

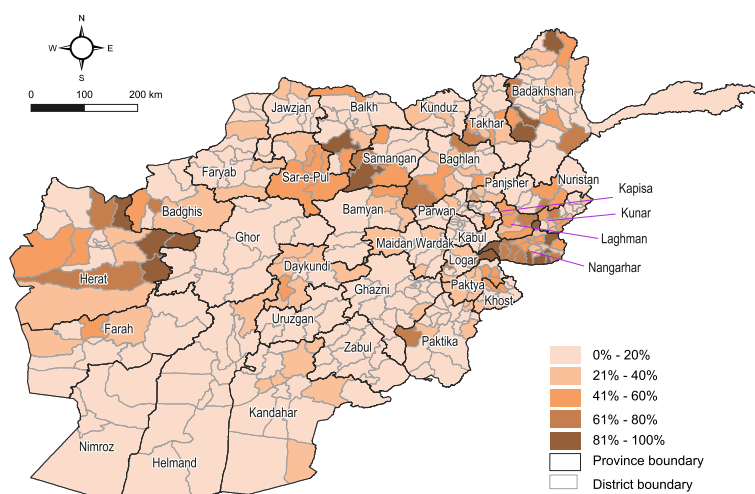
Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM) Round 13

June 2026 | AFGHANISTAN

KEY MESSAGES

- Increased reports of access constraints to food, and simultaneous reports of increased rates of malnutrition indicates critical gaps. According to KIs in 55% of settlements, **food prices have increased a lot** in the last 30 days. At the same time, communities in 87% of settlements reportedly sold livestock more than usual due to insufficient income or food, highlighting ongoing challenges in affordability and access to food for the majority.
- In more than half (53%) of assessed settlements, KIs reported an increase in malnutrition cases identified through referrals from health workers or clinics. Among these settlements, 44% reported that the number of cases had doubled over the previous three months. Reports of doubled cases were particularly common in Panjshir (89%), Faryab (85%), and Laghman (83%) provinces.
- Recent flooding** contributed to increased shelter damage, with severe damage reported in 15% of assessed settlements particularly in Eastern (37%) and Northern (30%) region.
- As in previous rounds of HSM, **economic hardship** remained the primary driver of **displacement**, reported in 80% of settlements in this round, while shock-related displacement was less common and mainly linked to conflict (15%) and flooding (12%).

% of Assessed Settlements Where KIs Reported Many People in Their Settlements were Directly Affected by **Flooding**:



CONTEXT & RATIONALE

Afghanistan remains one of the world's largest humanitarian crises, driven by decades of conflict, economic fragility, and climate shocks such as drought and flooding.

[According to OCHA](#), approximately 21.9 million people, nearly 45% of the country's population are in need of humanitarian assistance.

Additionally, the significant influx of recent returnees from Iran and Pakistan has further compounded humanitarian needs, placing additional pressure on already overstretched services and resources.

The Humanitarian Situation Monitoring ([HSM](#)) seeks to inform prioritization and understanding of communities' needs across the country, by monitoring quarterly the evolution of vulnerabilities, coping strategies, gaps in basic services, and needs of assessed communities.

ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

HSM is a nationwide, community-level, multi-sectoral needs assessment carried out quarterly across all districts of Afghanistan. It uses structured interviews with key informants in selected settlements to track needs and emerging trends, and to support district prioritization.

HSM Round 13 was conducted from **10 May to 07 June 2026**, with a total of **12,854** key informants surveyed across all 401 districts in the country. The data and analysis files can be downloaded through this [link](#).

Figures presented throughout this report are to be interpreted as the percentage (%) of assessed settlements where key informants reported the indicator described and the findings from this assessment are indicative only. Further details of the methodology can be found on the last page.

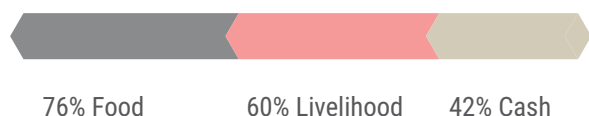


ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE - AAP

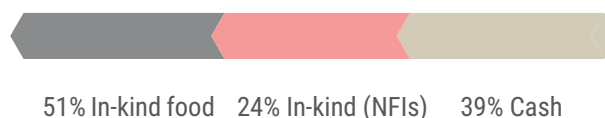
Key Findings

- The proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported the **provision of aid decreased substantially** from 37% in March to 29% in June 2026, which may be associated with seasonality of aid delivery which is usually higher in winter compared to spring.
- In-kind (food) assistance** was reportedly the most frequently provided form of aid, followed by cash assistance. Although the majority (76%) of assessed settlements considered the quality of assistance appropriate, many (11%) reported that the **quality of aid was not appropriate** to adequately address existing needs.
- Furthermore, according to KIs in 5% of assessed settlements, **humanitarian assistance was not delivered to the most vulnerable households**. This was reported by KIs in 11% of the settlements in the Southern region.
- KIs in some (22%) of the assessed settlements reported **nobody or almost nobody in their settlement knew how to access humanitarian aid** if they were to need it.

Top 3 priority needs reported by KIs in % of overall assessed settlements:



Top reported types of aid received by % of settlements:



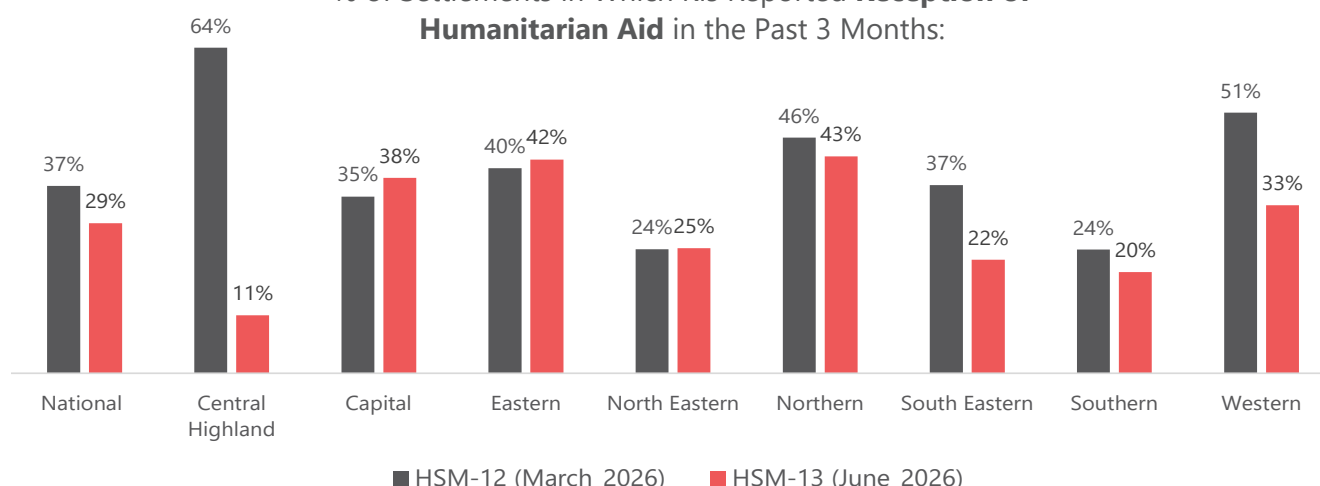
Top Three **Priority Needs** Reported by KIs (%) at the Regional Level:

	Central Highland	Capital	Eastern	North Eastern	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western
Food	76%	67%	76%	72%	72%	84%	76%	85%
Livelihoods	75%	72%	65%	54%	60%	68%	48%	57%
Cash	59%	54%	28%	41%	34%	40%	46%	39%
Water	25%	24%	47%	45%	45%	36%	29%	40%
Health	14%	24%	34%	31%	30%	27%	32%	28%
Education	14%	19%	12%	12%	17%	18%	32%	26%
Electricity	3%	15%	6%	24%	12%	5%	2%	3%
Shelter	2%	4%	19%	8%	9%	3%	5%	4%

In 50% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the presence of **cross-border (CB) returnees** in their communities, while internally displaced persons (IDPs) were reported in 38% of settlements.

In response to the arrival of cross-border (CB) returnees and IDPs, KIs in 33% of settlements reported that **humanitarian assistance had been provided to these new arrivals**.

% of Settlements in Which KIs Reported **Reception of Humanitarian Aid** in the Past 3 Months:



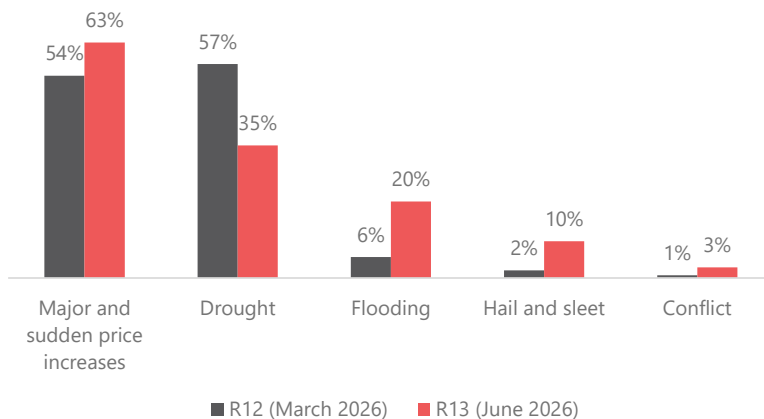


SHOCKS AND EVENTS

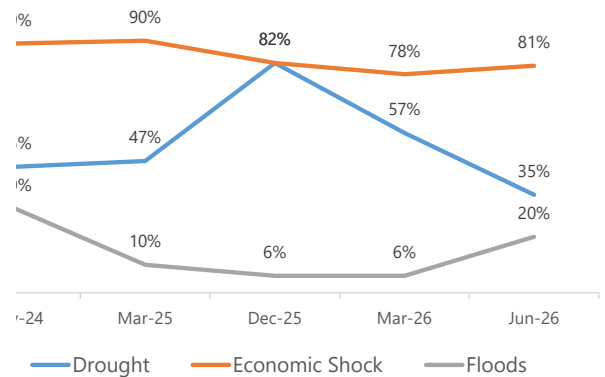
Key Findings

- There has been a substantial increase in the reports of flooding with the highest proportion of KIs reporting that the recent flooding has directly affected many people in the Eastern region (45%) - particularly Nangarhar province (59%) - resulting in loss of shelter and inability to access basic services.
- Reports of drought have declined since late 2025, while flooding, hail, and sleet have increasingly affected many people, particularly between April and June 2026. These shocks reportedly resulted in loss of livelihood opportunities, increased reliance on debt, and reduced access to food according to KIs in this round of HSM.
- Alongside natural hazards, economic shocks also remained widespread. KIs in 63% of settlements reported that **major and sudden price increases affected many people**, potentially reflecting trade disruptions and regional instability.

% of KIs Reporting **Events and Shocks** From March to June 2026:



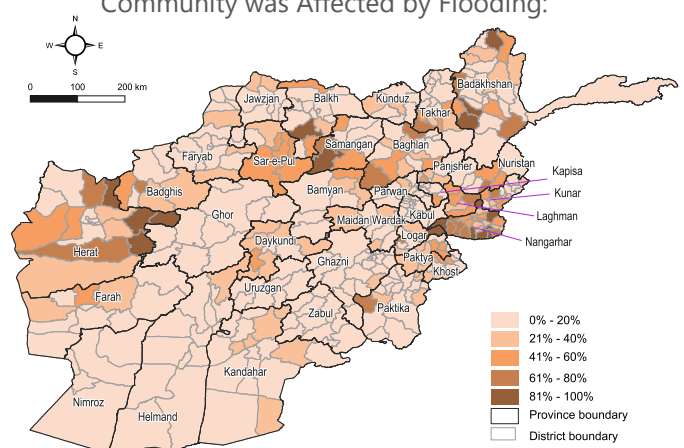
% of KIs Reporting **Major Shocks** Over the Past Two Years:



Compared to March 2026, more KIs reported that many people were affected by **flooding** (20%) and **major price increases** (63%). Flooding was particularly severe in Nangarhar, where nearly 60% of KIs reported widespread impacts.

Insect swarms, such as locusts, ants aphids affecting agricultural lands (and likely livelihoods) also have increased from 12% in March up to 20% in the current round - higher in Badghis, Faryab, and Daykundi provinces.

% of Settlements Where KIs Reported Their Community was Affected by Flooding:



One of the most **severe impacts of flooding** was the **displacement** of people, which was reported in 12% of settlements nationally. **This was particularly pronounced in Uruzgan (57% of settlements), Samangan (39%), and Baghlan (35%).**

Overall, the primary reported effects of shocks were **diminished access to food, increased reliance on debt, and loss of livelihood sources.**

DISPLACEMENT

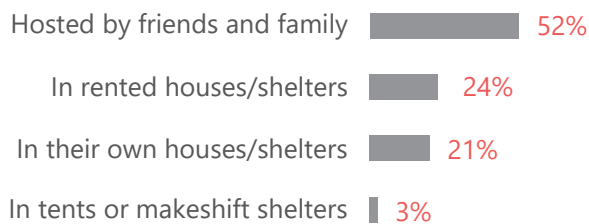
Key Findings

- The proportion of settlements reporting **presence of internally displaced people (IDPs)** and **cross-border returnees** have remained the same since last round of HSM in March 2026.
- The majority of IDPs reportedly **left their previous communities due to a lack of livelihood opportunities** (79%) followed by **lack of access to food** (57%) and **drought** (40%). **Floods** and **conflict** also continued to drive displacement, with these factors reported in over 15% of settlements across the country.
- Like in the previous round (March 2026), [cross-border returnees continue to arrive in the country](#), more from Iran (54%) than Pakistan (46%). In more than half (57%) of assessed settlements, the new arrivals reportedly had not received humanitarian assistance.

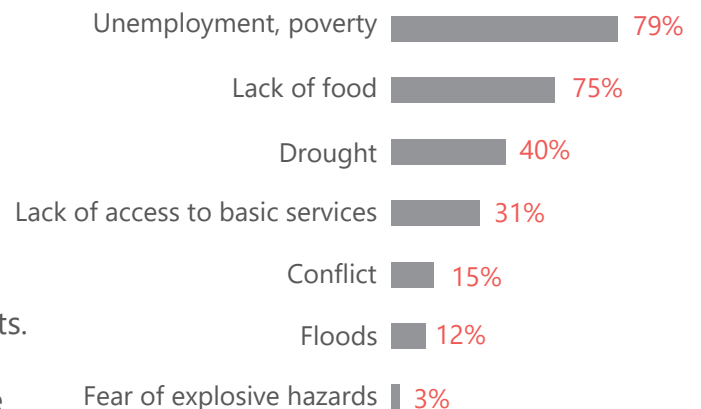
Like in March 2026, KIs in 38% of assessed settlements reported **presence of displaced¹ people** in their settlement, with higher proportions reported in the Eastern and Northern regions. In 14% of these settlements, KIs reported that **everyone or almost all of the IDPs arrived within the past 3 months**.

Reports of **large-scale displacement** were most **common in Uruzgan and Kandahar provinces**, where KIs in 20% and 17% of assessed settlements, respectively, indicated that approximately half of the settlement population were displaced.

% of Settlements Where KIs Reported Living Arrangements of Displaced People:

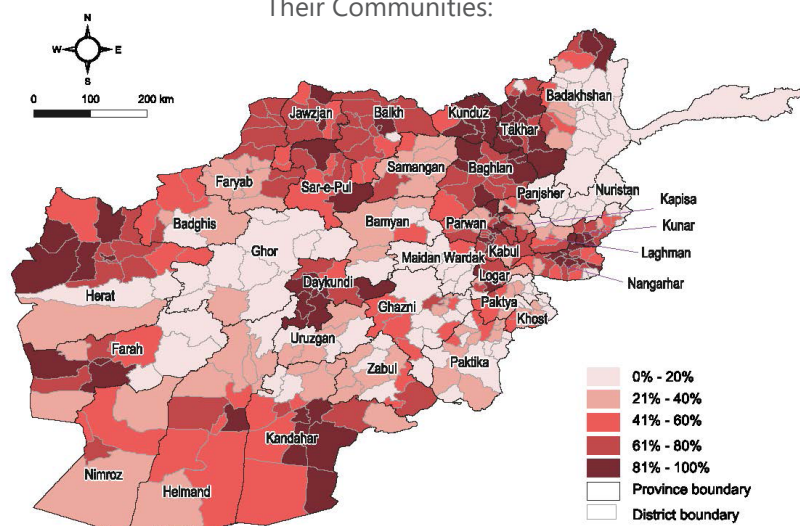


% of Settlements Where KIs Reported Reasons for Displaced People Left Their Previous Locations:



The presence of cross-border returnees was reported in 50% of assessed settlements. In 28% of settlements, returnees had reportedly arrived within the previous three months.

% of Assessed Settlements Where KIs Reported Presence of Cross-Border Returnees in Their Communities:



1. Displaced people are those who came to the settlement because they were forced to flee or leave their previous homes.

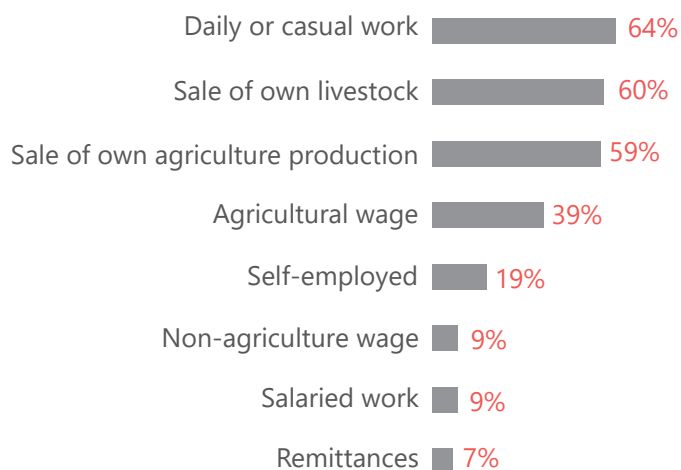


LIVELIHOODS

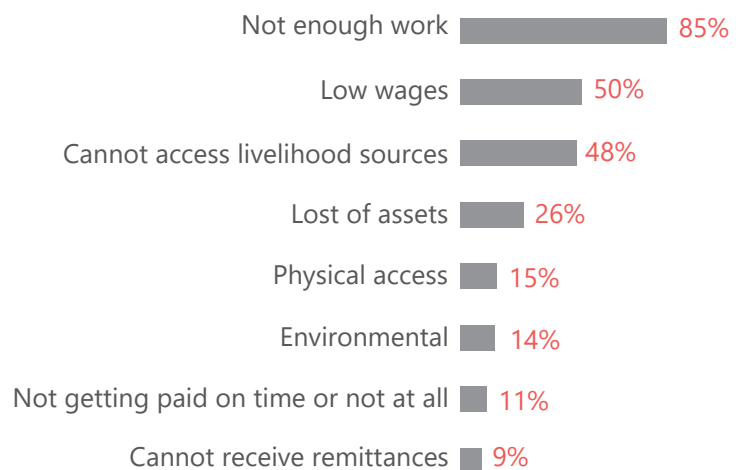
Key Findings

- [With the border closures with Pakistan and regional instability](#), nearly two-thirds (63%) of settlements in the country reportedly **experienced major and sudden price increases**. These were mostly reported in Western region particularly in Farah (90%) and Ghor (89%) as well as in the Northern region Samangan (96%) and Faryab (86%) provinces.
- Similar to the previous HSM round in March 2026, KIs in most assessed settlements reported **limited work and livelihood opportunities**. Together with rising prices, these pressures may have contributed to households **selling more livestock than usual** due to **insufficient food or income as reported within 87% of the settlements**.
- KIs in 26% of the assessed settlements reported that **for majority of people in their communities who cultivated staple crops the last harvest was much less than previous harvest**. Reasons for this change was primarily reported **drought** (70%), **unaffordability of seeds and pesticides** (68%) and **crop pests and diseases** (65%).
- **Unemployment** is still reported in the majority of assessed settlements - similar to HSM in March 2026 in more than half (63%) of settlements, men were reportedly not working or earning any income.

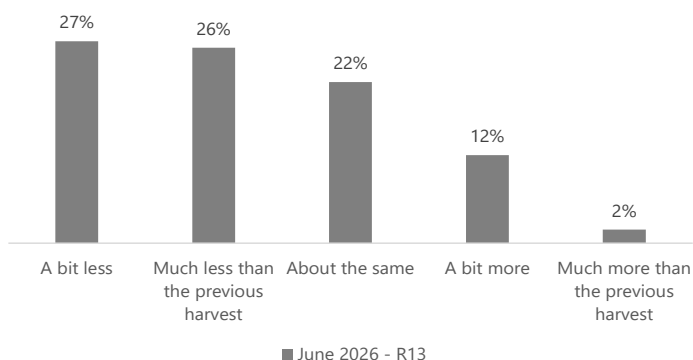
% of Settlements by **Most Reported Sources of Income**:



% of Settlements by Reported **Livelihood Problems**:



% of Settlements Where KIs Reported **Change in their Harvest** Compared with Their Previous Harvest.



According to KIs in 67% of the settlements, **women were working in some income-generating activities to support their households**. Primary area of their work was in agriculture or livestock (74%), followed by tailoring or embroidery (58%).



KIs in 12% of settlements reported **number of livestock reduced** by more than half. Higher in Eastern (20%), and Northeastern (15%) regions.



FOOD SECURITY

Key Findings

- The **overall food situation slightly deteriorated** compared to the previous round. KIs reported a serious or very serious food problem in 65% of assessed settlements. The main reported food-related challenges were **food unaffordability, limited access to food**, and **unstable food supply**.
- The proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported **severe hunger increased** from 2% in western region in March 2026 to 13% in the current round. Reports were most common in Badghis province (from 2% to 42%) and in Uruzgan (from 2% to 36%). This deterioration may be associated with reported rising food prices (55%) and reduced food availability, potentially reflecting [recent disruptions to regional trade flows](#).
- The proportion of KIs reporting **most people in their settlement did not have sufficient food in the past 30 days also increased from 17% in March 2026, up to 25%** in this round - it may be associated with high [transportation costs, regional trade uncertainties, and high dependence on imports](#).

Similar to HSM in March 2026, KIs reported **serious or very serious food problems** in 65% of assessed settlements (21% very serious; 44% serious).



Food affordability was the main food-related concern (75% of assessed settlements), followed by limited food access (39%) and dietary diversity (36%).



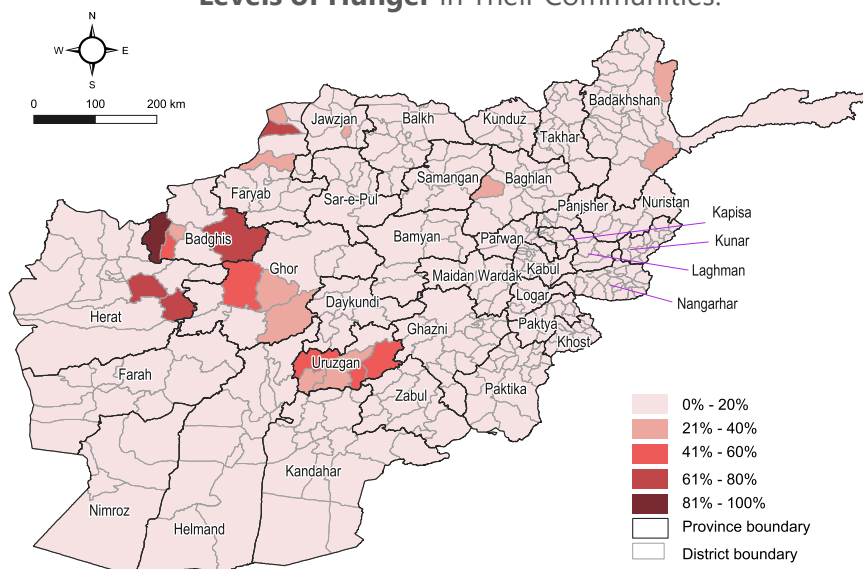
KIs in 25% of the settlements reported that most of their people had **very insufficient food** in the last 30 days with a higher proportion of settlements in Eastern region - Laghman (56%) and Nangarhar (39%) provinces.

Reportedly most people had to **do very unusual things** just to obtain a small amount of food according to KIs in 18% of assessed settlements - highest in Faryab (54%) as well as in Badghis province (47%) where sever level of hunger was reported the highest. .

Reportedly in 60% of assessed settlements **children were engaged in working** to support families because there were not enough food or money to buy food.

KIs in 4% of overall assessed settlements reported **severe levels of hunger**. A comparatively high proportion of settlements reporting this was found in the western region - Badghis (42%). Map below:

% of Settlements Where KIs Reported **Severe Levels of Hunger** in Their Communities:



HEALTH

Key Findings

- **Healthcare access and related challenges remained widespread and unchanged** compared to the previous HSM round. Across all regions, the most commonly reported healthcare barriers were **unaffordability** (59%), **shortages of medicines and medical equipment** (77%), and **limited access to health facilities** (29%) (damaged/difficult road, no transport...)
- **Access to healthcare reportedly remained restricted in just under one fifth of assessed settlements for female.** KIs in 17% of assessed settlements reported that female patients could not access healthcare facilities easily or safely primarily due to long distances or inability to travel alone and in 16% of settlements KIs reported that women had no access to antenatal care.
- **General medicines and medical equipment were generally not available** across all regions - reported in 49% of settlements. Furthermore, KIs in more than half (53%) of assessed settlements reported a **lack of specialized medical staff**.

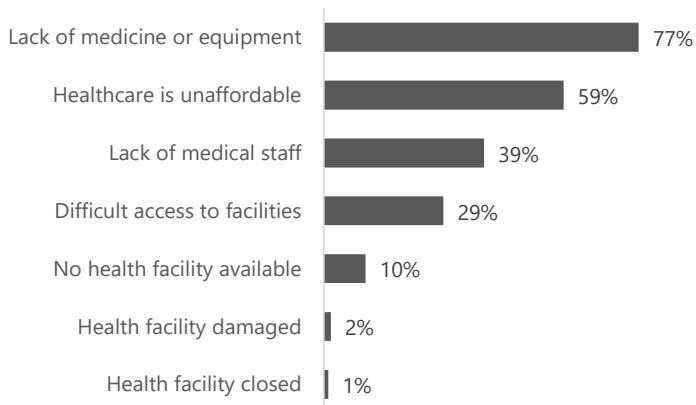


KIs in more than half (52%) of the assessed settlements reported a **serious or very serious problem** because people could not get adequate **healthcare**.



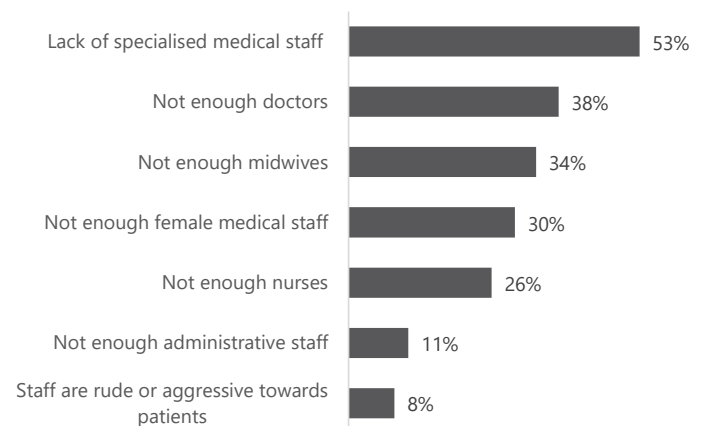
According to KIs in almost half (49%) of the assessed settlements **general medicines and equipment are generally not available** in the main healthcare facility.

% of assessed settlements where KIs reported **main problems related to healthcare**:



KIs in 13% of the assessed settlements reported that their **main healthcare facility was structurally damaged** (damage to windows, doors, walls or roofs) - highest proportion were reported in Samangan province (54%), followed by in Khost (47%).

% of assessed settlements where KIs reported **general availability of staff** in the main healthcare facilities:



KIs in 16% of assessed settlements reported that the majority of people in their community **could not access adequate healthcare when needed**. Such reports were most common in Badakhshan (40%) and Baghlan (33%) provinces.

According to KIs in 17% of assessed settlements, **women and girls could not easily or safely access healthcare facilities**. The primary reported barriers were long distances and their inability to travel alone.

KIs in 16% of assessed settlements reported that **women in their communities do not have access to antenatal care** before and after giving birth - highest in Khost (48%), and Zabul (46%).

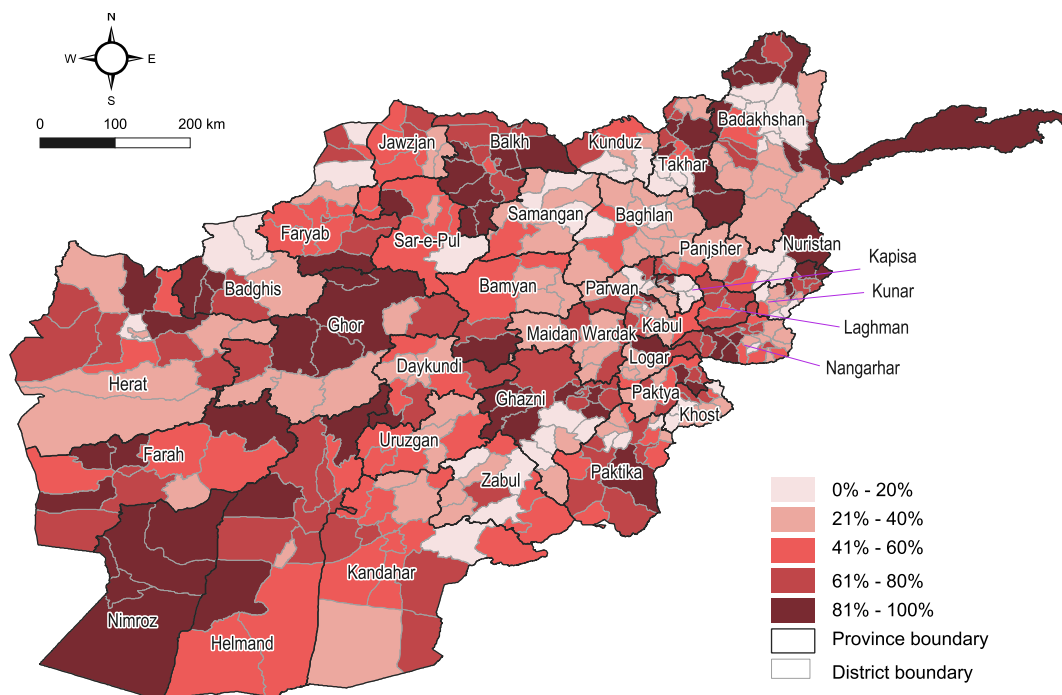
NUTRITION

Key Findings

- Similar to HSM R12 (March 2026), the nutrition situation in the country remained of high concern. KIs in 53% of assessed settlements reported an increase in reported malnutrition cases. Among these settlements, 44% reported that the number of malnutrition cases had doubled in the previous three months, [indicating a deteriorating trend](#).
- The highest proportion of settlements where KIs reported **malnutrition cases had doubled** were in Panjshir province (14% in March to 89% in June 2026), Faryab (2% to 85%), and in Laghman (from 19% up to 83% in this round).
- KIs in the majority (70%) of settlements reported **being aware of available nutrition services**. However, in 16% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that a majority people **did not have access to nutrition treatment services**. Reports of limited access were most common in Jawzjan (46%) and Zabul (45%) provinces.

Similar to HSM R12 (March 2026), KIs in **53%** of assessed settlements reported an increase in reported malnutrition cases.

% of Assessed Settlements Where KIs Reported They Detected **Increase in Malnutrition Cases** in Their Communities:



Overall, KIs in **29%** of the assessed settlements reported they were **not aware of the existence of any nutrition services** in their settlement.

Of those KIs which reported they were aware, **16%** of them stated that majority of households **did not have access to these nutrition treatment services** if needed.

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Key Findings

- Overall, **the water, sanitation and hygiene conditions remain largely unchanged** compared to the previous round of HSM in March 2026 with majority of KIs reporting the same issues such as low quality of water (unclean water), lack of water points, and lack of water storage facilities.
- The **water related problems were widespread across all regions**. KIs in 36% of assessed settlements reported that people are still relying on unimproved water sources - particularly springs which are not protected from outside contamination. And KIs in half (52%) of the settlements reported that water is not clean in their community.
- Access to sanitation facilities remained limited**, with KIs in 8% of settlements reporting that nobody had access to latrines. In addition, **KIs in 50% of assessed settlements reported that open defecation was still practiced in their community**, with the highest proportions reported in the Eastern and Southern regions.



According to KIs in 10% of the overall assessed settlements, **most people have very limited access to clean water for drinking and cooking**.



KIs in 43% of the overall assessed settlements reported **public water sources were structurally damaged** in their settlements. The highest rates of these reports came from Nuristan (82%), Nimroz (72%), and Faryab province (69%).

Limited access to water sources for women and girls was reported in 12% of assessed settlements. The highest proportions were reported in the Northeast, followed by the South and West regions.



KIs in 48% of the assessed settlements reported that **the majority of people there did not have access to soap in the market**. This was most commonly reported in Badghis (48%), Farah (46%), and Paktya (39%).

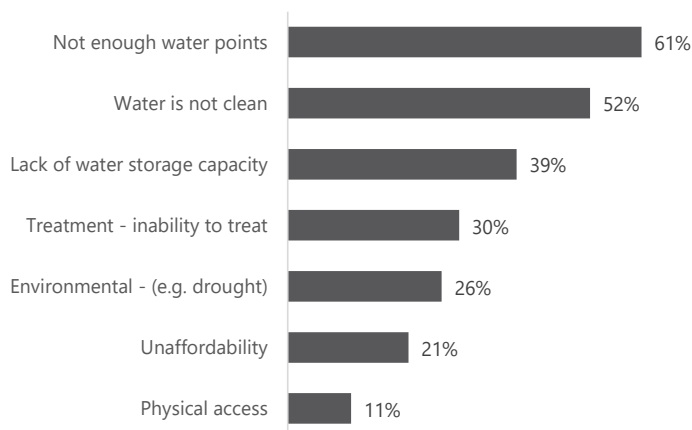


In 25% of settlements, **only a few households had access to a sanitation facility**. While, in 8% nobody or almost nobody had access. This was most commonly reported in Paktika and Farah provinces.



According to KIs in half (50%) the assessed settlements, **there were people/households practicing open defecation** in their settlement - Reports of this were widespread across all regions.

% of Settlements Where KIs Reported **Main Problems with Water:**



The most commonly reported **main problem with water** was the **lack of water points** (61% of settlements). This was proportionally highest in Paktika (86%), followed by Samangan (84%), Kunar (84%), Kapisa (81%), and Paktya (80%).



KIs in 36% of assessed settlements reported **relying on unimproved water sources** that were unprotected from contamination, such as unprotected wells and natural springs. The highest proportions were reported in Kunduz (69%), Daykundi (67%), and Baghlan (59%) provinces.

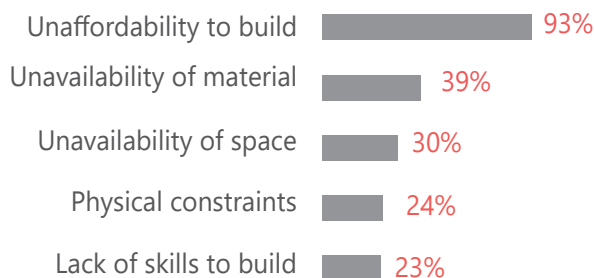
SHELTER, LAND, AND SITE COORDINATION (SLSC)

Key Findings

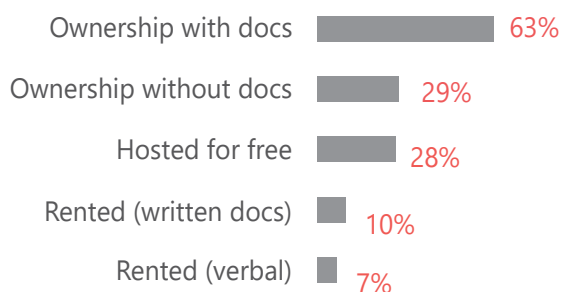
- [Likely reflecting the impact of recent floods](#), reports of **severe shelter damage have increased** from 11% to 15% in this round, with highest proportion reported in Faryab province (41%), followed by Baghlan (35%) (Northeast) and Laghman and Nangarhar provinces in Eastern region.
- **Economic barriers remained the shelter concern**, with KIs most commonly reporting the unaffordability of shelter construction or repair, followed by a lack of construction materials. Reports of these challenges increased slightly compared to last round in March 2026.
- **The cost of rent for houses and apartments have increased a lot** according to KIs in majority of overall assessed settlements across all regions, with highest proportion in the Capital region (52%).

 KIs in 26% of assessed settlements reported **serious or very serious shelter problems** due to inadequate access to shelter, a slight increase from March.

The proportion of KIs reporting the following **main shelter-related problems** in this round remained largely unchanged compared with HSM Round 12 (March 2026):



% of Settlements where KIs reported Most Common **Types of Tenancy Agreements**:



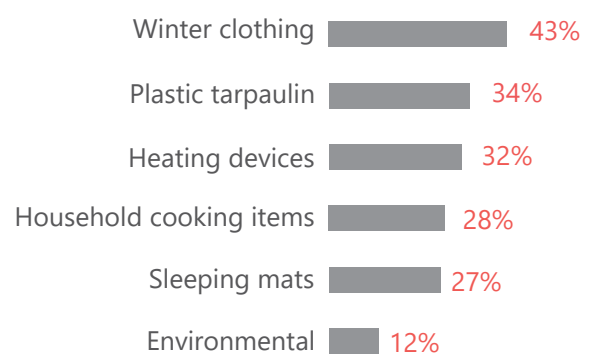
According to KIs in 39% of assessed settlements, **rental costs for houses and apartments had increased substantially** over the previous year. Reports of rising rental costs were most common in Capital region particularly in Kabul province (65%).

 **Severe shelter damage** was reported in 15% of assessed settlements. Reports were most common in Faryab province (34%) and Baghlan (35%) province in the Northern region primarily due to buildings worn down over time.

Flooding was reportedly the primary cause of the majority of the damage specifically in Nangarhar and Laghman provinces (72% in each), Samangan (77%), Badghis (68%) and Faryab (54%).

KIs in 4% of settlements reported **some people were sleeping outside in open space** with the most frequent reports coming from Eastern region - Nuristan (35%), Laghman (33%), and Nangarhar (27%).

% of settlements in which KIs reported that **most households reportedly do not have enough NFIs**, by type:



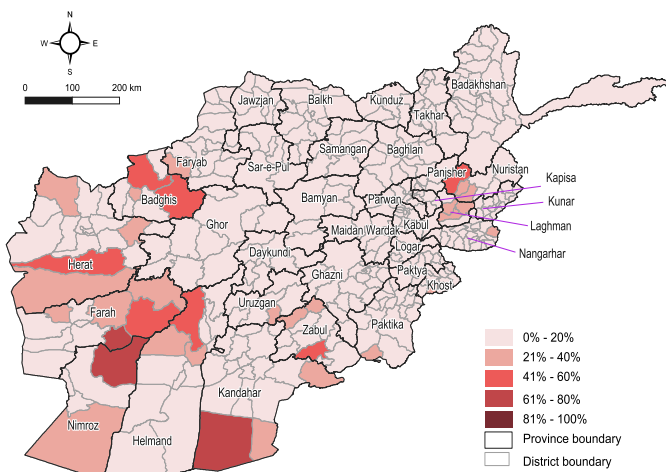
EDUCATION

Key Findings

- Compared with the previous round in March 2026, the proportion of boys and girls attending school remained unchanged, with KIs reporting that **no boys were attending school** in 5% of settlements and **no girls were attending school** in 18% of settlements.
- Long distance to school** (74%), followed by **lack of teachers** (32%), and **lack of teaching material** (33%), as well as **child labor** (21%) were reportedly main barriers preventing children to attend schools as well as **poor water and sanitation facilities in the schools** in 13% of settlements.
- Lack of access to water and sanitation facilities in the school** was reported by about half the assessed settlements across all regions which indicates children may be more exposed to environments with unsafe hygiene standards.
- Reports of **school disruptions due to natural hazards increased** from 9% in March 2026 to 14% of assessed settlements in the current round, likely reflecting the impact of recent flooding across multiple regions. Conflict has also reportedly disrupted education specifically in Eastern and Southeast regions - Kunar (22%), Khost (16%) and Paktya (14%).

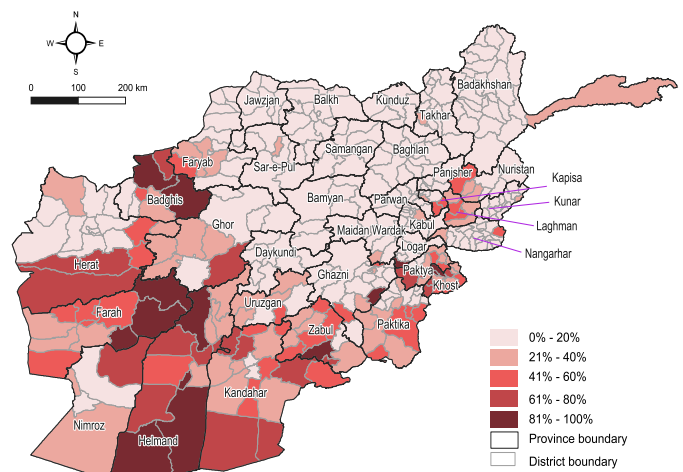
According to KIs in 5% the assessed settlements, **none or almost no boys were attending school** as shown in the map below - highest in southern and western regions.

% of Settlements Where KIs Reported **No Boys** Were Attending School:



And in 18% of the overall assessed settlements, KIs reported that **no girls were attending school (grade 1-6)**. Similarly, highest in Southern, Southeast and Western regions.

% of Settlements Where KIs Reported **No Girls** (grade 1-6) Were Attending School:



Reportedly, **long distance to school** was the most common **barrier preventing children from going to school** in 74% of the assessed settlements. Followed by not enough teachers and teaching material.

According to KIs in more than half (53%) of the assessed settlements, **desks or carpets, teachers, and textbooks were not sufficiently available** in the schools in their settlements.

Children did not have access to functioning sanitation facilities in the school reportedly in 39% of the assessed settlements.



Children did not have access to water in the school reportedly in 37% of the assessed settlements.



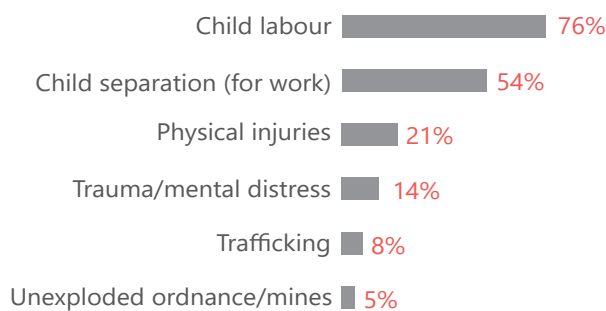
PROTECTION

Key Findings

- In (28%) of the assessed settlements, **about half of children were engaged in employment** - they were reportedly working in agriculture, animal care and daily chores.
- **Reports of the presence of explosive ordnance hazards reduced** in comparison to the previous data collection round (R12 March 2026). The majority of reports for this round came from Maidan Wardak and Panjshir provinces.
- In addition, KIs in a small proportion of assessed settlements (4%) reported that **only a few households possessed a Tazkira**². Reports of settlements where **no women had a Tazkira** were proportionally highest in the Southern (29%) and Southeastern (11%) regions.

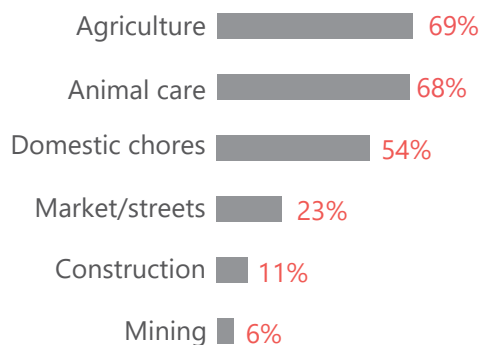


Amongst the 17% of settlements in which KIs reported **people did not feel safe from physical harm**, particularly in Uruzgan (74%), the most frequently reported **primary concerns** were:



In 8% overall assessed settlements, KIs reported **most households in their community have school-aged children engaged in employment** outside of their homes. Highest in Logar (44%), and Samangan (28%).

% of KIs who reported engagement of children in employment reported **following types of their engagement**:



Among the 3% of assessed settlements reporting the **presence of explosive ordnance** hazards, a majority of them indicated that these hazards restricted movement, limited access to farmland, and caused injuries or deaths.

KIs in 67% of overall assessed settlement reported **they have not received any mine risk education activities** in their areas.



According to KIs in 4% of the overall assessed settlements, only **a few households have at least one member with valid civil documentation** (e.g. Tazkira). This was more frequently reported in Kandahar (29%), Nuristan (23%), Laghman (16%).

Meanwhile, KIs in 8% of assessed settlements reported that **no women in their community possessed civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira)**. Such reports were most common in the Southern (29%) and Southeastern (11%) regions.

2. Tazkira: In Afghanistan it refers to National Identity Card (NID)



METHODOLOGY AND COVERAGE

The Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM) is a key informant-level assessment that covers more than 12,000 settlements across the country. Key informants (KIs) —including government officials, religious leaders, teachers, and healthcare practitioners—are surveyed to collect information regarding the humanitarian situation of communities in the settlements of interest. Based on previous studies, HSM surveys one key informant per settlement.

The sampling strategy aims to cover all Basic Service Units (3,239) in the country. A BSU is defined as a geographic unit where a number of households share public spaces, such as markets and roads, along with essential services, including healthcare clinics or schools. The obtained data is then aggregated at the district level to better inform humanitarian actors and other stakeholders.

Key informants are selected using a two-stage methodology. First, settlements are randomly chosen

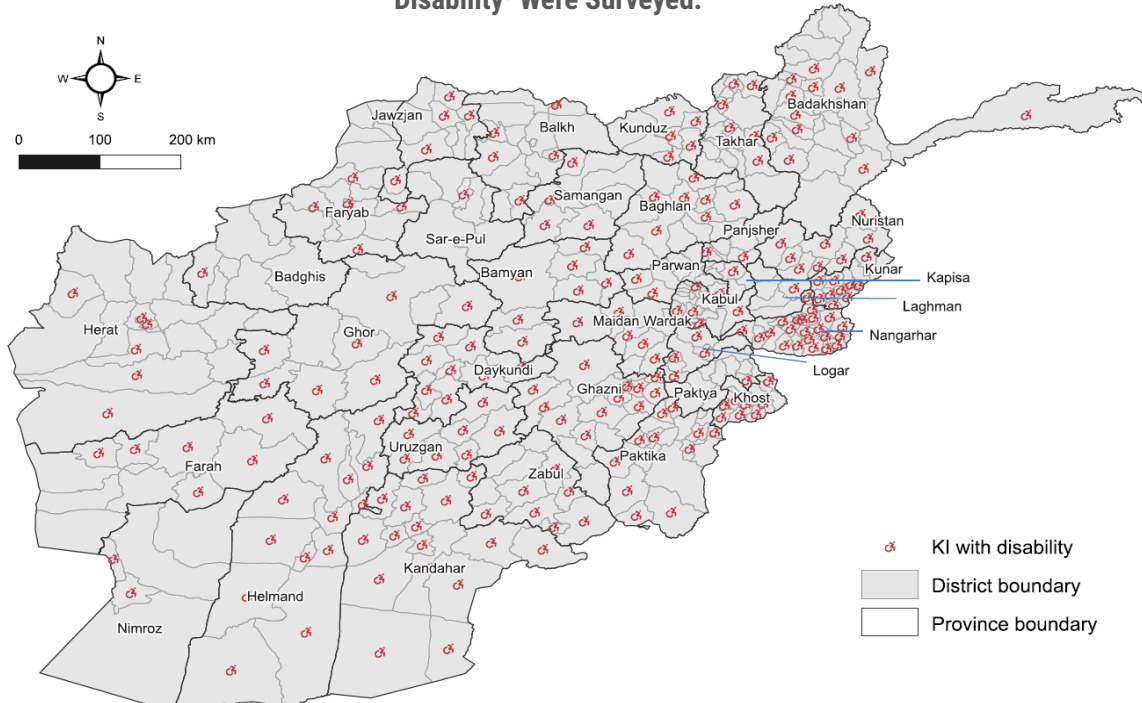
using a population-weighted approach, giving larger settlements within each BSU a higher probability of selection while still including smaller ones. Second, trained enumerators visit selected settlements and identify relevant key informants through snowball sampling. Results are indicative and aim to cover a high proportion of the population.

The HSM Round 13 covers:

- All 401 districts and BSUs in the country.
- One Key informant per settlements assessed.
- A minimum of three KIs per BSU.
- A minimum geographical coverage of 12% of settlements per district.
- 54% population covered (as per the total population of the settlements assessed).

For a comprehensive understanding, please refer to the [HSM terms of reference \(ToR\)](#). The anonymized data (including all interviews) and cleaning logs for HSM Round 13 are available upon request.

Coverage Map: Districts Assessed And Districts Where Key Informants With Any Disability³ Were Surveyed:



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).

3. KIs disability: KIs are asked in the beginning about how do they identify themselves as persons having disability or not. Overall, 229 KIs with disabilities were interviewed in this round.