the severity of malnutrition for children under 5 in the settlement?	More than half the children are malnourished and fall sick	3	Minimal: <100 Stress: 100 - 199 Severe: 200-299 Extreme >299
		Less than half the children are malnourished and only a few fall sick	2	
% of assessed settlement without access to nutrition treatment services	In the past 3 months, did MOST people of the settlement have sufficient access to nutrition treatment services in the area?	No, services are too far or no, services are too expensive or no, services not accessible (for a reason besides too far or too expensive)	1	

Protection				
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements in which protection incidents were reported	In the past 3 months, are you aware of ANY adults (18 or older) subject to ANY of the following protection incidents?	At least one of the following incidents reported: Assaulted (beaten, stabbed, attacked, shot) with a weapon, forced to work, forcibly detailed, or hindered to move freely within or outside your settlement	3	Minimal: <350 Stress: 350-699 Severe: 700-1049 Extreme >1049
	In the past 3 months, are you aware of ANY children (17 or younger) subject to ANY of the following protection incidents?	At least one of the following incidents reported: Verbally threatened, assaulted (hit, slapped, punched) without a weapon, hindered to move freely to another district or province	2	
% assessed settlement with reported GBV incidents	Are you aware of any other threats that household members in the settlement were worried about in the past 3 months that you would like to mention?	Yes, violence targeting women, girls or boys specifically	3	
% of assessed settlements with people reportedly injured by conflict or natural disaster	Are you aware of ANY members of your community that has been physically injured due to conflict in the past 3 months? Are you aware of ANY members of your community been physically injured due to natural disaster in the past 3 months?	Yes	3	
% of assessed settlements with reportedly the majority of the male not having a Tazkira	What proportion of men in the settlement have a Tazkira?	Very few or none	1	
% of assessed settlements where the safety is reported to be very poor	How would you rate the safety and security for MOST people in the settlement in the past 3 months?	Very poor	1	
% settlement per type of impact due to the presence of explosive	In the past 3 months, have you been aware of the presence of ANY explosive hazards (mines, ERWs, PPIEDs) in or within 5km of the settlement? If yes, have this presence impacted the population of the settlement in ANY of the following ways in the past 3 months?	Yes, and one of the following: incident – death or disability of family member or constrained access to basic services (school, hospital, mosque)	3	
		Yes, and one of the following: negative impact on livelihood income, or impact on psychological wellbeing (fear, stress, anxiety)	2	
		Yes and: restricted to playing and recreation (for children)	1	

ANNEX 2: COMPOSITE INDICATORS

WASH

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AFGHANISTAN

WASH				
Indicator	Question	Response if unmet need	Severity	Threshold for sectoral need
% of assessed settlements in which most people reportedly relied on an improved water source as their main drinking water source	In the past 3 months, what was the MAIN source of drinking water (clean or unclear) for MOST people in the settlement?	Surface water (stream / river / irrigation)	3	Minimal: <299 Stress: 300 - 599 Severe: 600 - 899 Extreme >824
		Water trucking / tankering or unprotected spring, well or kariz	2	
% of assessed settlements where very few have access to water	In the past 3 month, what proportion of households had SUFFICIENT access to water to meet or satisfy their basic needs?	No households or Very few households or Less than half of the households	2	
% of assessed settlement per reason to not be able to meet water needs	What is the MAIN reason people in the settlement are not able to meet their water needs?	High risk to access water sources	2	
		Waterpoints are too far or Social restrictions on waterpoint access	1	
% of assessed settlements in which soap was reported as not commonly available on the market	In the past 3 months, was soap commonly available in the market for people in the settlement?	No	1	
% of assessed settlements reporting unimproved types of latrine	In the past 3 months, what was the MOST COMMON type of latrine used by people in your settlement?	No facility - open field, dearan, bush or Family pit latrine - without slab / open	1	
% of assessed settlements with destroyed, damaged or dried up water source due to conflict or natural disaster	Have the MAIN water source in the settlement been destroyed, damaged, or dried up due to conflict or natural disaster in the past 3 months?	Yes, damaged or destroyed due to conflict Yes, damaged, destroyed or dried up due to natural disaster Yes, damaged or destroyed due to both	3	