Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM) Round 10 The District Tables Factsheet

March, 2025 Afghanistan

KEY MESSAGES

- In 90% of assessed settlements, Key Informants (KIs) reported that many households were affected by **economic shock** in the 3 months prior to data collection. Households commonly coped by taking on debt (94%) and reducing food access (88%) according to KIs.
- Food remained the top priority need in 73% of settlements, followed by livelihoods (58%) and cash (48%), slightly lower from previous round. Food access declined, with 46% of settlements reporting half their population had very insufficient food.
- Healthcare access remained unchanged from previouse round, with 13% of settlements having no access to adequate services—lowest access in Ghor (52%), Takhar (37%), and Kunduz (28%).
- In 20% of assessed settlements, most people had sufficient water access only occasionally (3-10 days per month), with lowest access rates in Jawzjan (59%) and Kandahar (55%), highlighting inconsistent access to potable water.
- In most of the assessed settlements, distance was reportedly the main barrier to education for school-age children—in 92% settlements for boys and in 83% for girls (Grades 1-6).
- In 5% of the overall assessed settlements, KIs described the current level of building damage or destruction as severe (many buildings are unusable) with highest proportion in Faryab province (28%).

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













Health 35%

Water

The proportion of KIs reporting staple food prices "increased a lot" grew from 13% in Round 9 to 43% in Round 10.

48%

In 66% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that about half or more of men (26%-100%) were unemployed, decreasing from 73% in the previous round.

KIs in 10% of the assessed settlements reported that approximately 5 out of 10 households had school-aged children engaged in child labour, underscoring substantial protection concerns.

CONTEXT & RATIONALE

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

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

ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

HSM Round Ten was conducted from 16 February to 16 March 2025.1 A total of 12,015 key informants (KIs) were surveyed. From the total interviewed KIs, 11% were female KIs, and 89% were male KIs.

The HSM Round Ten was conducted across **12,015 settlements** within 3,235 Basic Service Units (BSUs), encompassing all 401 districts across each of the 34 provinces.

Humanitarian Situation Monitoring is a key informant-based, district-level assessment with indicative findings. (further methodology details are found in page 127).

The HSM round ten data analysis is available on the IMPACT resource centre.

¹Only in Paktya province, data collection took place between 7 March and 16 March, using a slightly shorter questionnaire. As a result, a few indicators for this province are not included in this factsheet.



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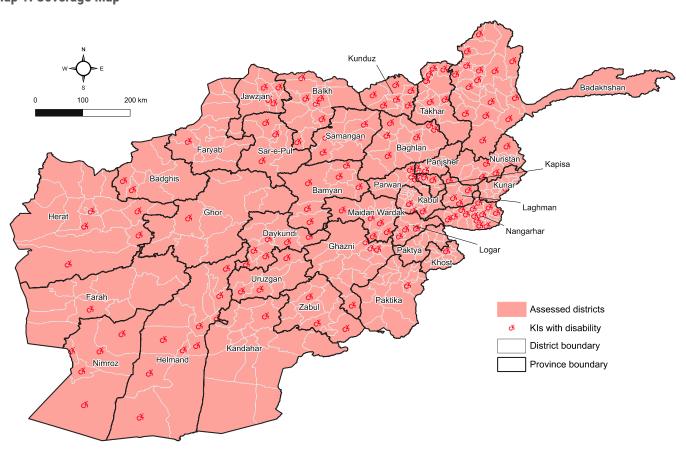
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Map 1: Coverage map







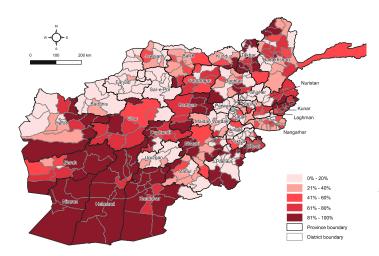
SHOCKS AND LIVELIHOODS

Key Findings

- Similar to findings from HSM Round 9 (Nov 2024), in majority (90%) of assessed settlements, KIs reported that economic shocks¹ remained the primary challenge that affected many people in their settlements, followed by drought in (47%) and sudden increase in prices in (35%). In a substantial proportion of settlements affected by economic shocks, key informants (KIs) reported that households commonly coped by incurring debt (94%) and experiencing limited access to food (88%).
- **Drought conditions slightly worsened nationally,** particularly affecting the **Central Highland region**, with **47**% of the settlements **impacted**, **up** from **45**% in Round 9 (Nov 2024). Meanwhile, reports of **floods** dropped to **10**% from **30**%, both of which remained widespread challenges. Additionally, **disease outbreak** was also reported to have affected many households directly in **12**% of the assessed settlements.
- Agriculture (87%) and livestock (63%) remained the top two income sources in the assessed settlements; meanwhile, there was an increase in reliance on livestock, from 48% in Round 9 (Nov 2024) to 63% in round 10 (March 25). This shift was particularly notable in Northeast and Capital regions, where heavy rains and floods reportedly reduced extensively compared to in Round 9 (Nov 2024).

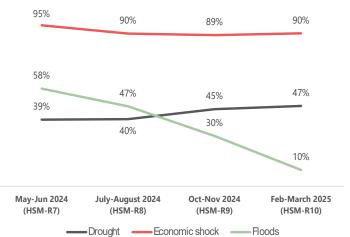
In **35%** of the assessed settlements, KIs reported that **major and sudden price increase** have directly affected many people in their settlements in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Map 2: Proportion of settlements reported drought by district

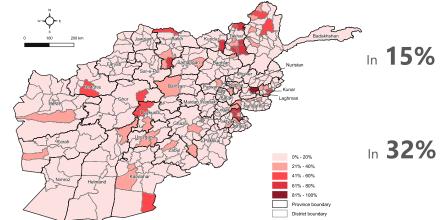


In **94%** of the assessed settlements, KIs reported that economic shocks impacted majority of the households to **taking on of debt** while in **88%**, KIs reported that it limits access to food.

Figure 1: % of settlements where KIs reported economic shock, drought, and flood (HSM R7-R10)



Map 3: Proportion of settlements reported floods by district



of the assessed settlements, KIs reported a **complete suspension of previously available humanitarian aid**. In **86%** of these cases, KIs reported **many people** in their settlements had limited access to food as a consequence of such suspension.²

of the assessed settlements, KIs reported that **women could not be employed,** a slight decrease from 37% in Round 9 (Nov 2024).



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

² For more on the suspension of aid, please see the Collective AAP Afghanistan 2025.

	% of settlements where KIs reported on										
c e			ed by ho			LIVEL	IHOODS			А	ID
Disaggregation Region/province	Drought	Economic Shock	Flooding	ajor and sudden price increase	3 Most Con	nmon Sources o	of Income ⁴	About half or more (50% - 75%) of men are unemployed	Women could not reportedly be employed	No aid was provided in previous month ⁵	humanitarian aid decreased a lot
	Dre	Econor	Flo	Major and price inc	Agriculture wage	Sale of Agricultural Products	Sale of own Livestock	About h (50% - 7 are une	Womenot rependent	No aid w in previc	human
National	47%	90%	10%	35%	33%	53%	63%	66%	32%	48%	55%
						onal level					
CH ⁶	81%	87%	13%	43%	28%	62%	86%	72%	7%	71%	64%
Capital	13%	75%	3%	30%	28%	56%	55%	69%	26%	39%	60%
Eastern	51%	92%	12%	20%	27%	42%	72%	49%	13%	44%	74%
North Eastern	52%	89%	18%	55%	34%	49%	68%	70%	41%	58%	42%
Northern	25%	98%	6%	46%	50%	53%	54%	75%	12%	16%	49%
South Eastern	52%	91%	9%	29%	34%	44%	54%	75%	55%	33%	67%
Southern	70%	96%	9%	21%	40%	62%	60%	67%	50%	79%	49%
Western	47%	92%	5%	30%	22%	63%	67%	52%	32%	40%	55%
					Provi	ncial level					
Bamyan	89%	74%	7%	52%	17%	52%	83%	64%	6%	78%	86%
Daykundi	74%	98%	18%	36%	38%	71%	88%	79%	8%	65%	45%
Kabul	11%	92%	0%	20%	30%	41%	16%	79%	23%	23%	64%
Kapisa	12%	50%	12%	56%	18%	39%	83%	91%	40%	24%	69%
Logar	16%	13%	4%	75%	10%	67%	61%	46%	63%	52%	67%
Maidan Wardak	24%	69%	1%	26%	30%	74%	60%	48%	16%	71%	32%
Panjsher	0%	100%	0%	1%	18%	70%	94%	56%	0%	2%	99%
Parwan	9%	90%	7%	27%	43%	56%	79%	85%	23%	46%	59%
Kunar	85%	100%	15%	15%	56%	27%	80%	99%	0%	41%	97%
Laghman	49%	99%	25%	3%	16%	32%	69%	29%	3%	52%	84%
Nangarhar	32%	95%	9%	26%	15%	45%	67%	23%	27%	36%	64%
Nuristan	56%	56%	3%	31%	26%	79%	83%	68%	1%	71%	51%
Badakhshan	46%	93%	12%	68%	23%	32%	77%	57%	47%	44%	45%
Baghlan	43%	100%	3%	49%	45%	47%	56%	97%	15%	88%	71%
Kunduz	39%	76%	16%	26%	60%	44%	49%	69%	37%	48%	51%
Takhar	73%	85%	35%	62%	25%	73%	75%	69%	54%	65%	16%
Balkh	32%	96%	12%	63%	47%	65%	50%	72%	10%	14%	59%
Faryab	11%	100%	0%	40%	75%	43%	49%	92%	15%	6%	49%
Jawzjan	21%	100%	1%	2%	42%	41%	33%	76%	35%	33%	9%
Samangan	54%	100%	9%	96%	40%	78%	79%	65%	1%	28%	85%

^{......}



³ In the six months prior to data collection.

⁴ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to. ⁵ In the three months prior to data collection. ⁶ CH: Central Highland Region

					% of settlem	ents where KIs	reported o	n			
on ce			ed by ho			LIVEL	IHOODS			А	ID
Disaggregation Region/province	Drought	Economic Shock	Flooding	ajor and sudden price increase	3 Most Con	nmon Sources o	of Income ⁴	About half or more (50% - 75%) of men are unemployed	Women could not reportedly be employed	No aid was provided in previous month ⁵	humanitarian aid decreased a lot
<u>~</u>	Dre	Econor	Flo	Major and price inc	Agriculture wage	Sale of Agricultural Products	Sale of own Livestock	About h (50% - 7) are une	Womenot rep	No aid w in previc	humani decrea
National	47%	90%	10%	35%	33%	53%	63%	66%	32%	48%	55%
Sar-e-Pul	2%	99%	0%	1%	26%	22%	71%	62%	1%	11%	18%
Ghazni	60%	98%	9%	32%	32%	62%	67%	64%	51%	36%	69%
Khost	76%	70%	5%	40%	11%	36%	53%	90%	66%	46%	51%
Paktika	44%	96%	1%	23%	34%	32%	33%	83%	54%	16%	89%
Paktya	21%	87%	23%	23%	61%	25%	53%	77%	NA	36%	44%
Helmand	87%	97%	7%	25%	36%	74%	65%	68%	53%	74%	40%
Kandahar	84%	94%	13%	20%	43%	56%	52%	69%	39%	80%	55%
Nimroz	100%	100%	0%	3%	17%	10%	54%	55%	55%	77%	100%
Uruzgan	9%	99%	13%	12%	65%	68%	70%	75%	54%	91%	32%
Zabul	35%	94%	6%	29%	36%	66%	58%	61%	55%	82%	43%
Badghis	8%	97%	6%	36%	46%	42%	56%	70%	85%	49%	34%
Farah	74%	93%	6%	36%	50%	74%	72%	53%	5%	18%	15%
Ghor	58%	77%	5%	46%	11%	73%	80%	71%	32%	56%	77%
Herat	48%	98%	4%	16%	8%	62%	63%	33%	19%	35%	67%
					Distric	t Level					
Central Highl	and										
Bamyan											
Bamyan	86%	71%	3%	60%	40%	46%	54%	86%	0%	60%	89%
Shibar	100%	100%	0%	68%	29%	43%	82%	96%	0%	46%	96%
Sayghan	100%	100%	0%	58%	47%	53%	79%	100%	0%	74%	100%
Kahmard	100%	100%	0%	71%	29%	35%	82%	88%	0%	47%	94%
Yakawlang	76%	15%	28%	91%	19%	56%	94%	52%	0%	67%	87%
Panjab	80%	72%	10%	51%	12%	68%	96%	86%	4%	99%	77%
Waras	97%	92%	1%	20%	2%	47%	79%	30%	15%	92%	84%
Daykundi											
Nili	42%	100%	4%	81%	8%	100%	73%	100%	42%	100%	31%
Shahrestan	78%	90%	12%	24%	32%	80%	94%	84%	6%	70%	38%
Ashtarlay	72%	99%	3%	51%	31%	58%	73%	96%	0%	54%	44%
Khedir	100%	100%	52%	6%	94%	26%	94%	58%	0%	32%	68%
Kiti	84%	100%	6%	31%	25%	94%	97%	84%	0%	91%	63%
Miramor	67%	98%	7%	0%	23%	74%	98%	100%	0%	72%	40%



Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.
 In the 30 days prior to data collection.
 In the three months prior to data collection.

	% of settlements where KIs reported on										
ce ce			ed by ho			LIVELI	HOODS			А	ID
Disaggregation Region/province	Drought	Economic Shock	Flooding	ajor and sudden price increase	3 Most Con	nmon Sources o	of Income ⁴	About half or more (50% - 75%) of men are unemployed	Women could not reportedly be employed	No aid was provided in previous month ⁵	humanitarian aid decreased a lot
□ §	Dro	Econon	Floo	Major and price inc	Agriculture wage	Sale of Agricultural Products	Sale of own Livestock	About ha (50% - 7! are une	Womenot repe	No aid w in previc	humani decrea
National	47%	90%	10%	35%	33%	53%	63%	66%	32%	48%	55%
Sang-e- Takht	100%	100%	58%	4%	77%	44%	94%	33%	0%	23%	40%
Kajran	77%	100%	0%	73%	13%	100%	100%	63%	0%	93%	53%
Patoo	12%	100%	24%	92%	24%	96%	72%	100%	60%	100%	32%
Capital											
Kabul											
Kabul	7%	92%	1%	19%	2%	1%	1%	79%	14%	24%	65%
Paghman	0%	100%	0%	0%	18%	64%	30%	97%	33%	91%	94%
Chahar Asyab	52%	100%	0%	81%	38%	48%	33%	100%	5%	24%	76%
Bagrami	0%	91%	0%	6%	31%	31%	0%	66%	19%	9%	44%
Deh Sabz	41%	100%	0%	32%	59%	23%	5%	100%	50%	9%	100%
Shakar Dara	0%	100%	0%	4%	86%	96%	61%	96%	0%	0%	0%
Musahi	7%	43%	0%	36%	79%	100%	0%	43%	0%	50%	50%
Mir Bacha Kot	0%	100%	0%	0%	69%	94%	25%	88%	0%	0%	0%
Khak-e- Jabbar	0%	46%	0%	62%	69%	92%	0%	77%	0%	31%	69%
Kalakan	64%	86%	0%	71%	93%	57%	14%	100%	36%	0%	100%
Guldara	0%	100%	0%	0%	78%	100%	56%	78%	0%	0%	0%
Farza	0%	100%	0%	7%	33%	100%	40%	20%	100%	0%	100%
Estalef	0%	100%	0%	0%	50%	100%	40%	70%	0%	0%	0%
Qarabagh (Kabul)	15%	100%	0%	0%	25%	70%	50%	30%	100%	15%	100%
Surobi	23%	97%	0%	16%	42%	77%	29%	90%	45%	23%	90%
Kapisa											
Mahmood- e-Raqi	3%	52%	0%	0%	6%	65%	100%	90%	0%	10%	90%
Hisa-e- Duwum Kohistan	0%	38%	0%	38%	10%	81%	71%	81%	38%	0%	95%
Koh Band	0%	47%	0%	95%	0%	16%	100%	89%	100%	11%	89%
Hisa-e-Awal Kohistan	0%	74%	0%	42%	0%	47%	26%	89%	95%	21%	79%
Nijrab	11%	52%	37%	67%	19%	30%	100%	96%	26%	26%	70%



Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.
 In the 30 days prior to data collection.
 In the three months prior to data collection.

					% of settlem	ents where KIs	reported o	n			
c e			ed by ho			LIVELI	HOODS			AID	
Disaggregation Region/province	Drought	Economic Shock	Flooding	Major and sudden price increase	3 Most Con	nmon Sources o	of Income ⁴	About half or more (50% - 75%) of men are unemployed	Women could not reportedly be employed	No aid was provided in previous month ⁵	humanitarian aid decreased a lot
Z &	Dro	Есопоп	Floc	Major ar price i	Agriculture wage	Sale of Agricultural Products	Sale of own Livestock	About ha (50% - 75 are une	Wome not repo	No aid wa in previo	humani decrea
National	47%	90%	10%	35%	33%	53%	63%	66%	32%	48%	55%
Tagab (Kapisa)	67%	33%	11%	89%	67%	6%	78%	94%	39%	100%	0%
Alasay	11%	56%	33%	94%	39%	6%	89%	94%	11%	17%	39%
Logar											
Pul-e-Alam	10%	38%	0%	79%	13%	56%	41%	59%	62%	64%	56%
Baraki Barak	26%	0%	0%	70%	11%	85%	56%	15%	48%	15%	67%
Charkh	0%	6%	0%	100%	33%	83%	50%	78%	94%	22%	94%
Khoshi	0%	22%	0%	89%	11%	33%	72%	50%	78%	39%	61%
Mohammad Agha	43%	0%	7%	50%	0%	63%	63%	17%	43%	63%	43%
Kharwar	0%	0%	0%	83%	0%	72%	94%	72%	78%	100%	94%
Azra	15%	8%	31%	62%	0%	92%	85%	54%	62%	54%	85%
Maidan Ward	lak										
Maydan Shahr	0%	95%	0%	14%	33%	62%	24%	48%	0%	52%	0%
Nerkh	12%	88%	4%	28%	36%	72%	40%	44%	12%	52%	20%
Jalrez	0%	84%	0%	26%	63%	63%	26%	68%	5%	32%	0%
Chak-e- Wardak	17%	28%	0%	33%	19%	25%	0%	0%	0%	39%	17%
Saydabad	40%	14%	0%	0%	29%	89%	49%	0%	0%	51%	97%
Daymirdad	21%	74%	0%	0%	21%	37%	26%	0%	0%	37%	58%
Hesa-e-Awal Behsud	20%	90%	0%	17%	41%	71%	66%	63%	29%	78%	41%
Jaghato	61%	50%	0%	0%	28%	61%	67%	11%	0%	94%	78%
Markaz-e- Behsud	29%	82%	1%	44%	24%	99%	100%	82%	31%	98%	18%
Panjsher											
Bazarak	0%	100%	0%	7%	0%	73%	87%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Rukha	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	69%	100%	63%	0%	0%	94%
Dara	0%	100%	0%	0%	7%	96%	100%	81%	0%	0%	100%
Khenj	0%	100%	0%	0%	77%	45%	82%	82%	0%	0%	100%
Onaba	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	44%	94%	0%	0%	13%	100%



Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.
 In the 30 days prior to data collection.
 In the three months prior to data collection.

					% of settlem	ents where KIs	reported o	n			
e e		experience in the set	ed by ho			LIVELI	IHOODS			А	ID
Disaggregation Region/province	Drought	Economic Shock	Flooding	ajor and sudden price increase	3 Most Con	nmon Sources o	of Income ⁴	About half or more (50% - 75%) of men are unemployed	Women could not reportedly be employed	No aid was provided in previous month ⁵	humanitarian aid decreased a lot
<u>~</u>	Dro	Econon	Flo	Major and price inc	Agriculture wage	Sale of Agricultural Products	Sale of own Livestock	About ha (50% - 7! are une	Womenot repe	No aid w in previc	humani decrea
National	47%	90%	10%	35%	33%	53%	63%	66%	32%	48%	55%
Charkh	0%	6%	0%	100%	33%	83%	50%	78%	94%	22%	94%
Khoshi	0%	22%	0%	89%	11%	33%	72%	50%	78%	39%	61%
Mohammad Agha	43%	0%	7%	50%	0%	63%	63%	17%	43%	63%	43%
Kharwar	0%	0%	0%	83%	0%	72%	94%	72%	78%	100%	94%
Azra	15%	8%	31%	62%	0%	92%	85%	54%	62%	54%	85%
Maidan Ward	ak										
Maydan Shahr	0%	95%	0%	14%	33%	62%	24%	48%	0%	52%	0%
Nerkh	12%	88%	4%	28%	36%	72%	40%	44%	12%	52%	20%
Jalrez	0%	84%	0%	26%	63%	63%	26%	68%	5%	32%	0%
Chak-e- Wardak	17%	28%	0%	33%	19%	25%	0%	0%	0%	39%	17%
Saydabad	40%	14%	0%	0%	29%	89%	49%	0%	0%	51%	97%
Daymirdad	21%	74%	0%	0%	21%	37%	26%	0%	0%	37%	58%
Hesa-e-Awal Behsud	20%	90%	0%	17%	41%	71%	66%	63%	29%	78%	41%
Jaghato	61%	50%	0%	0%	28%	61%	67%	11%	0%	94%	78%
Markaz-e- Behsud	29%	82%	1%	44%	24%	99%	100%	82%	31%	98%	18%
Panjsher											
Bazarak	0%	100%	0%	7%	0%	73%	87%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Rukha	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	69%	100%	63%	0%	0%	94%
Dara	0%	100%	0%	0%	7%	96%	100%	81%	0%	0%	100%
Khenj	0%	100%	0%	0%	77%	45%	82%	82%	0%	0%	100%
Onaba	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	44%	94%	0%	0%	13%	100%
Shutul	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	44%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Paryan	0%	100%	0%	0%	19%	90%	100%	95%	0%	0%	100%
Parwan											
Charikar	2%	98%	0%	86%	45%	53%	57%	100%	41%	27%	84%
Bagram	33%	73%	6%	18%	55%	94%	94%	70%	0%	100%	9%
Shinwari	3%	83%	33%	60%	53%	70%	100%	63%	43%	40%	77%
Sayed Khel	0%	100%	0%	0%	8%	100%	48%	100%	44%	0%	40%



Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.
 In the 30 days prior to data collection.
 In the three months prior to data collection.

					% of settlem	ents where KIs	reported o	n			
r ce			ed by ho			LIVELI	IHOODS			А	ID
Disaggregation Region/province	Drought	Economic Shock	Flooding	ajor and sudden price increase	3 Most Con	nmon Sources o	of Income ⁴	About half or more (50% - 75%) of men are unemployed	Women could not reportedly be employed	No aid was provided in previous month ⁵	humanitarian aid decreased a lot
&	Drc	Econor	Flo	Major al price	Agriculture wage	Sale of Agricultural Products	Sale of own Livestock	About ha (50% - 7! are une	Womenot repo	No aid w in previc	humani decrea
National	47%	90%	10%	35%	33%	53%	63%	66%	32%	48%	55%
Jabal Saraj	0%	100%	0%	0%	60%	60%	35%	100%	45%	0%	10%
Salang	7%	100%	0%	0%	27%	53%	67%	100%	40%	0%	13%
Ghorband	14%	95%	10%	10%	81%	33%	100%	76%	0%	52%	100%
Koh-e-Safi	40%	47%	33%	0%	47%	100%	100%	33%	0%	73%	20%
Surkh-e- Parsa	0%	93%	0%	7%	0%	0%	100%	96%	0%	71%	96%
Shekh Ali	0%	100%	0%	0%	57%	0%	100%	95%	0%	90%	90%
Eastern											
Kunar											
Asad Abad	68%	100%	50%	0%	32%	9%	50%	91%	0%	77%	100%
Marawara	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	7%	50%	100%	0%	7%	100%
Watapur	96%	100%	0%	28%	88%	0%	44%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Narang	90%	100%	55%	25%	25%	40%	100%	100%	0%	85%	95%
Sar Kani	72%	100%	44%	6%	33%	6%	72%	94%	0%	78%	100%
Shigal	100%	100%	0%	0%	73%	16%	86%	100%	0%	51%	97%
Dara-e-Pech	81%	100%	38%	48%	33%	43%	86%	95%	0%	38%	90%
Bar Kunar	100%	100%	0%	0%	76%	18%	76%	100%	0%	76%	88%
Chawkay	71%	100%	0%	38%	17%	79%	96%	100%	0%	21%	96%
Khas Kunar	79%	95%	26%	16%	26%	63%	95%	100%	0%	47%	95%
Ghazi Abad	77%	100%	0%	0%	77%	8%	92%	100%	0%	15%	96%
Dangam	100%	100%	0%	0%	81%	19%	76%	100%	0%	43%	95%
Chapa Dara	89%	100%	37%	32%	42%	37%	100%	100%	0%	58%	100%
Nurgal	57%	100%	0%	33%	29%	67%	95%	100%	0%	33%	95%
Nari	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	68%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Laghman											
Mehtarlam	47%	99%	17%	6%	13%	27%	70%	33%	4%	54%	77%
Qarghayee	0%	100%	0%	0%	9%	50%	53%	6%	0%	100%	100%
Alishang	68%	100%	0%	0%	30%	41%	89%	49%	0%	24%	81%
Alingar	79%	97%	92%	5%	13%	3%	61%	26%	5%	63%	95%
Dawlatshah	40%	100%	12%	4%	20%	56%	68%	20%	4%	8%	72%
Nangarhar											
Jalalabad	0%	100%	0%	28%	0%	4%	4%	24%	28%	56%	56%



Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.
 In the 30 days prior to data collection.
 In the three months prior to data collection.

	% of settlements where KIs reported on											
ce			ed by ho			LIVELI	IHOODS			AID		
Disaggregation Region/province	Drought	Economic Shock	Flooding	Major and sudden price increase	3 Most Con	nmon Sources o	of Income ⁴	About half or more (50% - 75%) of men are unemployed	Women could not reportedly be employed	No aid was provided in previous month ⁵	humanitarian aid decreased a lot	
~	Dra	Econor	Flo	Major a price	Agriculture wage	Sale of Agricultural Products	Sale of own Livestock	About h (50% - 7 are un	Womnot rep	No aid w in previc	human	
National	47%	90%	10%	35%	33%	53%	63%	66%	32%	48%	55%	
Behsud	16%	100%	6%	56%	13%	69%	19%	0%	31%	53%	34%	
Surkh Rod	26%	100%	22%	13%	15%	28%	70%	13%	0%	41%	80%	
Chaparhar	55%	100%	2%	23%	43%	41%	64%	59%	52%	48%	77%	
Kama	14%	50%	23%	64%	23%	91%	36%	9%	14%	18%	64%	
Kuz Kunar	18%	95%	18%	18%	32%	45%	91%	50%	50%	45%	77%	
Rodat	65%	100%	0%	60%	5%	85%	60%	0%	25%	15%	40%	
Khogyani	39%	100%	12%	0%	0%	39%	85%	17%	0%	41%	68%	
Bati Kot	17%	100%	4%	33%	8%	96%	92%	4%	4%	21%	42%	
Deh Bala	30%	96%	0%	33%	26%	59%	78%	26%	22%	30%	85%	
Pachir Wa Agam	30%	100%	0%	0%	9%	52%	78%	61%	61%	70%	96%	
Dara-e-Nur	36%	100%	21%	14%	36%	36%	100%	50%	50%	43%	79%	
Kot	54%	100%	0%	54%	8%	85%	92%	8%	15%	23%	23%	
Goshta	60%	90%	10%	35%	15%	45%	100%	10%	5%	0%	25%	
Achin	25%	100%	0%	29%	11%	50%	64%	43%	39%	36%	82%	
Shinwar	33%	81%	0%	26%	41%	41%	26%	11%	44%	48%	74%	
Muhmand Dara	27%	67%	0%	60%	0%	60%	47%	0%	20%	60%	40%	
Lalpoor	32%	79%	5%	26%	0%	68%	95%	0%	47%	26%	32%	
Sherzad	41%	100%	18%	0%	3%	29%	94%	3%	0%	26%	47%	
Nazyan	18%	100%	9%	36%	23%	23%	55%	45%	50%	0%	68%	
Hesarak	30%	100%	26%	0%	9%	13%	100%	4%	0%	48%	61%	
Dur Baba	42%	97%	3%	27%	3%	9%	48%	42%	58%	12%	91%	
Nuristan												
Parun	80%	93%	0%	0%	20%	100%	93%	27%	0%	7%	73%	
Waygal	100%	11%	0%	5%	11%	95%	95%	100%	0%	100%	53%	
Wama	100%	67%	0%	6%	0%	100%	100%	89%	0%	6%	44%	
Nurgaram	0%	100%	6%	44%	44%	28%	89%	67%	0%	44%	83%	
Duab	0%	100%	0%	61%	28%	78%	94%	28%	0%	100%	11%	
Kamdesh	77%	0%	0%	32%	32%	64%	59%	91%	5%	100%	55%	
Mandol	0%	100%	20%	87%	47%	80%	73%	27%	0%	100%	13%	
Barg-e- Matal	78%	6%	0%	22%	28%	94%	61%	94%	0%	94%	72%	



Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.
 In the 30 days prior to data collection.
 In the three months prior to data collection.

					% of settlements where KIs reported on							
r ce			ed by ho			LIVELI	IHOODS			AID		
Disaggregation Region/province	Drought	Economic Shock	Flooding	Major and sudden price increase	3 Most Com	nmon Sources o	of Income ⁴	About half or more (50% - 75%) of men are unemployed	Women could not reportedly be employed	No aid was provided in previous month ⁵	humanitarian aid decreased a lot	
~	Dre	Econor	Flo	Major a price	Agriculture wage	Sale of Agricultural Products	Sale of own Livestock	About h (50% - 7 are une	Womenot rep	No aid w in previc	human	
National	47%	90%	10%	35%	33%	53%	63%	66%	32%	48%	55%	
North Eastern	า											
Badakhshan												
Fayzabad	65%	92%	13%	56%	4%	13%	58%	38%	13%	0%	2%	
Argo	64%	100%	3%	94%	11%	81%	72%	0%	11%	0%	83%	
Arghanj Khwah	73%	88%	56%	94%	8%	31%	94%	92%	100%	6%	6%	
Yaftal-e- Sufla	73%	96%	23%	85%	4%	23%	92%	77%	88%	0%	12%	
Khash	91%	82%	0%	100%	0%	82%	100%	5%	18%	0%	82%	
Baharak	62%	97%	7%	34%	24%	3%	69%	72%	3%	0%	31%	
Darayem	70%	95%	0%	90%	0%	80%	90%	5%	20%	0%	80%	
Kohestan	0%	100%	0%	13%	7%	0%	7%	93%	20%	43%	93%	
Yawan	0%	100%	0%	12%	8%	4%	15%	85%	27%	38%	81%	
Jorm	29%	96%	0%	75%	14%	29%	82%	4%	57%	46%	50%	
Teshkan	0%	85%	26%	89%	22%	52%	89%	11%	93%	100%	48%	
Shuhada	53%	95%	5%	37%	21%	42%	63%	79%	16%	0%	37%	
Shahr-e- Buzurg	26%	96%	9%	67%	37%	49%	89%	16%	67%	88%	56%	
Raghestan	52%	100%	4%	12%	36%	8%	48%	64%	4%	84%	96%	
Kishm	18%	98%	0%	68%	30%	39%	75%	25%	0%	25%	95%	
Warduj	71%	100%	17%	42%	13%	13%	92%	88%	46%	0%	42%	
Tagab	10%	100%	0%	31%	7%	40%	83%	48%	0%	2%	93%	
Yamgan	22%	89%	11%	94%	17%	50%	100%	39%	100%	100%	39%	
Shighnan	14%	67%	14%	90%	5%	14%	81%	43%	95%	71%	81%	
Khwahan	93%	100%	26%	93%	33%	44%	52%	81%	37%	96%	11%	
Kofab	93%	100%	48%	96%	37%	19%	89%	100%	37%	100%	7%	
Darwaz-e- Paeen	40%	77%	10%	70%	43%	20%	73%	73%	67%	60%	17%	
Eshkashem	33%	72%	17%	61%	22%	17%	94%	61%	100%	72%	44%	
Shaki	96%	100%	21%	79%	54%	13%	88%	83%	42%	100%	13%	
Zebak	80%	87%	0%	20%	0%	27%	87%	100%	47%	0%	53%	
Keran Wa Monjan	37%	87%	7%	93%	0%	47%	100%	73%	100%	100%	3%	



Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.
 In the 30 days prior to data collection.
 In the three months prior to data collection.

					% of settlem	ents where KIs	reported o	n			
L 8			ed by ho			LIVELI	HOODS			AID	
Disaggregation Region/province	Drought	Economic Shock	Flooding	Major and sudden price increase	3 Most Con	nmon Sources c	of Income ⁴	About half or more (50% - 75%) of men are unemployed	Women could not reportedly be employed	No aid was provided in previous month ⁵	humanitarian aid decreased a lot
	Dre	Econor	Flo	Major a price	Agriculture wage	Sale of Agricultural Products	Sale of own Livestock	About h (50% - 7) are une	Womenot represent	No aid w in previc	humani decrea
National	47%	90%	10%	35%	33%	53%	63%	66%	32%	48%	55%
Darwaz-e- Bala	28%	98%	2%	98%	100%	48%	84%	96%	34%	96%	10%
Wakhan	44%	80%	0%	83%	15%	7%	98%	76%	100%	15%	32%
Baghlan											
Pul-e- Khumri	42%	100%	0%	71%	55%	31%	24%	98%	11%	95%	82%
Dahana-e- Ghori	33%	100%	0%	57%	83%	33%	57%	100%	3%	83%	83%
Doshi	0%	100%	0%	18%	59%	68%	32%	100%	14%	82%	82%
Nahrin	30%	100%	0%	61%	74%	26%	48%	100%	0%	83%	61%
Baghlan-e- Jadid	4%	100%	5%	0%	48%	43%	34%	100%	21%	77%	80%
Khinjan	37%	100%	0%	74%	95%	16%	47%	100%	21%	79%	74%
Andarab	100%	100%	0%	100%	16%	79%	100%	89%	16%	100%	79%
Deh Salah	94%	100%	0%	89%	8%	81%	100%	97%	25%	100%	42%
Khwaja Hejran	50%	100%	14%	19%	50%	22%	56%	92%	0%	89%	53%
Burka	36%	96%	0%	60%	56%	36%	52%	100%	0%	84%	76%
Tala Wa Barfak	100%	100%	0%	58%	8%	63%	100%	84%	21%	100%	37%
Pul-e-Hisar	80%	100%	0%	96%	4%	60%	96%	96%	28%	76%	72%
Khost Wa Fereng	0%	100%	0%	5%	55%	65%	45%	100%	15%	90%	80%
Guzargah-e- Noor	0%	100%	28%	17%	50%	61%	28%	100%	22%	89%	100%
Fereng Wa Gharu	0%	100%	0%	17%	42%	58%	33%	100%	25%	83%	92%
Kunduz											
Kunduz	32%	71%	5%	33%	51%	34%	40%	65%	53%	53%	43%
Chahar Darah	47%	100%	13%	17%	51%	38%	51%	15%	42%	34%	36%
Ali Abad	85%	100%	0%	0%	97%	6%	29%	97%	3%	79%	62%
Khan Abad	95%	100%	73%	2%	64%	68%	80%	100%	2%	2%	98%
Imam Sahib	7%	55%	7%	26%	69%	59%	36%	83%	42%	66%	50%
Dasht-e- Archi	30%	51%	19%	78%	49%	38%	81%	84%	57%	51%	24%
Qala-e-Zal	27%	100%	9%	14%	45%	45%	55%	5%	27%	27%	45%



Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.
 In the 30 days prior to data collection.
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					% of settlem	ents where KIs	reported o	n			
n ce			ed by ho			LIVELI	HOODS			А	ID
Disaggregation Region/province	Drought	Economic Shock	Flooding	ajor and sudden price increase	3 Most Con	nmon Sources o	of Income ⁴	About half or more (50% - 75%) of men are unemployed	Women could not reportedly be employed	No aid was provided in previous month ⁵	humanitarian aid decreased a lot
υ <u>«</u>	Dro	Econon	Flo	Major and price inc	Agriculture wage	Sale of Agricultural Products	Sale of own Livestock	About ha (50% - 7! are une	Wome not repe	No aid w in previc	humani decrea
National	47%	90%	10%	35%	33%	53%	63%	66%	32%	48%	55%
Takhar											
Taloqan	78%	100%	30%	36%	1%	70%	81%	41%	55%	69%	6%
Hazar Sumuch	100%	87%	27%	100%	0%	53%	100%	100%	0%	33%	0%
Baharak	33%	100%	12%	86%	15%	91%	77%	91%	8%	68%	18%
Bangi	100%	100%	0%	62%	94%	85%	6%	97%	97%	74%	21%
Chal	90%	100%	77%	69%	6%	52%	100%	65%	85%	92%	17%
Namak Ab	77%	100%	55%	45%	68%	32%	64%	36%	91%	91%	23%
Kalafgan	98%	100%	80%	87%	10%	78%	88%	95%	12%	8%	62%
Farkhar	97%	97%	72%	33%	0%	32%	98%	55%	38%	47%	30%
Khwaja Ghar	0%	100%	0%	100%	4%	92%	88%	92%	4%	92%	15%
Rostaq	0%	0%	19%	100%	14%	83%	88%	19%	100%	95%	0%
Eshkamesh	100%	100%	0%	84%	91%	72%	25%	97%	100%	84%	13%
Dasht-e- Qala	96%	100%	17%	67%	25%	50%	96%	100%	0%	96%	4%
Warsaj	59%	78%	12%	55%	2%	98%	100%	57%	82%	4%	0%
Khwaja Bahawuddin	94%	81%	9%	9%	100%	91%	6%	100%	38%	22%	19%
Darqad	0%	0%	0%	95%	29%	100%	81%	5%	100%	100%	0%
Chahab	100%	56%	64%	21%	0%	79%	100%	46%	79%	100%	3%
Yangi Qala	100%	97%	53%	47%	78%	72%	25%	100%	47%	100%	0%
Northern											
Balkh											
Mazar-e- Sharif	0%	91%	0%	75%	13%	5%	0%	53%	9%	25%	52%
Nahr-e- Shahi	27%	100%	6%	65%	27%	39%	35%	84%	6%	14%	61%
Dehdadi	46%	71%	0%	63%	38%	71%	50%	46%	13%	29%	83%
Charkent	43%	100%	14%	57%	64%	89%	86%	82%	14%	0%	61%
Marmul	40%	100%	0%	33%	73%	60%	67%	73%	0%	0%	33%
Balkh	30%	100%	0%	75%	43%	84%	61%	70%	10%	10%	62%
Sholgareh	36%	100%	25%	67%	75%	86%	58%	81%	17%	17%	58%
Chemtal	21%	97%	10%	79%	56%	85%	69%	87%	13%	23%	54%



Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.
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					% of settlem	ents where KIs	reported o	n			
c e		experience in the set	ed by ho			LIVELI	IHOODS			A	ID
Disaggregation Region/province	Drought	Economic Shock	Flooding	ajor and sudden price increase	3 Most Con	nmon Sources o	of Income ⁴	About half or more (50% - 75%) of men are unemployed	Women could not reportedly be employed	No aid was provided in previous month ⁵	humanitarian aid decreased a lot
<u>%</u>	Drc	Econon	Flo	Major and price inc	Agriculture wage	Sale of Agricultural Products	Sale of own Livestock	About hat (50% - 7!) are une	Wome not repe	No aid w in previc	humani decrea
National	47%	90%	10%	35%	33%	53%	63%	66%	32%	48%	55%
Dawlatabad (Balkh)	29%	100%	0%	29%	57%	62%	33%	57%	0%	0%	43%
Khulm	53%	97%	7%	60%	57%	80%	50%	63%	13%	7%	60%
Char Bolak	44%	100%	3%	53%	58%	75%	61%	83%	11%	0%	50%
Shortepa	7%	100%	50%	21%	50%	50%	71%	57%	0%	0%	36%
Kaldar	13%	81%	19%	38%	50%	75%	38%	56%	0%	6%	63%
Keshendeh	66%	100%	69%	62%	72%	100%	76%	93%	10%	17%	83%
Zari	86%	100%	36%	82%	50%	95%	68%	91%	18%	50%	68%
Sharak-e- Hayratan	0%	67%	0%	78%	0%	11%	0%	44%	0%	0%	78%
Faryab											
Maymana	8%	100%	0%	53%	37%	42%	11%	95%	11%	3%	84%
Pashtun Kot	3%	100%	0%	56%	86%	53%	47%	97%	10%	1%	85%
Khwaja Sabz Posh	23%	100%	0%	23%	77%	69%	38%	85%	31%	8%	62%
Almar	9%	100%	0%	0%	100%	26%	74%	97%	11%	6%	3%
Bilcheragh	18%	100%	0%	53%	76%	65%	59%	82%	29%	18%	82%
Shirin Tagab	6%	100%	0%	44%	83%	44%	39%	89%	17%	6%	39%
Qaysar	19%	100%	0%	0%	84%	47%	63%	97%	19%	6%	0%
Gurzewan	7%	100%	0%	55%	66%	52%	55%	86%	21%	3%	69%
Dawlat Abad (Faryab)	18%	100%	0%	36%	82%	18%	82%	100%	9%	0%	9%
Kohistan (Faryab)	4%	100%	0%	78%	59%	74%	67%	100%	15%	4%	81%
Qaram Qul	0%	100%	0%	63%	75%	25%	50%	88%	0%	0%	13%
Qurghan	15%	100%	0%	30%	100%	5%	35%	85%	10%	15%	15%
Andkhoy	31%	100%	0%	27%	62%	12%	31%	73%	19%	12%	8%
Khan-e-Char Bagh	18%	100%	0%	18%	64%	27%	64%	100%	18%	27%	18%
Jawzjan											
Shiberghan	35%	100%	0%	5%	30%	33%	38%	68%	28%	28%	18%
Khwaja Dukoh	47%	100%	0%	0%	53%	32%	26%	58%	5%	37%	21%
Khanaqa	10%	100%	0%	0%	75%	35%	25%	70%	30%	55%	0%



Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.
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					% of settlem	ents where KIs	reported o	n			
c e			ed by ho			LIVELI	HOODS			А	ID
Disaggregation Region/province	Drought	Economic Shock	Flooding	ajor and sudden price increase	3 Most Con	nmon Sources o	of Income ⁴	About half or more (50% - 75%) of men are unemployed	Women could not reportedly be employed	No aid was provided in previous month ⁵	humanitarian aid decreased a lot
□ %	Dro	Econon	Floc	Major and price inc	Agriculture wage	Sale of Agricultural Products	Sale of own Livestock	About ha (50% - 75 are une	Wome not repo	No aid wa in previo	humani decrea
National	47%	90%	10%	35%	33%	53%	63%	66%	32%	48%	55%
Mingajik	5%	100%	0%	0%	24%	14%	24%	100%	62%	29%	5%
Qush Tepa	8%	100%	0%	0%	38%	38%	46%	100%	38%	38%	15%
Khamyab	25%	100%	8%	0%	50%	67%	33%	58%	25%	33%	0%
Aqcha	27%	100%	0%	0%	45%	55%	36%	73%	36%	27%	0%
Fayzabad (Jawzjan)	18%	100%	0%	0%	64%	82%	36%	73%	55%	27%	0%
Mardyan	13%	100%	0%	13%	13%	75%	50%	100%	50%	0%	0%
Qarqin	8%	100%	0%	0%	42%	67%	42%	50%	25%	33%	0%
Darzab	7%	100%	0%	0%	36%	29%	21%	100%	57%	36%	14%
Samangan											
Aybak	66%	100%	7%	100%	38%	86%	72%	59%	0%	34%	93%
Hazrat-e- Sultan	18%	100%	3%	89%	16%	76%	79%	87%	0%	58%	84%
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	80%	100%	24%	96%	60%	88%	88%	60%	4%	20%	84%
Feroz Nakhchir	56%	100%	13%	94%	25%	75%	81%	69%	0%	13%	50%
Ruy-e-Duab	50%	100%	14%	96%	25%	96%	93%	64%	7%	25%	82%
Dara-e-Suf Payin	55%	100%	8%	100%	63%	76%	76%	68%	0%	8%	92%
Dara-e-Suf Bala	68%	97%	0%	97%	45%	48%	65%	42%	0%	29%	90%
Sar-e-Pul											
Sar-e-Pul	10%	98%	0%	2%	26%	21%	60%	31%	2%	19%	21%
Sayad	0%	100%	0%	0%	8%	23%	77%	77%	0%	0%	8%
Kohestanat	0%	100%	0%	0%	31%	38%	69%	77%	0%	15%	12%
Sozmaqala	0%	100%	0%	0%	31%	10%	73%	55%	0%	4%	20%
Sancharak	0%	100%	0%	0%	17%	22%	96%	65%	0%	0%	17%
Gosfandi	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	33%	78%	78%	0%	0%	11%
Balkhab	0%	100%	0%	0%	40%	28%	56%	92%	0%	28%	20%
South Eastern	1										
Ghazni											
Ghazni	71%	98%	8%	58%	19%	31%	23%	31%	42%	25%	56%

Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.
 In the 30 days prior to data collection.
 In the three months prior to data collection.



					% of settlem	ents where KIs	reported o	n			
ce n			ed by ho			LIVELI	HOODS			A	ID
Disaggregation Region/province	Drought	Economic Shock	Flooding	Major and sudden price increase	3 Most Con	nmon Sources o	of Income ⁴	About half or more (50% - 75%) of men are unemployed	Women could not reportedly be employed	No aid was provided in previous month ⁵	humanitarian aid decreased a lot
<u>%</u>	Dro	Econon	Floc	Major ar price i	Agriculture wage	Sale of Agricultural Products	Sale of own Livestock	About ha (50% - 75 are une	Wome not repo	No aid wa in previo	humani decrea
National	47%	90%	10%	35%	33%	53%	63%	66%	32%	48%	55%
Wali Muhammad Shahid	95%	84%	21%	47%	11%	74%	32%	26%	68%	11%	37%
Khwaja Omari	0%	100%	0%	0%	62%	0%	0%	100%	100%	69%	100%
Waghaz	19%	81%	8%	15%	58%	27%	62%	77%	62%	38%	77%
Deh Yak	0%	100%	0%	0%	26%	0%	11%	100%	100%	84%	95%
Jaghatu (Ghazni)	40%	100%	3%	0%	57%	90%	57%	70%	73%	3%	87%
Andar	91%	100%	0%	15%	62%	65%	88%	85%	74%	56%	38%
Zanakhan	8%	85%	0%	8%	54%	0%	38%	100%	69%	77%	69%
Rashidan	81%	94%	6%	19%	63%	88%	81%	56%	94%	56%	38%
Nawur	52%	100%	10%	10%	4%	91%	100%	100%	1%	1%	100%
Qarabagh (Ghazni)	31%	100%	37%	0%	42%	85%	69%	90%	72%	0%	100%
Giro	86%	91%	0%	27%	14%	91%	91%	64%	73%	45%	41%
Ab Band	92%	100%	8%	15%	62%	77%	69%	77%	77%	54%	38%
Jaghori	99%	100%	0%	97%	11%	46%	85%	3%	0%	70%	38%
Muqur (Ghazni)	36%	100%	11%	0%	54%	68%	50%	96%	100%	4%	96%
Malistan	95%	100%	0%	98%	10%	50%	93%	13%	0%	98%	33%
Gelan	31%	100%	0%	7%	38%	79%	48%	83%	83%	3%	93%
Ajristan	89%	100%	0%	67%	22%	72%	89%	33%	6%	100%	33%
Nawa	54%	100%	25%	4%	54%	75%	68%	96%	100%	0%	96%
Khost											
Matun (Khost)	76%	64%	4%	22%	18%	20%	42%	87%	87%	58%	62%
Mandozayi	65%	39%	0%	43%	17%	30%	17%	91%	78%	57%	70%
Gurbuz	82%	53%	0%	71%	0%	29%	24%	76%	71%	35%	71%
Tani	86%	71%	0%	81%	10%	43%	43%	100%	76%	24%	57%
Musa Khel	67%	57%	24%	57%	5%	43%	62%	81%	67%	24%	48%
Nadir Shah Kot	71%	50%	7%	29%	21%	7%	36%	93%	79%	43%	57%
Sabari	53%	88%	12%	65%	0%	47%	29%	94%	71%	29%	12%

Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.
 In the 30 days prior to data collection.
 In the three months prior to data collection.



					% of settlem	ents where KIs	reported o	n			
u ce			ed by ho			LIVEL	IHOODS			A	ID
Disaggregation Region/province	Drought	Economic Shock	Flooding	ajor and sudden price increase	3 Most Con	nmon Sources o	of Income ⁴	About half or more (50% - 75%) of men are unemployed	Women could not reportedly be employed	No aid was provided in previous month ⁵	humanitarian aid decreased a lot
	Dre	Econor	Flo	Major and price inc	Agriculture wage	Sale of Agricultural Products	Sale of own Livestock	About h (50% - 7 are une	Womenot rependent	No aid w in previc	human
National	47%	90%	10%	35%	33%	53%	63%	66%	32%	48%	55%
Terezayi	73%	100%	0%	7%	47%	20%	80%	100%	0%	80%	87%
Bak	69%	46%	0%	69%	0%	31%	31%	69%	92%	31%	46%
Qalandar	58%	75%	8%	83%	8%	25%	75%	83%	83%	8%	8%
Spera	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	61%	100%	100%	33%	56%	44%
Shamul	83%	100%	0%	0%	0%	75%	100%	100%	42%	67%	33%
Jaji Maydan	100%	100%	0%	0%	7%	60%	100%	100%	33%	67%	33%
Paktika											
Sharan	19%	100%	0%	4%	8%	88%	12%	31%	54%	4%	96%
Mata Khan	0%	100%	0%	100%	6%	0%	0%	88%	25%	6%	88%
Yosuf Khel	95%	100%	0%	5%	68%	68%	41%	95%	18%	9%	100%
Yahya Khel	0%	100%	0%	50%	7%	50%	29%	36%	43%	0%	86%
Sar Rawzah	93%	100%	7%	7%	64%	14%	21%	100%	86%	14%	100%
Omna	0%	100%	0%	67%	0%	27%	40%	100%	100%	27%	80%
Zarghun Shahr	0%	100%	0%	53%	0%	53%	41%	47%	53%	6%	82%
Gomal	0%	100%	0%	0%	26%	4%	43%	100%	65%	26%	87%
Jani Khel	5%	100%	0%	45%	35%	55%	35%	50%	70%	5%	95%
Surobi (Paktika)	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	11%	56%	100%	11%	28%	89%
Urgun	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	47%	100%	26%	32%	89%
Ziruk	87%	100%	13%	0%	33%	20%	33%	93%	53%	0%	87%
Nika	100%	100%	0%	0%	17%	8%	8%	100%	50%	50%	67%
Barmal	81%	70%	0%	26%	70%	0%	7%	93%	85%	15%	93%
Giyan	62%	71%	0%	38%	62%	5%	19%	95%	76%	0%	95%
Dila	0%	100%	0%	62%	33%	38%	62%	71%	86%	14%	81%
Wazakhwah	92%	100%	4%	4%	73%	38%	50%	100%	46%	12%	96%
Wormamay	100%	100%	0%	0%	54%	50%	36%	96%	39%	32%	86%
Turwo	83%	100%	8%	0%	42%	58%	42%	92%	25%	33%	83%
Paktya											
Gardez	17%	100%	2%	2%	19%	19%	45%	83%	NA	60%	67%
Ahmadaba	0%	88%	6%	0%	13%	13%	69%	31%	NA	75%	38%
Zurmat	59%	100%	0%	0%	100%	78%	6%	97%	NA	3%	94%



Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.
 In the 30 days prior to data collection.
 In the three months prior to data collection.

					% of settlem	ents where KIs	reported o	n			
n ce			ed by ho			LIVELI	IHOODS			A	ID
Disaggregation Region/province	Drought	Economic Shock	Flooding	ajor and sudden price increase	3 Most Con	nmon Sources o	of Income ⁴	About half or more (50% - 75%) of men are unemployed	Women could not reportedly be employed	No aid was provided in previous month ⁵	humanitarian aid decreased a lot
	Dro	Econor	Flo	Major and price inc	Agriculture wage	Sale of Agricultural Products	Sale of own Livestock	About h (50% - 7) are une	Womenot represent	No aid w in previc	humani decrea
National	47%	90%	10%	35%	33%	53%	63%	66%	32%	48%	55%
Shawak	53%	67%	7%	13%	47%	7%	40%	80%	NA	27%	27%
Zadran	17%	67%	21%	4%	46%	46%	63%	79%	NA	46%	63%
Sayed Karam	0%	79%	11%	7%	46%	36%	86%	54%	NA	7%	50%
Jaji	5%	100%	68%	5%	84%	5%	26%	100%	NA	53%	58%
Laja Ahmad Khel	0%	88%	65%	27%	88%	8%	42%	81%	NA	23%	31%
Jani Khel (Paktya)	0%	91%	68%	45%	77%	9%	50%	50%	NA	0%	0%
Chamkani	38%	76%	24%	90%	71%	10%	90%	86%	NA	71%	0%
Dand Wa Patan	42%	79%	5%	89%	84%	16%	95%	84%	NA	47%	0%
Southern											
Helmand											
Lashkargah	83%	97%	0%	20%	18%	35%	10%	40%	48%	53%	67%
Nad-e-Ali	97%	96%	0%	10%	36%	69%	51%	75%	26%	99%	31%
Nawa-e- Barakzaiy	93%	100%	11%	70%	33%	90%	85%	71%	51%	79%	51%
Nahr-e- Saraj	67%	96%	0%	27%	29%	75%	67%	67%	55%	94%	31%
Washer	95%	100%	0%	10%	90%	87%	85%	100%	87%	33%	77%
Garmser	100%	100%	7%	69%	52%	100%	72%	66%	79%	90%	52%
Nawzad	89%	100%	4%	0%	78%	78%	70%	89%	87%	93%	52%
Sangin	45%	100%	17%	0%	7%	100%	66%	90%	55%	21%	55%
Musa Qala	81%	70%	0%	0%	30%	24%	19%	5%	100%	73%	14%
Kajaki	91%	96%	7%	9%	44%	84%	56%	80%	62%	38%	47%
Reg-e-Khan Nishin	100%	100%	0%	22%	0%	50%	100%	0%	6%	100%	0%
Baghran	84%	100%	31%	26%	10%	85%	98%	100%	3%	100%	10%
Deh-e-Shu	97%	100%	11%	61%	28%	89%	97%	44%	58%	53%	17%
Kandahar											
Kandahar	88%	100%	10%	32%	32%	32%	31%	78%	11%	85%	56%
Arghandab	96%	100%	15%	23%	38%	58%	65%	85%	19%	100%	50%
Daman	79%	100%	0%	14%	55%	48%	48%	72%	31%	90%	55%
Panjwayee	97%	97%	23%	32%	42%	39%	77%	90%	39%	100%	68%



Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.
 In the 30 days prior to data collection.
 In the three months prior to data collection.

					% of settlem	ents where KIs	reported o	n			
c e			ed by ho			LIVELI	HOODS			А	ID
Disaggregation Region/province	Drought	Economic Shock	Flooding	Major and sudden price increase	3 Most Con	nmon Sources c	of Income ⁴	About half or more (50% - 75%) of men are unemployed	Women could not reportedly be employed	No aid was provided in previous month ⁵	humanitarian aid decreased a lot
%	Dro	Econon	Floo	Major ar price i	Agriculture wage	Sale of Agricultural Products	Sale of own Livestock	About ha (50% - 75 are une	Wome not repo	No aid wa in previo	humani decrea
National	47%	90%	10%	35%	33%	53%	63%	66%	32%	48%	55%
Zheray	100%	100%	35%	35%	55%	70%	60%	75%	25%	100%	50%
Shah Wali Kot	98%	100%	20%	17%	61%	49%	66%	93%	27%	100%	51%
Khakrez	100%	100%	12%	20%	92%	44%	48%	100%	0%	100%	40%
Arghestan	91%	100%	20%	29%	40%	66%	49%	74%	37%	63%	69%
Ghorak	86%	59%	5%	0%	9%	100%	5%	14%	100%	23%	77%
Maiwand	100%	39%	3%	0%	42%	100%	5%	11%	100%	26%	74%
Spin Boldak	91%	100%	15%	23%	38%	25%	38%	78%	43%	75%	62%
Nesh	100%	100%	0%	15%	69%	46%	54%	100%	0%	100%	31%
Miyanshin	100%	100%	0%	21%	75%	50%	58%	100%	0%	100%	33%
Shorabak	100%	100%	50%	28%	78%	94%	89%	61%	0%	0%	89%
Maruf	7%	98%	0%	0%	2%	96%	96%	26%	94%	100%	26%
Reg	87%	100%	13%	47%	33%	20%	100%	87%	33%	100%	60%
Nimroz											
Zaranj	100%	100%	0%	3%	0%	0%	26%	45%	39%	94%	100%
Kang	100%	100%	0%	14%	5%	0%	76%	86%	57%	71%	100%
Chakhansur	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	76%	82%	53%	100%	100%
Char Burjak	100%	100%	0%	0%	19%	33%	38%	52%	57%	0%	100%
Khashrod	100%	100%	0%	0%	46%	14%	63%	34%	69%	100%	100%
Uruzgan											
Tirinkot	3%	100%	26%	35%	45%	68%	84%	61%	45%	90%	29%
Dehraoud	36%	100%	11%	18%	89%	96%	21%	89%	71%	100%	32%
Chora	0%	100%	27%	9%	91%	82%	100%	27%	73%	100%	0%
Shahid-e- Hassas	0%	100%	0%	3%	100%	54%	54%	94%	60%	100%	20%
Khas Uruzgan	0%	97%	6%	0%	23%	58%	74%	97%	61%	74%	65%
Chinarto	28%	100%	39%	0%	11%	78%	89%	100%	56%	89%	61%
Gizab	0%	100%	0%	16%	96%	52%	100%	24%	20%	88%	8%
Zabul											
Qalat	38%	89%	0%	16%	35%	38%	30%	35%	59%	92%	38%



Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.
 In the 30 days prior to data collection.
 In the three months prior to data collection.

					% of settlem	ents where KIs	reported o	n			
c e			ed by ho			LIVELI	IHOODS			А	ID
Disaggregation Region/province	Drought	Economic Shock	Flooding	Major and sudden price increase	3 Most Con	nmon Sources c	of Income ⁴	About half or more (50% - 75%) of men are unemployed	Women could not reportedly be employed	No aid was provided in previous month ⁵	humanitarian aid decreased a lot
<u>~</u>	Dro	Econon	Flo	Major al price	Agriculture wage	Sale of Agricultural Products	Sale of own Livestock	About ha (50% - 7! are une	Womenot repose	No aid w in previc	humani decrea
National	47%	90%	10%	35%	33%	53%	63%	66%	32%	48%	55%
Tarnak Wa Jaldak	39%	84%	0%	32%	39%	61%	39%	26%	84%	68%	23%
Shinkay	38%	100%	4%	25%	71%	96%	71%	88%	13%	67%	50%
Mizan	88%	100%	6%	25%	6%	100%	13%	69%	100%	44%	13%
Arghandab (Zabul)	54%	96%	38%	54%	46%	42%	46%	50%	92%	92%	42%
Shah Joi	5%	78%	0%	18%	48%	13%	55%	8%	60%	90%	33%
Daychopan	88%	100%	0%	12%	8%	80%	96%	96%	48%	100%	88%
Atghar	0%	100%	0%	39%	50%	100%	83%	100%	6%	89%	61%
Nawbahar	38%	100%	5%	19%	43%	100%	86%	90%	24%	86%	38%
Shamul Zai	3%	100%	0%	42%	24%	97%	82%	100%	36%	79%	58%
Kakar	30%	100%	19%	44%	22%	67%	52%	74%	78%	78%	37%
Western											
Badghis											
Qala-e-Naw	1%	100%	0%	25%	69%	18%	15%	97%	63%	45%	13%
Ab Kamari	6%	100%	0%	55%	9%	74%	74%	98%	87%	40%	94%
Muqur (Badghis)	15%	85%	0%	0%	100%	8%	8%	100%	92%	15%	0%
Qadis	33%	100%	42%	47%	81%	58%	67%	97%	78%	100%	8%
Bala Murghab	0%	100%	0%	80%	20%	3%	80%	0%	100%	0%	10%
Jawand	5%	92%	2%	2%	42%	80%	68%	59%	97%	81%	51%
Ghormach	0%	100%	0%	56%	22%	0%	81%	0%	100%	11%	19%
Farah											
Farah	70%	90%	3%	80%	13%	70%	63%	30%	7%	20%	37%
Pushtrod	18%	100%	0%	36%	45%	100%	100%	18%	0%	0%	0%
Khak-e- Safed	47%	87%	0%	7%	53%	100%	100%	27%	0%	7%	0%
Qala-e-Kah	48%	90%	0%	86%	0%	48%	95%	33%	19%	0%	14%
Shibkoh	67%	100%	25%	42%	17%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bala Buluk	100%	100%	0%	17%	70%	70%	61%	87%	0%	48%	26%
Anar Dara	29%	57%	0%	86%	10%	52%	100%	14%	10%	14%	14%
Bakwa	94%	100%	0%	22%	89%	100%	61%	89%	0%	89%	28%



Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.
 In the 30 days prior to data collection.
 In the three months prior to data collection.

					% of settlem	ents where KIs	reported o	n			
u e		experience in the set				LIVELI	HOODS			А	ID
Disaggregation Region/province	Drought	Economic Shock	Flooding	Major and sudden price increase	3 Most Con	nmon Sources o	of Income ⁴	About half or more (50% - 75%) of men are unemployed	Women could not reportedly be employed	No aid was provided in previous month ⁵	humanitarian aid decreased a lot
_	۵	Econo	FIG	Major a price	Agriculture wage	Sale of Agricultural Products	Sale of own Livestock	About (50% - 7	Won not rep	No aid v in previ	humar decre
National	47%	90%	10%	35%	33%	53%	63%	66%	32%	48%	55%
Lash-e- Juwayn	89%	100%	0%	0%	56%	89%	94%	44%	0%	0%	0%
Gulistan	86%	97%	17%	38%	55%	62%	66%	59%	14%	21%	28%
Pur Chaman	98%	100%	13%	0%	96%	72%	37%	96%	0%	0%	0%
Ghor											
Feroz Koh	58%	84%	3%	48%	15%	74%	82%	84%	37%	42%	68%
Dolayna	65%	48%	0%	35%	0%	61%	91%	100%	91%	83%	100%
Dawlatyar	41%	100%	41%	50%	0%	95%	100%	36%	18%	18%	100%
Charsadra	100%	100%	0%	92%	8%	58%	92%	92%	42%	92%	92%
Pasaband	80%	85%	4%	0%	35%	54%	94%	69%	15%	26%	44%
Shahrak	86%	86%	0%	76%	3%	55%	38%	86%	69%	52%	86%
Lal Wa Sarjangal	14%	45%	8%	74%	1%	81%	96%	78%	5%	92%	81%
Taywarah	74%	100%	0%	3%	23%	97%	77%	18%	0%	21%	92%
Tolak	63%	96%	0%	63%	0%	93%	44%	70%	67%	67%	70%
Saghar	78%	78%	0%	61%	0%	44%	39%	94%	83%	89%	94%
Herat											
Herat	2%	91%	1%	34%	0%	10%	0%	10%	12%	68%	57%
Injil	1%	99%	8%	21%	11%	73%	41%	25%	0%	56%	52%
Guzara	39%	97%	3%	25%	6%	67%	47%	36%	8%	64%	61%
Karukh	91%	100%	0%	6%	3%	66%	75%	13%	0%	0%	100%
Zindajan	26%	100%	0%	0%	15%	48%	81%	100%	0%	4%	70%
Pashtun Zarghun	75%	100%	2%	5%	7%	73%	59%	41%	0%	5%	84%
Kushk	78%	100%	0%	2%	22%	80%	87%	2%	24%	16%	93%
Gulran	16%	91%	0%	19%	6%	91%	44%	28%	81%	75%	56%
Adraskan	38%	100%	24%	0%	7%	52%	100%	72%	7%	55%	86%
Kushk-e- Kuhna	100%	100%	10%	13%	55%	52%	77%	0%	16%	0%	90%
Ghoryan	3%	100%	0%	0%	0%	56%	97%	22%	6%	25%	22%
Obe	100%	100%	0%	59%	0%	78%	91%	0%	0%	0%	63%
Kohsan	15%	100%	0%	19%	15%	54%	54%	31%	50%	31%	73%
Shindand	86%	100%	7%	0%	1%	87%	90%	83%	39%	20%	68%
Farsi	96%	100%	0%	0%	0%	96%	100%	100%	88%	100%	79%
Chisht-e- Sharif	100%	100%	0%	52%	0%	48%	89%	0%	0%	0%	41%



Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.
 In the 30 days prior to data collection.
 In the three months prior to data collection.



FOOD SECURITY

Key Findings

- Reportedly, **food stayed the top priority need** in 73% of the assessed settlements, followed by **livelihoods (58%)** and **cash (48%)**, which slightly increased compared to Round 9 (Nov 2024). **Food access declined**, with 46% of settlements reporting half their population had very insufficient food, while **severe hunger** 7 was reported in **5%** of settlements. Although hunger levels were reportedly high in the northeastern provinces of Takhar **(17%)** and Baghlan **(15%)**, these figures relatively stayed the same with Round 9 (Nov 2024).
- In majority (73%) of settlements, people in the communities had to ask neighbours for food or money because there was not enough food or money to buy food, relatively same proportion of settlements in Round 9 (Nov 2024) where people relied on borrowing food or money to buy food, followed by children working to support families in 52% of settlements, which increased substantially from 29% in previous round.
- Markets remained broadly accessible in the assessed settlements; however, restrictions on women's access to
 markets remained the same. According to key informants (KIs), 44% of settlements reportedly required women to
 be accompanied by a relative (male or female). Additionally, 29% of settlements permitted market access only with
 male relatives, while 6% entirely restricted women's access to markets, same from in Round 9 (Nov 2024).

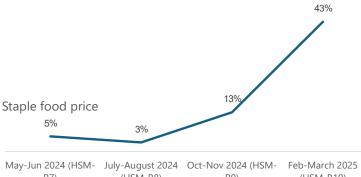
Percentage of the assessed settlements where KIs reported perceived changes in prices of food and non-food items ⁸

A	At national level	Small increase	Big increase
	Staple food	51%	43%
NFI	Non-food items	57%	31%

Map 4: Food Access (% of assessed settlements where KIs reported 'few households' had adequate food access), vs. Severe Hunger 8, 9 (% settlements where KIs reported severe hunger)

Map 4 illustrates the relationship between limited food access and severe hunger in the settlements, highlighting districts affected by either or both conditions.

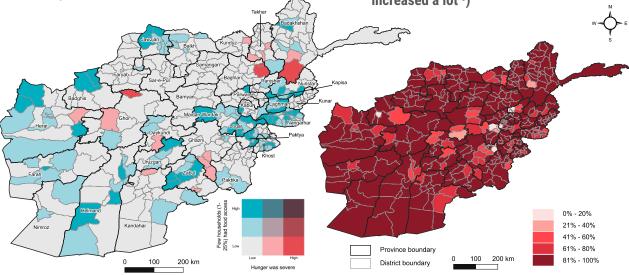
Figure 2: Trends in reports of staple food prices 'increasing a lot' across HSM Rounds (R7–R10)



R7) (HSM-R8) R9) (HSM-R10)

Map 5: Food Prices (% of assessed settlements where

KIs reported that the price of staple food in the markets 'increased a lot's)



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

Financial constraints 97%
Market too far 30%
Movement restrictions 2%

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

Financial constraints 92%
No access for women alone 44%
Market too far 34%



⁷Households in the settlements had often no access to food (during the 30 days prior to data collection), most households had no access to food during more than 10 days in total.

⁸ FAO, GIEWS Country Brief – Afghanistan, November 28, 2024.

⁹ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

				% of settle	ments wh	ere Kls rep	orted on		
					FOOD SE	CURITY			
Disaggregation Region/province	for most	1 - 25%) Id very od "					e three most o the markets	food in the	d items in the
Disaggregation Region/province	Hunger was severe for most households ¹⁰	Few households (1 - 25% in settlements had very insufficient food "	Financial	constraints	Market	too far	No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets 12	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{12,13}
	Hunger	Few ho in set ins	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Pric incre	Price incre
National level	5%	27%	97%	92%	30%	34%	44%	51%	57%
		·		Region	al level	,	'		
Central Highland	4%	17%	98%	92%	35%	51%	25%	39%	56%
Capital	1%	41%	92%	90%	18%	24%	34%	54%	54%
Eastern	0%	46%	100%	95%	35%	39%	24%	49%	63%
North Eastern	12%	13%	99%	97%	34%	37%	53%	54%	57%
Northern	2%	21%	100%	98%	16%	22%	35%	49%	48%
South Eastern	6%	23%	97%	88%	38%	34%	63%	57%	66%
Southern	3%	32%	97%	83%	33%	30%	52%	56%	65%
Western	6%	29%	98%	88%	34%	41%	47%	39%	44%
		'	1	Provinc	ial level				
Bamyan	1%	14%	95%	85%	43%	55%	27%	25%	54%
Daykundi	8%	19%	100%	98%	28%	48%	23%	51%	58%
Kabul	0%	31%	83%	83%	11%	14%	15%	42%	40%
Kapisa	1%	23%	99%	100%	22%	22%	41%	55%	56%
Logar	0%	72%	99%	96%	10%	14%	64%	46%	53%
Maidan Wardak	0%	68%	97%	93%	20%	32%	39%	77%	72%
Panjsher	0%	17%	100%	97%	10%	22%	39%	17%	36%
Parwan	4%	25%	88%	88%	33%	40%	40%	72%	68%
Kunar	1%	2%	99%	95%	49%	55%	36%	30%	62%
Laghman	0%	70%	99%	99%	37%	42%	19%	54%	54%
Nangarhar	0%	62%	100%	94%	15%	19%	25%	57%	69%
Nuristan	1%	50%	100%	98%	81%	83%	3%	53%	52%
Badakhshan	6%	23%	100%	96%	26%	34%	64%	62%	64%
Baghlan	15%	1%	100%	99%	34%	35%	58%	40%	41%
Kunduz	14%	9%	100%	98%	32%	39%	56%	39%	44%
Takhar	17%	9%	98%	95%	45%	43%	35%	62%	66%
Balkh	3%	31%	100%	99%	17%	26%	18%	61%	35%
Faryab	0%	2%	99%	98%	18%	23%	56%	45%	45%
Jawzjan	0%	46%	100%	96%	4%	4%	27%	76%	77%
Samangan	7%	5%	100%	99%	30%	29%	67%	6%	50%

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

¹¹ Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹² In the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹³ Non-food items (NFIs) including soap, fuel, clothing etc.

				% of settle	ments wh	ere Kls rep	orted on		
					FOOD SE	CURITY			
Disaggregation Region/province	for most	1 - 25%) ad very od "					e three most o the markets	food in the	d items in the ³
Disaggregation Region/province	Hunger was severe for most households ¹⁰	Few households (1 - 25% in settlements had very insufficient food "	Financial	constraints	Marke	t too far	No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets ¹²	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{12,13}
	Hunger	Few he in set	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Pric	Price incre
National level	5%	27%	97%	92%	30%	34%	44%	51%	57%
Sar-e-Pul	0%	26%	100%	99%	5%	14%	14%	48%	62%
Ghazni	9%	12%	99%	89%	49%	45%	59%	59%	69%
Khost	5%	42%	97%	82%	34%	30%	81%	66%	77%
Paktika	1%	12%	95%	90%	17%	17%	59%	50%	60%
Paktya	7%	47%	93%	NA	47%	NA	NA	56%	58%
Helmand	1%	36%	95%	76%	25%	21%	56%	55%	54%
Kandahar	4%	15%	98%	92%	39%	38%	55%	50%	70%
Nimroz	10%	43%	100%	98%	34%	34%	13%	45%	91%
Uruzgan	4%	27%	98%	83%	34%	26%	32%	58%	56%
Zabul	5%	52%	98%	76%	40%	36%	66%	70%	75%
Badghis	1%	29%	96%	92%	35%	37%	57%	36%	37%
Farah	1%	35%	98%	91%	38%	39%	67%	78%	69%
Ghor	19%	13%	100%	78%	53%	63%	67%	2%	13%
Herat	4%	35%	98%	90%	23%	31%	26%	45%	54%
		-	1	District L	.evel	1			
Central Highland									
Bamyan									
Bamyan	0%	9%	100%	97%	11%	14%	34%	46%	60%
Shibar	0%	11%	93%	57%	21%	29%	43%	25%	39%
Sayghan	0%	5%	100%	63%	11%	21%	47%	37%	47%
Kahmard	0%	12%	100%	71%	18%	35%	47%	24%	47%
Yakawlang	0%	13%	100%	98%	38%	47%	74%	63%	68%
Panjab	0%	23%	86%	78%	80%	81%	12%	17%	61%
Waras	2%	14%	96%	91%	48%	72%	0%	2%	47%
Daykundi									
Nili	8%	4%	100%	100%	19%	31%	42%	77%	81%
Shahrestan	0%	22%	100%	100%	18%	32%	28%	28%	30%
Ashtarlay	0%	4%	100%	100%	54%	59%	0%	49%	58%
Khedir	23%	52%	100%	97%	58%	87%	3%	39%	65%
Kiti	0%	6%	100%	100%	0%	19%	6%	94%	94%



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				% of settle	ments wh	ere KIs rep	orted on		
					FOOD SE	CURITY			
Disaggregation Region/province	for most	1 - 25%) ad very od "					e three most o the markets	food in the	d items in the
Disaggr Region/	Hunger was severe for most households ¹⁰	Few households (1 - 25% in settlements had very insufficient food "	Financial	constraints	Market	too far	No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets ¹²	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{12,13}
	Hunger	Few h in set	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Pri	Price incre
National level	5%	27%	97%	92%	30%	34%	44%	51%	57%
Miramor	0%	12%	100%	100%	26%	49%	42%	16%	21%
Sang-e-Takht	12%	60%	100%	98%	40%	73%	0%	38%	54%
Kajran	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	37%	100%	100%	100%
Patoo	48%	0%	100%	76%	0%	12%	20%	60%	64%
Capital									
Kabul									
Kabul	1%	33%	83%	84%	2%	2%	1%	40%	37%
Paghman	0%	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	12%	9%
Chahar Asyab	0%	33%	95%	100%	33%	52%	48%	67%	52%
Bagrami	0%	22%	91%	84%	0%	0%	19%	63%	56%
Deh Sabz	0%	0%	100%	100%	41%	36%	41%	5%	5%
Shakar Dara	0%	4%	100%	100%	11%	11%	7%	68%	75%
Musahi	0%	50%	86%	86%	7%	21%	0%	43%	57%
Mir Bacha Kot	0%	6%	100%	100%	19%	19%	19%	81%	75%
Khak-e-Jabbar	0%	31%	92%	92%	31%	31%	0%	38%	31%
Kalakan	0%	21%	100%	100%	0%	29%	50%	86%	86%
Guldara	0%	22%	100%	100%	11%	11%	11%	56%	56%
Farza	0%	27%	100%	100%	7%	7%	33%	0%	7%
Estalef	0%	10%	100%	100%	0%	0%	20%	80%	60%
Qarabagh (Kabul)	0%	20%	100%	100%	30%	35%	15%	0%	0%
Surobi (Kabul)	0%	39%	74%	74%	45%	58%	58%	39%	42%
Kapisa									
Mahmood-e-Raqi	0%	10%	100%	100%	3%	0%	68%	97%	94%
Hisa-e-Duwum Kohistan	0%	38%	100%	100%	0%	0%	38%	57%	57%
Koh Band	0%	26%	100%	100%	11%	11%	5%	5%	5%
Hisa-e-Awal Kohistan	0%	26%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Nijrab	4%	19%	100%	100%	26%	30%	7%	67%	70%
Tagab (Kapisa)	0%	17%	100%	100%	44%	44%	67%	89%	89%
Alasay	0%	33%	94%	100%	83%	89%	100%	39%	44%



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				% of settle	ments wh	ere KIs rep	orted on		
					FOOD SE	CURITY			
Disaggregation Region/province	for most	Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements had very insufficient food ¹¹			e three most o the markets	food in the	d items in the		
Disaggr Region/	Hunger was severe for most households ¹⁰		Financial constraints		Market too far		No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets 12	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{12,13}
	Hunger	Few h in set	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Pri incre	Price incre
National level	5%	27%	97%	92%	30%	34%	44%	51%	57%
Logar		J.				'			
Pul-e-Alam	0%	36%	97%	92%	18%	23%	67%	54%	51%
Baraki Barak	0%	93%	100%	100%	0%	0%	56%	63%	81%
Charkh	0%	83%	100%	94%	0%	0%	94%	11%	44%
Khoshi	0%	33%	100%	100%	0%	17%	78%	44%	33%
Mohammad Agha	0%	90%	100%	97%	7%	10%	43%	60%	73%
Kharwar	0%	100%	100%	100%	22%	17%	56%	22%	22%
Azra	0%	100%	100%	92%	23%	38%	69%	38%	38%
Maidan Wardak						'			
Maydan Shahr	0%	57%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	29%	29%
Nerkh	0%	60%	100%	100%	0%	0%	8%	36%	40%
Jalrez	0%	58%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	37%	37%
Chak-e-Wardak	0%	25%	97%	94%	0%	11%	53%	64%	47%
Saydabad	0%	94%	97%	100%	17%	23%	0%	100%	100%
Daymirdad	0%	26%	100%	74%	0%	47%	79%	95%	58%
Hesa-e-Awal Behsud	0%	59%	95%	88%	24%	29%	41%	71%	66%
Jaghato (Wardak)	0%	44%	94%	67%	78%	83%	0%	83%	89%
Markaz-e-Behsud	0%	93%	95%	95%	33%	50%	66%	96%	94%
Panjsher									
Bazarak	0%	0%	100%	100%	20%	27%	20%	0%	0%
Rukha	0%	19%	100%	100%	19%	25%	0%	6%	25%
Dara	0%	11%	100%	89%	4%	19%	52%	0%	48%
Khenj	0%	64%	100%	95%	0%	45%	86%	91%	73%
Onaba	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutul	0%	0%	100%	100%	67%	56%	0%	0%	0%
Paryan	0%	5%	100%	100%	0%	0%	62%	5%	57%
Parwan									
Charikar	0%	12%	94%	94%	0%	2%	4%	65%	55%
Bagram	21%	24%	100%	100%	39%	45%	61%	85%	85%
Shinwari	0%	0%	100%	97%	30%	30%	90%	83%	80%

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

¹¹ Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹² In the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹³ Non-food items (NFIs) including soap, fuel, clothing etc.

				% of settle	ments wh	ere KIs rep	orted on						
		FOOD SECURITY											
egation province	for most	- 25%) d very od "		lements wit on challenge	food in the	d items in the							
Disaggregation Region/province	was severe households	Hunger was severe for most households ¹⁰ Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements had very insufficient food ¹¹	Financial constraint		Market too far		No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets 12	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{12,13}				
	Hunger		Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Pric incre	Price incre				
National level	5%	27%	97%	92%	30%	34%	44%	51%	57%				
Sayed Khel	0%	72%	44%	44%	0%	0%	0%	40%	32%				
Jabal Saraj	0%	80%	65%	65%	0%	15%	15%	5%	10%				
Salang	0%	73%	60%	67%	0%	33%	40%	67%	33%				
Ghorband	5%	5%	100%	100%	57%	57%	67%	95%	90%				
Koh-e-Safi	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	73%	80%				
Surkh-e-Parsa	4%	7%	100%	96%	79%	89%	39%	100%	100%				
Shekh Ali	0%	10%	100%	100%	71%	86%	29%	100%	100%				
Eastern													
Kunar													
Asad Abad	5%	9%	91%	95%	18%	18%	18%	73%	82%				
Marawara	0%	0%	100%	100%	21%	36%	0%	7%	57%				
Watapur	0%	0%	100%	100%	60%	60%	0%	8%	100%				
Narang	0%	0%	100%	95%	60%	65%	80%	45%	55%				
Sar Kani	0%	0%	100%	22%	39%	0%	72%	56%	67%				
Shigal	0%	0%	100%	100%	38%	54%	8%	19%	30%				
Dara-e-Pech	0%	5%	100%	100%	57%	57%	76%	14%	48%				
Bar Kunar	0%	0%	100%	100%	47%	65%	6%	53%	88%				
Chawkay	0%	4%	100%	100%	50%	54%	83%	29%	63%				
Khas Kunar	0%	5%	100%	100%	11%	26%	74%	53%	74%				
Ghazi Abad	0%	0%	100%	100%	88%	88%	0%	8%	62%				
Dangam	0%	0%	100%	100%	67%	90%	5%	48%	62%				
Chapa Dara	11%	0%	100%	100%	79%	84%	74%	21%	42%				
Nurgal	0%	5%	100%	95%	29%	33%	62%	24%	48%				
Nari	0%	0%	100%	100%	53%	74%	0%	11%	68%				
Laghman													
Mehtarlam	0%	66%	99%	97%	29%	30%	34%	53%	44%				
Qarghayee	0%	94%	100%	100%	3%	0%	41%	53%	63%				
Alishang	0%	35%	100%	100%	70%	86%	0%	16%	35%				
Alingar	0%	89%	100%	100%	55%	55%	0%	89%	89%				
Dawlatshah	0%	72%	96%	96%	24%	44%	8%	60%	44%				

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

¹¹ Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹² In the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹³ Non-food items (NFIs) including soap, fuel, clothing etc.

				% of settle	ments wh	ere KIs rep	orted on		
					FOOD SE	CURITY			
Disaggregation Region/province	for most	1 - 25%) ad very od "			e three most o the markets	food in the	d items in the		
Disaggr Region/	Hunger was severe for most households ¹⁰	Few households (1 - 25% in settlements had very insufficient food "	Financial	constraints	onstraints Market		No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets 12	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{12,13}
	Hunger	Few ho in sett ins	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Pri	Price
National level	5%	27%	97%	92%	30%	34%	44%	51%	57%
Nangarhar		,							
Jalalabad	0%	60%	100%	96%	0%	0%	8%	56%	48%
Behsud	0%	88%	100%	72%	3%	3%	3%	66%	53%
Surkh Rod	0%	59%	100%	100%	2%	7%	24%	46%	85%
Chaparhar	0%	25%	100%	98%	11%	14%	18%	77%	77%
Kama	0%	95%	100%	100%	5%	5%	5%	86%	100%
Kuz Kunar	0%	41%	100%	95%	5%	0%	32%	91%	86%
Rodat	0%	80%	100%	80%	5%	15%	5%	85%	65%
Khogyani	0%	80%	100%	100%	17%	17%	44%	46%	95%
Bati Kot	0%	67%	100%	88%	8%	8%	25%	38%	42%
Deh Bala	0%	67%	100%	100%	26%	30%	11%	56%	41%
Pachir Wa Agam	0%	39%	100%	96%	17%	13%	65%	70%	96%
Dara-e-Nur	0%	43%	100%	100%	21%	21%	21%	86%	86%
Kot	0%	69%	100%	92%	23%	15%	15%	62%	62%
Goshta	0%	80%	100%	100%	5%	5%	0%	80%	100%
Achin	0%	46%	100%	100%	32%	64%	25%	43%	68%
Shinwar	0%	67%	96%	96%	4%	7%	11%	56%	48%
Muhmand Dara	0%	27%	100%	73%	13%	7%	27%	53%	40%
Lalpoor	0%	58%	100%	63%	32%	21%	68%	37%	16%
Sherzad	0%	94%	100%	100%	12%	12%	44%	38%	85%
Nazyan	0%	23%	100%	100%	23%	59%	0%	32%	64%
Hesarak	0%	100%	100%	100%	43%	48%	48%	52%	87%
Dur Baba	0%	52%	100%	91%	39%	42%	39%	39%	42%
Nuristan									
Parun	0%	27%	100%	93%	80%	80%	7%	93%	93%
Waygal	0%	84%	100%	100%	74%	74%	0%	79%	89%
Wama	0%	100%	100%	100%	83%	83%	0%	83%	72%
Nurgaram	6%	56%	100%	89%	89%	100%	0%	11%	6%
Duab	0%	78%	100%	100%	94%	94%	0%	0%	0%
Kamdesh	0%	0%	100%	100%	82%	86%	5%	59%	55%



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				% of settle	ments wh	ere KIs rep	orted on		
					FOOD SE	CURITY			
egation orovince	for most	Hunger was severe for most households ¹⁰ Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements had very insufficient food ¹¹		lements wit on challenge	food in the	d items in the			
Disaggregation Region/province	was severe households		Financial constraints		Market too far		No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets ¹²	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{12,13}
	Hunger	Few ho in set ins	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Pric	Price
National level	5%	27%	97%	92%	30%	34%	44%	51%	57%
Mandol	0%	53%	100%	100%	93%	93%	0%	0%	0%
Barg-e-Matal	0%	11%	100%	100%	56%	56%	11%	94%	94%
North Eastern									
Badakhshan									
Fayzabad (Badakhshan)	0%	27%	100%	100%	23%	31%	54%	100%	98%
Argo	6%	25%	100%	100%	14%	14%	64%	67%	67%
Arghanj Khwah	2%	4%	95%	86%	72%	70%	91%	29%	26%
Yaftal-e-Sufla	12%	19%	100%	52%	40%	24%	68%	58%	68%
Khash	0%	18%	100%	100%	5%	5%	68%	100%	100%
Baharak (Badakhshan)	0%	3%	100%	100%	7%	21%	52%	100%	100%
Darayem	5%	20%	100%	100%	35%	35%	70%	30%	25%
Kohestan (Badakhshan)	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	33%	53%	57%
Yawan	0%	85%	100%	96%	0%	4%	15%	50%	38%
Jorm	25%	39%	100%	96%	14%	14%	61%	36%	43%
Teshkan	0%	56%	100%	100%	0%	0%	63%	33%	19%
Shuhada	0%	5%	100%	100%	11%	0%	74%	100%	100%
Shahr-e-Buzurg	0%	33%	100%	96%	7%	28%	72%	44%	65%
Raghestan	0%	48%	100%	92%	20%	32%	16%	32%	28%
Kishm	5%	23%	100%	95%	23%	55%	45%	68%	57%
Warduj	0%	0%	100%	96%	29%	33%	96%	88%	92%
Tagab (Badakhshan)	5%	21%	100%	98%	40%	88%	88%	83%	67%
Yamgan	56%	6%	100%	100%	17%	17%	72%	22%	44%
Shighnan	0%	29%	100%	100%	62%	48%	100%	67%	95%
Khwahan	0%	0%	100%	100%	15%	15%	22%	30%	30%
Kofab	0%	0%	100%	96%	7%	11%	7%	81%	81%
Darwaz-e-Paeen	0%	27%	100%	100%	57%	50%	87%	83%	60%
Eshkashem	6%	17%	100%	78%	78%	72%	83%	6%	11%
Shaki	0%	4%	100%	100%	4%	29%	38%	100%	100%
Zebak	0%	7%	100%	100%	13%	13%	67%	73%	80%

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				% of settle	ments wh	ere KIs rep	orted on						
		FOOD SECURITY											
Disaggregation Region/province	for most	1 - 25%) ad very od "		lements wit	food in the	d items in the 3							
Disaggn Region/ _f	Hunger was severe for most households ¹⁰	Few households (1 - 25% in settlements had very insufficient food "	Financial constrain		s Market too far		No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets 12	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{12,13}				
	Hunger	Few he in set	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Pric	Price incre				
National level	5%	27%	97%	92%	30%	34%	44%	51%	57%				
Keran Wa Monjan	80%	0%	100%	100%	13%	13%	93%	33%	67%				
Darwaz-e-Bala	0%	4%	100%	100%	40%	58%	74%	96%	98%				
Wakhan	2%	27%	100%	100%	68%	66%	95%	29%	56%				
Baghlan													
Pul-e-Khumri	0%	2%	100%	100%	5%	5%	40%	29%	33%				
Dahana-e-Ghori	0%	0%	100%	100%	17%	17%	33%	50%	60%				
Doshi	27%	0%	100%	100%	36%	36%	82%	59%	55%				
Nahrin	4%	0%	100%	100%	35%	35%	35%	52%	52%				
Baghlan-e-Jadid	32%	0%	100%	98%	57%	57%	84%	50%	48%				
Khinjan	0%	0%	100%	100%	26%	26%	42%	37%	37%				
Andarab	0%	0%	100%	100%	16%	16%	79%	0%	0%				
Deh Salah	0%	0%	100%	100%	6%	8%	67%	11%	14%				
Khwaja Hejran	11%	0%	100%	100%	64%	64%	39%	50%	44%				
Burka	0%	0%	100%	96%	24%	24%	36%	48%	48%				
Tala Wa Barfak	0%	0%	100%	100%	29%	39%	53%	66%	71%				
Pul-e-Hisar	0%	16%	100%	100%	8%	12%	44%	28%	28%				
Khost Wa Fereng	95%	0%	100%	95%	85%	80%	90%	35%	35%				
Guzargah-e-Noor	33%	0%	100%	94%	67%	61%	100%	39%	39%				
Fereng Wa Gharu	100%	0%	92%	92%	83%	83%	92%	33%	33%				
Kunduz													
Kunduz	10%	9%	99%	97%	19%	25%	51%	28%	37%				
Chahar Darah	13%	21%	100%	100%	9%	17%	96%	62%	64%				
Ali Abad	0%	0%	100%	100%	6%	6%	0%	24%	26%				
Khan Abad	29%	0%	100%	95%	77%	77%	79%	50%	48%				
Imam Sahib	8%	5%	100%	100%	39%	54%	32%	50%	53%				
Dasht-e-Archi	46%	11%	97%	97%	59%	65%	78%	5%	16%				
Qala-e-Zal	0%	27%	100%	95%	5%	9%	91%	55%	50%				
Takhar													
Taloqan	15%	14%	100%	98%	23%	21%	23%	49%	51%				
Hazar Sumuch	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%				

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				% of settle	ments wh	ere KIs rep	orted on		
					FOOD SE	CURITY			
Disaggregation Region/province	for most	(1 - 25%) ad very ood "		lements wit on challenge	food in the	d items in the			
Disaggregation Region/province	Hunger was severe for most households ¹⁰	Few households (1 - 25% in settlements had very insufficient food "	Financial constraints		Market too far		No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets 12	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{12,13}
	Hunger	Few ho in set ins	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Pric incre	Price
National level	5%	27%	97%	92%	30%	34%	44%	51%	57%
Baharak (Takhar)	5%	6%	88%	88%	9%	5%	14%	70%	77%
Bangi	15%	0%	100%	100%	91%	91%	0%	6%	6%
Chal	25%	19%	100%	100%	65%	73%	75%	98%	96%
Namak Ab	41%	32%	100%	91%	86%	91%	45%	91%	100%
Kalafgan	37%	0%	100%	100%	18%	15%	17%	52%	77%
Farkhar	22%	5%	100%	98%	60%	57%	50%	47%	43%
Khwaja Ghar	0%	0%	100%	100%	4%	4%	0%	38%	69%
Rostaq	2%	5%	100%	100%	5%	0%	0%	100%	98%
Eshkamesh	47%	3%	100%	100%	97%	97%	3%	3%	0%
Dasht-e-Qala	0%	0%	67%	17%	63%	58%	71%	100%	100%
Warsaj	16%	37%	100%	100%	92%	86%	80%	94%	94%
Khwaja Bahawuddin	3%	0%	100%	94%	69%	63%	97%	75%	81%
Darqad	0%	5%	100%	100%	10%	10%	0%	100%	95%
Chahab	23%	18%	100%	100%	21%	21%	18%	18%	10%
Yangi Qala	9%	0%	100%	94%	84%	78%	100%	63%	69%
Northern									
Balkh									
Mazar-e-Sharif	0%	45%	100%	98%	0%	0%	2%	69%	44%
Nahr-e-Shahi	4%	16%	100%	100%	16%	24%	10%	63%	35%
Dehdadi	0%	58%	100%	100%	8%	13%	4%	58%	29%
Charkent	4%	21%	100%	100%	50%	61%	21%	57%	29%
Marmul	7%	13%	100%	100%	13%	20%	20%	47%	47%
Balkh	0%	23%	100%	100%	5%	13%	10%	66%	39%
Sholgareh	6%	25%	100%	100%	19%	22%	44%	56%	28%
Chemtal	3%	28%	100%	100%	46%	62%	38%	62%	36%
Dawlatabad (Balkh)	0%	43%	100%	100%	5%	19%	14%	90%	43%
Khulm	3%	27%	100%	97%	13%	17%	17%	57%	37%
Char Bolak	8%	36%	100%	100%	17%	31%	17%	69%	36%
Shortepa	14%	29%	100%	100%	0%	29%	36%	64%	57%
Kaldar	6%	44%	100%	100%	6%	13%	31%	75%	56%

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				% of settle	ments wh	ere KIs rep	orted on					
	FOOD SECURITY											
Disaggregation Region/province	for most	1 - 25%) ad very od "			e three most o the markets	food in the	d items in the					
Disaggn Region/	Hunger was severe for most households ¹⁰	Few households (1 - 25% in settlements had very insufficient food "	Financial constraints		Market too far		No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets ¹²	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{12,13}			
	Hunger	Few he in set	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Pric incre	Price			
National level	5%	27%	97%	92%	30%	34%	44%	51%	57%			
Keshendeh	3%	31%	100%	100%	34%	55%	21%	28%	0%			
Zari	5%	23%	100%	100%	32%	59%	32%	27%	0%			
Sharak-e-Hayratan	0%	56%	89%	89%	0%	0%	0%	89%	67%			
Faryab		'										
Maymana	0%	3%	100%	100%	5%	5%	8%	53%	50%			
Pashtun Kot	0%	0%	100%	100%	18%	23%	72%	29%	31%			
Khwaja Sabz Posh	0%	0%	100%	100%	23%	23%	23%	62%	54%			
Almar	0%	0%	100%	100%	3%	3%	94%	11%	14%			
Bilcheragh	0%	0%	94%	94%	18%	47%	59%	47%	41%			
Shirin Tagab	0%	6%	100%	100%	61%	67%	56%	56%	56%			
Qaysar	0%	3%	100%	100%	0%	0%	84%	22%	25%			
Gurzewan	0%	3%	93%	93%	28%	31%	48%	38%	38%			
Dawlat Abad (Faryab)	0%	0%	100%	91%	45%	45%	36%	82%	82%			
Kohistan (Faryab)	0%	0%	100%	100%	52%	78%	70%	22%	22%			
Qaram Qul	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	50%	88%	75%			
Qurghan	0%	0%	100%	100%	20%	20%	35%	100%	90%			
Andkhoy	0%	8%	96%	88%	4%	4%	35%	88%	92%			
Khan-e-Char Bagh	0%	0%	91%	91%	0%	0%	27%	82%	73%			
Jawzjan												
Shiberghan	0%	20%	100%	83%	15%	18%	28%	60%	65%			
Khwaja Dukoh	0%	68%	100%	95%	0%	0%	26%	68%	68%			
Khanaqa	0%	40%	100%	100%	0%	0%	20%	75%	75%			
Mingajik	0%	38%	100%	100%	0%	0%	24%	86%	86%			
Qush Tepa	0%	31%	100%	100%	8%	8%	23%	92%	92%			
Khamyab	0%	75%	100%	100%	0%	0%	25%	67%	67%			
Aqcha	0%	64%	100%	100%	0%	0%	36%	64%	64%			
Fayzabad (Jawzjan)	0%	45%	100%	100%	0%	0%	36%	100%	100%			
Mardyan	0%	50%	100%	100%	0%	0%	50%	100%	100%			
Qarqin	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	25%	67%	67%			
Darzab	0%	36%	100%	100%	0%	0%	21%	93%	93%			

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				% of settle	ments wh	ere KIs rep	orted on		
·					FOOD SE	CURITY			
Disaggregation Region/province	for most	1 - 25%) ad very od "			e three most o the markets	food in the	d items in the		
Disaggı Region/	Hunger was severe for most households ¹⁰	Few households (1 - 25% in settlements had very insufficient food "	Financial constraints		Market too far		No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets ¹²	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{12,13}
	Hunger	Few ho in set	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Prii	Price incre
National level	5%	27%	97%	92%	30%	34%	44%	51%	57%
Samangan									
Aybak	3%	0%	100%	100%	10%	10%	69%	3%	52%
Hazrat-e-Sultan	24%	3%	100%	100%	50%	45%	100%	8%	16%
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	0%	0%	100%	96%	20%	20%	52%	12%	64%
Feroz Nakhchir	6%	6%	100%	100%	25%	25%	63%	13%	56%
Ruy-e-Duab	4%	0%	100%	100%	25%	21%	61%	7%	54%
Dara-e-Suf Payin	8%	5%	100%	100%	37%	37%	71%	0%	63%
Dara-e-Suf Bala	0%	23%	100%	97%	32%	35%	42%	3%	55%
Sar-e-Pul									
Sar-e-Pul	0%	33%	100%	100%	0%	5%	10%	79%	90%
Sayad	0%	15%	100%	100%	15%	23%	8%	23%	46%
Kohestanat	0%	27%	100%	100%	8%	12%	23%	58%	54%
Sozmaqala	0%	31%	100%	98%	6%	18%	16%	35%	51%
Sancharak	0%	22%	100%	100%	9%	22%	17%	35%	52%
Gosfandi	0%	22%	100%	100%	0%	11%	11%	44%	44%
Balkhab	0%	12%	100%	100%	4%	12%	8%	36%	64%
South Eastern									
Ghazni									
Ghazni	2%	48%	98%	96%	6%	2%	52%	96%	98%
Wali Muhammad Shahid	0%	47%	95%	95%	16%	32%	74%	74%	84%
Khwaja Omari	0%	0%	100%	85%	0%	0%	38%	100%	100%
Waghaz	0%	23%	100%	65%	15%	15%	73%	92%	50%
Deh Yak	0%	0%	100%	79%	0%	0%	68%	100%	100%
Jaghatu (Ghazni)	0%	23%	100%	83%	83%	73%	83%	77%	97%
Andar	0%	9%	100%	100%	6%	12%	85%	18%	32%
Zanakhan	0%	31%	92%	54%	8%	8%	69%	85%	85%
Rashidan	0%	25%	100%	75%	75%	81%	88%	44%	50%
Nawur	0%	1%	100%	100%	97%	96%	0%	3%	3%
Qarabagh (Ghazni)	0%	7%	99%	85%	66%	51%	87%	94%	99%
Giro	9%	18%	95%	95%	41%	55%	55%	32%	50%

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				% of settle	ments wh	ere KIs rep	orted on		
					FOOD SE	CURITY			
Disaggregation Region/province	for most	1 - 25%) id very od "		lements wit on challenge	food in the	d items in the			
Disaggregation Region/province	Hunger was severe for most households ¹⁰	households ¹⁰ Few households (1 - 25% in settlements had very insufficient food ¹¹	Financial	Financial constraints		t too far	No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets ¹²	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{12,13}
	Hunger	Few he in set	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Pri	Price
National level	5%	27%	97%	92%	30%	34%	44%	51%	57%
Ab Band	0%	0%	100%	100%	69%	77%	69%	46%	46%
Jaghori	5%	5%	100%	100%	42%	43%	36%	31%	65%
Muqur (Ghazni)	43%	0%	100%	71%	54%	46%	89%	89%	96%
Malistan	3%	5%	100%	100%	44%	49%	33%	45%	67%
Gelan	62%	0%	100%	76%	59%	48%	83%	83%	93%
Ajristan	17%	0%	89%	94%	61%	61%	56%	39%	56%
Nawa	57%	0%	100%	68%	93%	50%	79%	71%	86%
Khost	,					1			
Matun (Khost)	2%	71%	91%	82%	11%	9%	67%	64%	82%
Mandozayi	4%	70%	100%	65%	0%	0%	74%	57%	83%
Gurbuz	12%	47%	100%	76%	12%	24%	88%	59%	71%
Tani	5%	57%	100%	86%	10%	0%	86%	57%	90%
Musa Khel	14%	52%	95%	81%	52%	29%	76%	62%	57%
Nadir Shah Kot	0%	64%	93%	71%	21%	0%	71%	71%	64%
Sabari	6%	18%	94%	65%	6%	6%	82%	35%	41%
Terezayi	27%	0%	100%	100%	73%	73%	93%	93%	100%
Bak	0%	62%	100%	85%	0%	8%	92%	46%	62%
Qalandar	0%	25%	100%	67%	50%	25%	75%	17%	42%
Spera	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	94%	100%	100%
Shamul	0%	0%	100%	100%	67%	75%	92%	100%	100%
Jaji Maydan	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	93%	100%	100%
Paktika									
Sharan	0%	12%	96%	92%	35%	31%	65%	77%	96%
Mata Khan	0%	0%	94%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	56%
Yosuf Khel	0%	18%	95%	91%	5%	0%	64%	14%	36%
Yahya Khel	0%	0%	93%	93%	14%	29%	50%	50%	86%
Sar Rawzah	0%	0%	100%	93%	14%	0%	71%	93%	86%
Omna	0%	0%	93%	93%	33%	40%	40%	40%	80%
Zarghun Shahr	6%	12%	100%	100%	12%	18%	53%	65%	71%
Gomal	4%	0%	100%	91%	22%	13%	78%	83%	35%



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

¹¹ Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹² In the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹³ Non-food items (NFIs) including soap, fuel, clothing etc.

				% of settle	ments wh	ere KIs rep	orted on		
				,	FOOD SE	CURITY			
Disaggregation Region/province	for most	1 - 25%) ad very od "		lements wit	food in the	d items in the			
Disaggr Region/	Hunger was severe for most households ¹⁰	Few households (1 - 25% in settlements had very insufficient food "	Financial constraint		Market too far		No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets ¹²	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{12,13}
	Hunger	Few h in se	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Pri	Price
National level	5%	27%	97%	92%	30%	34%	44%	51%	57%
Jani Khel	0%	5%	100%	100%	55%	65%	55%	85%	60%
Surobi (Paktika)	0%	0%	100%	94%	39%	33%	61%	39%	17%
Urgun	0%	5%	100%	100%	16%	21%	32%	32%	21%
Ziruk	0%	33%	100%	100%	0%	0%	87%	47%	60%
Nika	0%	42%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	50%	58%
Barmal	0%	4%	74%	67%	30%	30%	0%	74%	81%
Giyan	0%	5%	71%	57%	19%	19%	29%	62%	76%
Dila	0%	5%	100%	95%	10%	14%	57%	67%	71%
Wazakhwah	0%	35%	100%	92%	0%	0%	100%	31%	62%
Wormamay	0%	36%	100%	82%	4%	7%	89%	11%	54%
Turwo	0%	17%	100%	92%	0%	0%	100%	17%	33%
Paktya	'		-						
Gardez	0%	79%	100%	NA	2%	NA	NA	55%	57%
Ahmadaba	0%	100%	88%	NA	25%	NA	NA	94%	6%
Zurmat	0%	3%	100%	NA	31%	NA	NA	84%	94%
Shawak	0%	67%	93%	NA	53%	NA	NA	53%	53%
Zadran	0%	83%	96%	NA	8%	NA	NA	38%	38%
Sayed Karam	11%	46%	71%	NA	61%	NA	NA	61%	75%
Jaji	11%	32%	89%	NA	68%	NA	NA	74%	95%
Laja Ahmad Khel	8%	27%	88%	NA	88%	NA	NA	65%	62%
Jani Khel (Paktya)	18%	59%	91%	NA	100%	NA	NA	55%	86%
Chamkani	19%	5%	100%	NA	52%	NA	NA	10%	14%
Dand Wa Patan	16%	26%	100%	NA	68%	NA	NA	26%	16%
Southern									
Helmand									
Lashkargah	0%	73%	100%	100%	2%	3%	0%	72%	63%
Nad-e-Ali	6%	33%	99%	72%	29%	28%	69%	61%	61%
Nawa-e-Barakzaiy	0%	26%	100%	72%	20%	21%	72%	64%	79%
Nahr-e-Saraj	0%	45%	88%	55%	20%	14%	59%	73%	76%
Washer	0%	3%	92%	92%	13%	18%	54%	5%	3%



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¹¹ Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹² In the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹³ Non-food items (NFIs) including soap, fuel, clothing etc.

				% of settle	ments wh	ere KIs rep	orted on					
	FOOD SECURITY											
Disaggregation Region/province	for most	1 - 25%) ad very od "				,	e three most o the markets	food in the	d items in the ³			
Disaggn Region/ _I	Hunger was severe for most households ¹⁰	Few households (1 - 25% in settlements had very insufficient food "	Financial	constraints	nstraints Market too far		No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets ¹²	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{12,13}			
	Hunger	Few hor in set ins	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Pri	Price incre			
National level	5%	27%	97%	92%	30%	34%	44%	51%	57%			
Garmser	0%	14%	100%	55%	0%	0%	86%	38%	62%			
Nawzad	0%	6%	89%	83%	11%	15%	63%	61%	48%			
Sangin	0%	55%	100%	100%	10%	7%	93%	55%	48%			
Musa Qala	0%	92%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	70%	54%			
Kajaki	0%	36%	91%	91%	11%	9%	56%	47%	38%			
Reg-e-Khan Nishin	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%			
Baghran	0%	0%	89%	51%	82%	51%	87%	21%	21%			
Deh-e-Shu	0%	39%	92%	42%	44%	42%	58%	69%	67%			
Kandahar		<u> </u>	'			'						
Kandahar	7%	11%	100%	97%	10%	10%	38%	47%	64%			
Arghandab	0%	8%	100%	100%	23%	23%	54%	46%	65%			
Daman	10%	24%	97%	97%	45%	52%	31%	34%	66%			
Panjwayee	0%	13%	100%	97%	48%	48%	48%	23%	35%			
Zheray	0%	5%	100%	85%	20%	15%	90%	55%	50%			
Shah Wali Kot	0%	2%	100%	83%	39%	27%	80%	41%	56%			
Khakrez	0%	0%	100%	100%	56%	60%	80%	40%	100%			
Arghestan	6%	11%	91%	91%	37%	31%	66%	40%	77%			
Ghorak	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	100%			
Maiwand	0%	13%	89%	89%	84%	84%	42%	100%	100%			
Spin Boldak	3%	34%	98%	91%	18%	15%	45%	32%	57%			
Nesh	54%	0%	100%	100%	54%	54%	31%	46%	92%			
Miyanshin	0%	0%	100%	100%	50%	50%	88%	50%	100%			
Shorabak	0%	0%	100%	100%	89%	89%	100%	61%	56%			
Maruf	0%	41%	98%	81%	6%	4%	20%	61%	63%			
Reg	0%	7%	93%	80%	100%	100%	67%	27%	80%			
Nimroz												
Zaranj	10%	61%	100%	97%	16%	16%	0%	52%	100%			
Kang	19%	14%	100%	95%	67%	62%	5%	48%	100%			
Chakhansur	12%	29%	100%	94%	35%	35%	0%	41%	88%			
Char Burjak	5%	33%	100%	100%	19%	33%	0%	33%	67%			



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				% of settle	ments wh	ere KIs rep	orted on					
	FOOD SECURITY											
Disaggregation Region/province	for most	1 - 25%) ad very od "					e three most o the markets	food in the	d items in the 3			
Disaggn Region/ _I	Hunger was severe for most households ¹⁰	Few households (1 - 25% in settlements had very insufficient food "	Financial o	constraints	Market	t too far	No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets ¹²	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{12,13}			
	Hunger	Few ho in set ins	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Pric incre	Price incre			
National level	5%	27%	97%	92%	30%	34%	44%	51%	57%			
Khashrod	9%	57%	100%	100%	37%	34%	43%	46%	94%			
Uruzgan	'		'			'						
Tirinkot	6%	52%	100%	81%	19%	6%	55%	48%	45%			
Dehraoud	0%	14%	100%	100%	0%	0%	25%	75%	71%			
Chora	0%	64%	100%	91%	0%	0%	82%	0%	0%			
Shahid-e-Hassas	0%	3%	91%	77%	14%	17%	0%	94%	94%			
Khas Uruzgan	10%	6%	100%	74%	90%	65%	35%	74%	74%			
Chinarto	17%	0%	100%	56%	89%	39%	61%	61%	56%			
Gizab	0%	76%	100%	100%	24%	44%	8%	0%	0%			
Zabul	'					'						
Qalat	0%	84%	95%	70%	24%	16%	43%	73%	78%			
Tarnak Wa Jaldak	0%	90%	97%	74%	39%	29%	55%	94%	71%			
Shinkay	21%	21%	100%	75%	75%	58%	71%	54%	83%			
Mizan	0%	75%	81%	31%	63%	44%	94%	75%	94%			
Arghandab (Zabul)	0%	67%	100%	79%	29%	21%	96%	63%	75%			
Shah Joi	0%	85%	98%	73%	10%	8%	35%	80%	80%			
Daychopan	0%	12%	100%	100%	52%	52%	76%	64%	76%			
Atghar	39%	11%	100%	61%	50%	44%	100%	78%	72%			
Nawbahar	0%	14%	100%	95%	38%	48%	62%	86%	81%			
Shamul Zai	9%	18%	100%	85%	55%	61%	76%	45%	67%			
Kakar	0%	48%	100%	78%	33%	41%	70%	63%	59%			
Western												
Badghis												
Qala-e-Naw	0%	19%	100%	99%	15%	13%	24%	67%	63%			
Ab Kamari	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	6%	53%	28%			
Muqur (Badghis)	0%	8%	100%	100%	0%	0%	69%	62%	62%			
Qadis	6%	6%	100%	86%	89%	92%	89%	6%	8%			
Bala Murghab	0%	97%	87%	60%	47%	57%	80%	0%	17%			
Jawand	2%	17%	90%	93%	47%	53%	90%	32%	44%			
Ghormach	0%	100%	93%	100%	48%	44%	78%	7%	22%			

^{.....}



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				% of settle	ments wh	ere Kls rep	orted on					
	FOOD SECURITY											
egation orovince	for most	1 - 25%) Id very od "					e three most o the markets	food in the	d items in the			
Disaggregation Region/province	Hunger was severe for most households ¹⁰	Few households (1 - 25% in settlements had very insufficient food "	ouseholds strictents h isufficient fo		Market	t too far	No access for women alone	Price of staple food increased a little in the markets ¹²	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{12,13}			
	Hunger	Few ho in set ins	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Pri	Price			
National level	5%	27%	97%	92%	30%	34%	44%	51%	57%			
Farah												
Farah	0%	67%	100%	97%	7%	7%	57%	70%	53%			
Pushtrod	0%	82%	100%	100%	9%	9%	82%	55%	45%			
Khak-e-Safed	0%	33%	100%	93%	0%	0%	80%	53%	40%			
Qala-e-Kah	0%	19%	95%	95%	67%	67%	95%	67%	57%			
Shibkoh	0%	67%	100%	100%	25%	33%	100%	58%	25%			
Bala Buluk	0%	43%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	83%	87%			
Anar Dara	0%	57%	95%	86%	43%	43%	48%	76%	76%			
Bakwa	0%	0%	100%	100%	6%	11%	0%	72%	78%			
Lash-e-Juwayn	0%	17%	100%	83%	0%	0%	83%	100%	50%			
Gulistan	3%	17%	93%	66%	69%	69%	90%	79%	76%			
Pur Chaman	2%	20%	96%	91%	91%	93%	91%	98%	98%			
Ghor		'		<u> </u>								
Feroz Koh	26%	3%	100%	74%	50%	57%	79%	10%	16%			
Dolayna	13%	0%	96%	30%	70%	78%	87%	0%	0%			
Dawlatyar	32%	9%	100%	100%	15%	25%	100%	5%	5%			
Charsadra	92%	0%	100%	91%	36%	55%	91%	0%	0%			
Pasaband	0%	24%	100%	85%	13%	26%	83%	0%	4%			
Shahrak	34%	0%	100%	59%	93%	96%	89%	0%	4%			
Lal Wa Sarjangal	10%	10%	100%	93%	85%	92%	15%	0%	41%			
Taywarah	3%	56%	100%	95%	15%	26%	51%	0%	0%			
Tolak	30%	7%	100%	63%	70%	89%	93%	0%	0%			
Saghar	22%	0%	100%	56%	83%	94%	83%	6%	11%			
Herat												
Herat	0%	58%	91%	78%	1%	2%	0%	47%	58%			
Injil	0%	41%	100%	77%	8%	12%	15%	44%	34%			
Guzara	0%	42%	100%	83%	22%	25%	25%	42%	50%			
Karukh	0%	0%	100%	100%	34%	63%	13%	38%	41%			
Zindajan	4%	0%	96%	100%	63%	70%	63%	59%	37%			
Pashtun Zarghun	2%	2%	100%	100%	36%	61%	18%	55%	64%			

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¹² In the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹³ Non-food items (NFIs) including soap, fuel, clothing etc.

				% of settle	ments wh	ere Kls rep	orted on				
	FOOD SECURITY										
egation province	for most	- 25%) d very					e three most o the markets	food in the	l items in the		
Disaggregation Region/province	severe	Few households (1 - 25% in settlements had very insufficient food "	Financial (constraints	Price of staple food creased a little in the markets ¹²	Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{12,13}					
	Hunger was hous	Few ho in set ins	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	Price of increased mai	Price incre		
National level	5%	27%	97%	92%	30%	34%	44%	51%	57%		
Kushk	2%	22%	100%	89%	0%	11%	4%	4%	42%		
Gulran	0%	72%	97%	66%	53%	69%	50%	47%	44%		
Adraskan	0%	14%	100%	93%	48%	55%	48%	69%	66%		
Kushk-e-Kuhna	10%	3%	100%	97%	10%	13%	0%	0%	29%		
Ghoryan	0%	44%	100%	97%	0%	3%	0%	28%	39%		
Obe	38%	0%	100%	100%	47%	53%	0%	38%	69%		
Kohsan	0%	69%	100%	81%	4%	31%	8%	31%	54%		
Shindand	0%	51%	100%	100%	31%	31%	86%	77%	76%		
Farsi	0%	88%	100%	100%	38%	42%	100%	100%	96%		
Chisht-e-Sharif	26%	0%	100%	100%	37%	41%	0%	30%	63%		



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

¹¹ Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹² In the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹³ Non-food items (NFIs) including soap, fuel, clothing etc.

🕏 🔥 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Key Findings

- **Healthcare access** remained consistent with the Round 9 (Nov 2024) with 13% of the assessed settlements reportedly having **no access to adequate healthcare services**, with lowest access in Ghor **(**52%), Takhar (37%), and Kunduz **(28%)** of settlements not having access to adequate heathcare services.
- Similar to Round 9 (Nov 2024), in about half (53%) of health facilities, **general medicines** and **equipment** were reportedly **unavailable**. Additionally, **16%** of healthcare facilities were **structurally damaged**, while 40% of assessed settlements with healthcare facilities reported a **shortage of medical doctors** same as in previous round (Nov 2024).
- **Healthcare accessibility** for **women and girls** still **restricted** same as in previous round, with **49%** of settlements allowing access only when **accompanied** by a male or female **relative** or friend.
- In 21% of the assessed settlements, most households reportedly were unaware of available nutrition services. The main concerns related to nutrition services included lack of supplies relating to nutrition services (37%), lack of staff, and lack of female staff (18%). All these figures increased from last round (Nov 2024).

_{1n} 52%

of the assessed settlements with people having access to healthcare, majority of them had access to government health post followed by government health centers (40%).

In 55% of the assessed settlements, there was lack of specialized medical staff.

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

More than 30 minutes to 1 hour
Less than 30 minutes
28%
More than 1 hour
21%
More than half a day
4%

In the assessed settlements, key informants (KIs) identified the top three healthcare problems as these:

Lack of meidicine or equipment

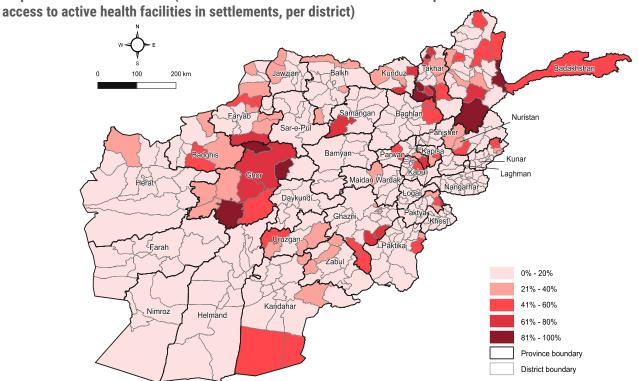
Lack of medical staff

45%

Economic - healthcare is expensive

45%

Map 6: Access to Healthcare (% of the assessed settlements where KIs reported that most households did not have





			9/	6 of settle	ments wh	ere Kls re _l	ported on		
				HEALTI	1			NUTR	ITION
ation ovince	currently equate	facility age (e.g., or roof)	Main prol	blems tha ettlements	t made it s to get ac	difficult fo	or people in % of ealthcare	the laware of s ¹⁵	relating to as the most on concern
Disaggregation Region/province	Majority of households currently had no access to adequate healthcare when they needed it ¹⁴	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	Economic - it is too expensive to pay for healthcare	Lack of medicine or equipment	Lack of medical staff	No facility such as health clinic, hospital	Physical - Difficult to access heath services due to damaged roads, no transportation, flooding etc.	Most households in the settlement had been unaware nutrition services ¹⁵	'Lack of supplies relating to nutrition services' as the mos common nutrition concern
National level	13%	16%	45%	78%	45%	10%	28%	21%	37%
				Region	al level				
Central Highland	2%	23%	31%	89%	27%	1%	27%	4%	33%
Capital	9%	10%	36%	75%	28%	10%	24%	10%	32%
Eastern	5%	10%	41%	85%	36%	6%	25%	4%	27%
North Eastern	26%	20%	55%	80%	50%	12%	33%	37%	50%
Northern	12%	21%	49%	81%	49%	8%	22%	25%	47%
South Eastern	11%	16%	42%	80%	52%	11%	31%	23%	36%
Southern	9%	21%	46%	82%	59%	10%	17%	25%	33%
Western	17%	7%	43%	55%	39%	15%	42%	22%	30%
				Provinc	ial level				
Bamyan	2%	17%	46%	89%	14%	0%	22%	2%	34%
Daykundi	3%	28%	21%	88%	36%	1%	31%	5%	33%
Kabul	10%	6%	49%	67%	28%	22%	12%	17%	29%
Kapisa	12%	13%	53%	82%	34%	5%	13%	9%	48%
Logar	6%	16%	24%	88%	44%	0%	10%	7%	58%
Maidan Wardak	9%	9%	32%	68%	26%	5%	51%	3%	22%
Panjsher	2%	14%	29%	71%	42%	1%	37%	29%	48%
Parwan	14%	10%	13%	92%	8%	6%	16%	0%	20%
Kunar	11%	7%	42%	83%	55%	11%	41%	8%	4%
Laghman	0%	12%	36%	84%	26%	3%	17%	2%	35%
Nangarhar	1%	7%	43%	92%	21%	2%	17%	2%	27%
Nuristan	16%	30%	34%	71%	58%	17%	29%	3%	66%
Badakhshan	22%	23%	51%	82%	47%	9%	30%	35%	39%
Baghlan	12%	13%	61%	97%	78%	0%	45%	32%	57%
Kunduz	28%	37%	54%	72%	41%	22%	25%	31%	61%
Takhar	37%	8%	57%	72%	44%	18%	35%	46%	52%
Balkh	7%	11%	54%	77%	34%	6%	27%	10%	40%
Faryab	18%	18%	43%	91%	68%	8%	10%	34%	62%
Jawzjan	12%	46%	29%	57%	35%	16%	30%	35%	22%
Samangan	20%	35%	64%	86%	60%	12%	32%	44%	47%

 $^{^{\}rm 14}$ In the three months prior to data collection.

¹⁵ Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



			9	6 of settle	ments wh	ere KIs re	ported on		
				HEALTI	Н			NUTR	ITION
ation	currently equate eeded it 14	facility age (e.g., or roof)	Main pro	blems tha	t made it s to get ac	difficult fo	or people in % of ealthcare	the laware of s 15	relating to as the most on concern
Disaggregation Region/province	Majority of households currently had no access to adequate healthcare when they needed it ¹⁴	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	Economic - it is too expensive to pay for healthcare	Lack of medicine or equipment	Lack of medical staff	No facility such as health clinic, hospital	Physical - Difficult to access heath services due to damaged roads, no transportation, flooding etc.	Most households in the settlement had been unaware nutrition services ¹⁵	'Lack of supplies relating to nutrition services' as the mos common nutrition concern
National level	13%	16%	45%	78%	45%	10%	28%	21%	37%
Sar-e-Pul	5%	17%	50%	83%	43%	0%	15%	13%	58%
Ghazni	15%	11%	39%	78%	49%	12%	25%	17%	38%
Khost	4%	35%	36%	92%	62%	2%	46%	51%	28%
Paktika	6%	8%	50%	88%	51%	5%	39%	6%	38%
Paktya	17%	17%	42%	63%	48%	23%	23%	33%	35%
Helmand	4%	33%	46%	91%	68%	2%	12%	31%	33%
Kandahar	11%	19%	41%	78%	65%	15%	6%	16%	42%
Nimroz	0%	10%	47%	78%	1%	0%	61%	1%	0%
Uruzgan	23%	14%	45%	79%	74%	18%	5%	45%	28%
Zabul	10%	8%	55%	75%	37%	15%	37%	29%	31%
Badghis	16%	1%	34%	49%	42%	14%	38%	46%	25%
Farah	1%	23%	45%	59%	27%	1%	57%	1%	34%
Ghor	52%	2%	45%	49%	28%	28%	48%	26%	33%
Herat	3%	3%	46%	60%	49%	11%	34%	18%	28%
				District	Level				
Central Highland									
Bamyan									
Bamyan	9%	0%	82%	94%	29%	0%	6%	0%	11%
Shibar	0%	7%	78%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sayghan	0%	0%	50%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kahmard	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Yakawlang	9%	14%	70%	94%	32%	2%	36%	7%	37%
Panjab	0%	32%	19%	97%	17%	0%	14%	4%	58%
Waras	0%	23%	39%	78%	1%	0%	26%	1%	45%
Daykundi									
Nili	0%	0%	18%	64%	32%	0%	59%	15%	31%
Shahrestan	8%	52%	31%	78%	22%	2%	27%	4%	62%
Ashtarlay	7%	17%	2%	93%	30%	0%	30%	3%	14%
Khedir	0%	19%	68%	90%	65%	0%	39%	0%	45%
Kiti	0%	9%	0%	100%	44%	0%	11%	0%	6%

 ¹⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.
 15 Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



			9/	6 of settle	ments wh	ere KIs re	ported on		
				HEALTI	Н			NUTR	ITION
ation vvince	currently quate	facility age (e.g., or roof)	Main prol	blems tha	t made it s to get ac	difficult fo	or people in % of ealthcare	the aware of	relating to as the most on concern
Disaggregation Region/province	Majority of households currently had no access to adequate healthcare when they needed it ¹⁴	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	Economic - it is too expensive to pay for healthcare	Lack of medicine or equipment	Lack of medical staff	No facility such as health clinic, hospital	Physical - Difficult to access heath services due to damaged roads, no transportation, flooding etc.	Most households in the settlement had been unaware nutrition services ¹⁵	'Lack of supplies relating to nutrition services' as the mos common nutrition concern
National level	13%	16%	45%	78%	45%	10%	28%	21%	37%
Miramor	0%	56%	19%	91%	0%	0%	28%	0%	67%
Sang-e-Takht	0%	42%	28%	92%	50%	2%	38%	0%	29%
Kajran	0%	0%	0%	100%	45%	0%	7%	0%	3%
Patoo	0%	28%	26%	78%	65%	0%	48%	36%	36%
Capital									
Kabul									
Kabul	7%	3%	49%	63%	17%	19%	3%	19%	29%
Paghman	9%	3%	0%	25%	22%	75%	0%	55%	39%
Chahar Asyab	10%	5%	74%	84%	32%	0%	58%	10%	10%
Bagrami	9%	10%	69%	65%	46%	19%	12%	3%	19%
Deh Sabz	45%	0%	0%	55%	5%	45%	0%	41%	27%
Shakar Dara	0%	0%	100%	96%	25%	0%	11%	0%	54%
Musahi	0%	64%	64%	100%	71%	0%	0%	0%	21%
Mir Bacha Kot	0%	0%	75%	100%	38%	0%	13%	0%	38%
Khak-e-Jabbar	0%	23%	45%	91%	45%	0%	18%	0%	8%
Kalakan	21%	0%	75%	100%	58%	0%	50%	0%	7%
Guldara	0%	0%	89%	100%	44%	0%	67%	0%	56%
Farza	13%	0%	7%	27%	40%	47%	0%	0%	20%
Estalef	0%	0%	100%	100%	30%	0%	10%	0%	30%
Qarabagh (Kabul)	25%	0%	10%	45%	40%	40%	0%	40%	25%
Surobi (Kabul)	13%	11%	45%	62%	41%	24%	41%	16%	29%
Kapisa									
Mahmood-e-Raqi	3%	17%	90%	81%	52%	3%	0%	3%	65%
Hisa-e-Duwum Kohistan	5%	35%	73%	73%	73%	0%	0%	0%	52%
Koh Band	0%	5%	44%	81%	0%	0%	19%	0%	84%
Hisa-e-Awal Kohistan	5%	0%	60%	100%	10%	0%	10%	5%	79%
Nijrab	7%	8%	57%	74%	30%	0%	13%	4%	22%
Tagab (Kapisa)	28%	8%	6%	94%	22%	6%	22%	22%	22%
Alasay	44%	10%	17%	78%	33%	22%	33%	33%	11%

 ¹⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.
 15 Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



			9/	6 of settle	ments wh	ere KIs re	ported on		
				HEALTI	Н			NUTR	ITION
ation ovince	currently quate seded it 14	facility age (e.g., or roof)	Main pro	blems tha	t made it s to get ac	difficult fo	or people in % of ealthcare	the laware of	relating to as the most on concern
Disaggregation Region/province	Majority of households currently had no access to adequate healthcare when they needed it ¹⁴	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	Economic - it is too expensive to pay for healthcare	Lack of medicine or equipment	Lack of medical staff	No facility such as health clinic, hospital	Physical - Difficult to access heath services due to damaged roads, no transportation, flooding etc.	Most households in the settlement had been unaware nutrition services ¹⁵	'Lack of supplies relating to nutrition services' as the mos common nutrition concern
National level	13%	16%	45%	78%	45%	10%	28%	21%	37%
Logar									
Pul-e-Alam	18%	16%	62%	88%	23%	0%	4%	15%	59%
Baraki Barak	4%	12%	15%	69%	54%	0%	0%	7%	63%
Charkh	0%	0%	7%	93%	50%	0%	7%	0%	61%
Khoshi	0%	22%	21%	86%	36%	0%	29%	0%	72%
Mohammad Agha	0%	27%	0%	87%	47%	0%	0%	3%	33%
Kharwar	0%	0%	19%	100%	75%	0%	6%	0%	67%
Azra	8%	42%	0%	88%	38%	0%	50%	15%	62%
Maidan Wardak	<u> </u>				I.	I .			
Maydan Shahr	5%	0%	0%	57%	43%	0%	0%	5%	38%
Nerkh	0%	0%	11%	56%	39%	0%	17%	0%	28%
Jalrez	0%	0%	0%	47%	53%	0%	0%	0%	42%
Chak-e-Wardak	3%	0%	3%	97%	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%
Saydabad	0%	0%	76%	73%	30%	0%	21%	0%	46%
Daymirdad	0%	5%	16%	100%	0%	0%	53%	0%	0%
Hesa-e-Awal Behsud	22%	6%	24%	59%	18%	24%	56%	20%	17%
Jaghato (Wardak)	0%	0%	61%	83%	0%	11%	50%	0%	50%
Markaz-e-Behsud	16%	25%	38%	57%	37%	4%	85%	2%	16%
Panjsher									
Bazarak	7%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%
Rukha	0%	0%	0%	94%	19%	6%	0%	31%	100%
Dara	0%	19%	37%	74%	70%	0%	59%	37%	33%
Khenj	0%	23%	59%	32%	91%	0%	59%	55%	68%
Onaba	6%	0%	0%	100%	6%	0%	0%	6%	44%
Shutul	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Paryan	0%	33%	67%	33%	48%	0%	86%	43%	43%
Parwan									
Charikar	0%	6%	5%	100%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%
Bagram	24%	4%	9%	61%	4%	30%	0%	0%	6%
Shinwari	13%	8%	7%	93%	17%	7%	7%	0%	0%
Sayed Khel	0%	12%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

 ¹⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.
 15 Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



			9/	of settle	ments wh	ere Kls rep	ported on		
				HEALTI	1			NUTR	ITION
gation ovince	currently equate eeded it ¹⁴	facility age (e.g., or roof)	Main prol	blems tha ettlements	t made it s to get ac	difficult fo	or people in % of ealthcare	n the naware of s ¹⁵	relating to as the most on concern
Disaggregation Region/province	Majority of households currently had no access to adequate healthcare when they needed it ¹⁴	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	Economic - it is too expensive to pay for healthcare	Lack of medicine or equipment	Lack of medical staff	No facility such as health clinic, hospital	Physical - Difficult to access heath services due to damaged roads, no transportation, flooding etc.	Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services ¹⁵	'Lack of supplies relating to nutrition services' as the mos common nutrition concern
National level	13%	16%	45%	78%	45%	10%	28%	21%	37%
Jabal Saraj	0%	20%	19%	94%	6%	6%	13%	0%	0%
Salang	0%	20%	0%	100%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%
Ghorband	57%	0%	21%	100%	0%	0%	16%	5%	24%
Koh-e-Safi	80%	0%	13%	73%	60%	20%	7%	0%	0%
Surkh-e-Parsa	4%	19%	32%	100%	0%	0%	43%	0%	82%
Shekh Ali	0%	0%	20%	100%	0%	0%	55%	0%	95%
Eastern	<u>'</u>								
Kunar									
Asad Abad	0%	5%	17%	78%	78%	0%	11%	0%	5%
Marawara	0%	0%	13%	100%	63%	0%	38%	0%	0%
Watapur	4%	13%	36%	88%	68%	12%	0%	12%	8%
Narang	0%	5%	84%	63%	53%	0%	58%	0%	0%
Sar Kani	0%	0%	44%	94%	89%	0%	28%	6%	0%
Shigal	16%	3%	22%	81%	49%	16%	57%	8%	8%
Dara-e-Pech	0%	10%	48%	90%	67%	0%	57%	5%	5%
Bar Kunar	29%	25%	44%	75%	50%	19%	19%	0%	0%
Chawkay	4%	4%	88%	96%	21%	4%	71%	17%	4%
Khas Kunar	0%	0%	53%	95%	47%	0%	26%	0%	0%
Ghazi Abad	46%	0%	27%	46%	35%	46%	42%	46%	8%
Dangam	33%	21%	19%	76%	57%	24%	29%	5%	5%
Chapa Dara	0%	0%	53%	100%	63%	0%	58%	0%	0%
Nurgal	5%	25%	67%	86%	62%	5%	52%	5%	10%
Nari	5%	0%	21%	89%	53%	11%	47%	5%	0%
Laghman									
Mehtarlam	0%	11%	46%	76%	15%	4%	10%	0%	29%
Qarghayee	0%	38%	94%	72%	31%	0%	0%	9%	19%
Alishang	0%	3%	8%	95%	65%	3%	57%	0%	14%
Alingar	0%	0%	8%	97%	3%	0%	3%	3%	87%
Dawlatshah	0%	16%	20%	84%	24%	8%	16%	0%	24%

¹⁵ Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



 $^{^{\}rm 14}$ In the three months prior to data collection.

			9	of settle	ments wh	ere KIs re	ported on		
				HEALTI	Н			NUTR	ITION
ation ovince	currently equate	facility age (e.g., or roof)	Main pro	blems tha ettlements	t made it s to get ac	difficult fo	or people in % of ealthcare	the laware of s ¹⁵	relating to as the most on concern
Disaggregation Region/province	Majority of households currently had no access to adequate healthcare when they needed it ¹⁴	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	Economic - it is too expensive to pay for healthcare	Lack of medicine or equipment	Lack of medical staff	No facility such as health clinic, hospital	Physical - Difficult to access heath services due to damaged roads, no transportation, flooding etc.	Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services ¹⁵	'Lack of supplies relating to nutrition services' as the mos common nutrition concern
National level	13%	16%	45%	78%	45%	10%	28%	21%	37%
Nangarhar									
Jalalabad	0%	4%	54%	92%	23%	0%	0%	0%	16%
Behsud	0%	16%	50%	100%	40%	0%	13%	6%	28%
Surkh Rod	0%	2%	48%	95%	11%	0%	0%	0%	48%
Chaparhar	0%	20%	41%	85%	27%	12%	17%	2%	9%
Kama	0%	0%	0%	73%	27%	0%	13%	5%	9%
Kuz Kunar	0%	9%	10%	76%	14%	19%	0%	5%	14%
Rodat	0%	15%	42%	100%	26%	0%	21%	5%	30%
Khogyani	0%	0%	54%	97%	8%	0%	8%	0%	46%
Bati Kot	0%	17%	50%	100%	38%	0%	4%	0%	50%
Deh Bala	0%	4%	25%	79%	38%	0%	38%	0%	19%
Pachir Wa Agam	9%	0%	84%	84%	0%	11%	0%	4%	0%
Dara-e-Nur	0%	7%	42%	83%	8%	8%	17%	0%	0%
Kot	0%	23%	58%	92%	42%	0%	25%	8%	23%
Goshta	0%	0%	5%	95%	5%	0%	21%	0%	15%
Achin	0%	21%	9%	95%	27%	0%	32%	4%	25%
Shinwar	0%	0%	33%	83%	25%	0%	0%	4%	19%
Muhmand Dara	7%	0%	93%	93%	71%	0%	7%	0%	33%
Lalpoor	0%	0%	50%	94%	39%	0%	28%	5%	26%
Sherzad	0%	0%	72%	100%	3%	0%	9%	0%	47%
Nazyan	0%	14%	28%	78%	11%	0%	61%	0%	23%
Hesarak	0%	0%	83%	100%	13%	0%	39%	0%	57%
Dur Baba	0%	6%	17%	97%	7%	0%	37%	0%	24%
Nuristan									
Parun	0%	0%	67%	100%	100%	0%	47%	0%	73%
Waygal	0%	16%	16%	89%	100%	0%	58%	0%	58%
Wama	0%	11%	72%	100%	100%	0%	39%	0%	89%
Nurgaram	44%	90%	28%	33%	39%	44%	11%	0%	61%
Duab	39%	64%	17%	39%	33%	50%	17%	6%	83%

 ¹⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.
 15 Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



			9/	6 of settle	ments wh	ere Kls re _l	ported on		
				HEALTI	4			NUTR	ITION
ation	currently quate	facility age (e.g., or roof)	Main prol	blems tha	t made it	difficult fo	or people in % of ealthcare	the aware of	relating to as the most on concern
Disaggregation Region/province	Majority of households currently had no access to adequate healthcare when they needed it ¹⁴	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	Economic - it is too expensive to pay for healthcare	Lack of medicine or equipment	Lack of medical staff	No facility such as health clinic, hospital	Physical - Difficult to access heath services due to damaged roads, no transportation, flooding etc.	Most households in the settlement had been unaware nutrition services ¹⁵	'Lack of supplies relating to nutrition services' as the mos common nutrition concern
National level	13%	16%	45%	78%	45%	10%	28%	21%	37%
Kamdesh	5%	5%	41%	91%	32%	0%	9%	0%	36%
Mandol	40%	100%	13%	33%	40%	47%	47%	0%	73%
Barg-e-Matal	6%	29%	22%	78%	28%	0%	17%	17%	61%
North Eastern									
Badakhshan									
Fayzabad (Badakhshan)	0%	4%	50%	98%	37%	0%	33%	0%	50%
Argo	6%	50%	86%	97%	86%	0%	31%	6%	83%
Arghanj Khwah	52%	0%	83%	93%	35%	2%	76%	38%	42%
Yaftal-e-Sufla	46%	0%	85%	62%	31%	0%	50%	12%	12%
Khash	0%	55%	86%	100%	73%	0%	0%	5%	82%
Baharak (Badakhshan)	0%	3%	55%	93%	41%	0%	21%	0%	45%
Darayem	0%	10%	65%	100%	90%	0%	5%	0%	75%
Kohestan (Badakhshan)	3%	7%	7%	97%	70%	0%	40%	100%	0%
Yawan	0%	31%	0%	88%	46%	0%	69%	100%	0%
Jorm	25%	24%	43%	75%	46%	21%	7%	43%	7%
Teshkan	33%	50%	37%	67%	33%	26%	37%	52%	30%
Shuhada	0%	0%	53%	95%	47%	0%	21%	0%	42%
Shahr-e-Buzurg	32%	23%	40%	54%	28%	23%	40%	32%	30%
Raghestan	0%	0%	44%	88%	36%	0%	36%	48%	8%
Kishm	11%	3%	71%	86%	26%	0%	24%	52%	41%
Warduj	8%	9%	54%	79%	46%	17%	8%	4%	50%
Tagab (Badakhshan)	10%	8%	45%	93%	12%	2%	38%	88%	31%
Yamgan	67%	33%	22%	56%	11%	39%	39%	28%	11%
Shighnan	52%	0%	33%	81%	62%	19%	10%	43%	57%
Khwahan	0%	78%	58%	96%	73%	0%	15%	7%	63%
Kofab	4%	96%	56%	93%	85%	0%	11%	0%	67%
Darwaz-e-Paeen	47%	0%	41%	66%	38%	24%	21%	33%	33%
Eshkashem	89%	0%	33%	17%	17%	56%	0%	83%	11%
Shaki	0%	79%	67%	96%	79%	0%	17%	0%	67%

 ¹⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.
 15 Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



			9	6 of settle	ments wh	ere KIs re	ported on	1	
				HEALTI	1			NUTR	ITION
yation ovince	currently equate eeded it ¹⁴	facility iage (e.g., or roof)	Main pro	blems tha	t made it s to get ac	difficult fo		n the naware of s ¹⁵	relating to as the most on concern
Disaggregation Region/province	Majority of households currently had no access to adequate healthcare when they needed it ¹⁴	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	Economic - it is too expensive to pay for healthcare	Lack of medicine or equipment	Lack of medical staff	No facility such as health clinic, hospital	Physical - Difficult to access heath services due to damaged roads, no transportation, flooding etc.	Most households in the settlement had been unaware nutrition services ¹⁵	'Lack of supplies relating to nutrition services' as the mos common nutrition concern
National level	13%	16%	45%	78%	45%	10%	28%	21%	37%
Zebak	13%	15%	13%	93%	53%	7%	7%	0%	67%
Keran Wa Monjan	97%	0%	17%	33%	13%	50%	37%	80%	7%
Darwaz-e-Bala	4%	21%	59%	96%	67%	0%	51%	24%	54%
Wakhan	46%	5%	56%	85%	62%	0%	10%	61%	27%
Baghlan									
Pul-e-Khumri	5%	13%	42%	100%	82%	0%	38%	13%	55%
Dahana-e-Ghori	10%	30%	37%	100%	93%	0%	37%	23%	37%
Doshi	18%	6%	64%	100%	36%	0%	23%	14%	86%
Nahrin	9%	24%	52%	87%	87%	0%	30%	17%	43%
Baghlan-e-Jadid	9%	12%	59%	100%	55%	0%	29%	34%	70%
Khinjan	0%	5%	37%	100%	84%	0%	37%	5%	68%
Andarab	0%	16%	100%	100%	100%	0%	89%	79%	47%
Deh Salah	3%	9%	94%	100%	94%	0%	47%	33%	78%
Khwaja Hejran	19%	31%	56%	81%	86%	3%	22%	42%	25%
Burka	0%	20%	44%	92%	96%	0%	24%	36%	24%
Tala Wa Barfak	11%	0%	84%	100%	82%	0%	55%	21%	74%
Pul-e-Hisar	0%	4%	80%	100%	96%	0%	72%	36%	72%
Khost Wa Fereng	45%	0%	50%	100%	55%	0%	75%	55%	60%
Guzargah-e-Noor	50%	11%	61%	100%	56%	0%	72%	72%	39%
Fereng Wa Gharu	42%	0%	50%	100%	42%	0%	100%	42%	58%
Kunduz									
Kunduz	26%	23%	52%	69%	36%	22%	18%	26%	50%
Chahar Darah	19%	21%	30%	79%	28%	15%	6%	4%	83%
Ali Abad	76%	50%	18%	27%	0%	73%	0%	21%	74%
Khan Abad	9%	20%	96%	89%	52%	0%	63%	27%	77%
Imam Sahib	17%	73%	65%	81%	64%	16%	42%	39%	64%
Dasht-e-Archi	65%	31%	43%	54%	38%	41%	11%	92%	14%
Qala-e-Zal	27%	25%	41%	82%	27%	14%	0%	9%	86%
Takhar									
Taloqan	1%	5%	72%	56%	38%	1%	20%	45%	76%
Hazar Sumuch	0%	0%	93%	93%	93%	0%	67%	87%	67%

 ¹⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.
 15 Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



			9	of settle	ments wh	ere KIs re	ported on			
				HEALTI	4			NUTR	ITION	
yation ovince	currently equate eeded it 14	facility lage (e.g., or roof)	Main pro	blems tha	t made it s to get ac	difficult fo		n the naware of s ¹⁵	relating to as the most on concern	
Disaggregation Region/province	Majority of households currently had no access to adequate healthcare when they needed it ¹⁴	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	Economic - it is too expensive to pay for healthcare	Lack of medicine or equipment	Lack of medical staff	No facility such as health clinic, hospital	Physical - Difficult to access heath services due to damaged roads, no transportation, flooding etc.	Most households in the settlement had been unaware nutrition services ¹⁵	'Lack of supplies relating to nutrition services' as the mos common nutrition concern	
National level	13%	16%	45%	78%	45%	10%	28%	21%	37%	
Baharak (Takhar)	2%	12%	74%	86%	24%	12%	33%	20%	68%	
Bangi	94%	0%	12%	26%	21%	74%	6%	94%	0%	
Chal	77%	0%	79%	70%	60%	19%	62%	75%	38%	
Namak Ab	86%	0%	18%	23%	18%	77%	23%	86%	27%	
Kalafgan	23%	2%	45%	83%	67%	13%	45%	15%	67%	
Farkhar	45%	15%	27%	89%	49%	11%	25%	33%	53%	
Khwaja Ghar	0%	42%	96%	96%	4%	0%	38%	0%	77%	
Rostaq	33%	0%	88%	83%	19%	0%	83%	33%	74%	
Eshkamesh	91%	33%	16%	25%	25%	72%	9%	97%	0%	
Dasht-e-Qala	50%	0%	100%	92%	79%	0%	50%	96%	46%	
Warsaj	6%	4%	28%	66%	40%	18%	16%	2%	73%	
Khwaja Bahawuddin	81%	0%	93%	97%	93%	3%	3%	53%	31%	
Darqad	19%	0%	29%	90%	62%	10%	67%	24%	76%	
Chahab	15%	9%	61%	86%	44%	0%	61%	69%	36%	
Yangi Qala	78%	0%	42%	61%	48%	39%	19%	53%	16%	
Northern										
Balkh										
Mazar-e-Sharif	0%	9%	53%	84%	7%	0%	2%	5%	30%	
Nahr-e-Shahi	4%	4%	57%	66%	25%	11%	20%	12%	55%	
Dehdadi	17%	5%	57%	76%	48%	10%	5%	21%	29%	
Charkent	7%	15%	74%	78%	48%	4%	63%	7%	39%	
Marmul	40%	22%	60%	100%	40%	0%	60%	13%	40%	
Balkh	2%	5%	51%	74%	23%	8%	19%	2%	49%	
Sholgareh	3%	20%	53%	81%	19%	6%	19%	8%	44%	
Chemtal	3%	24%	71%	71%	34%	6%	37%	5%	54%	
Dawlatabad (Balkh)	5%	15%	29%	57%	33%	0%	48%	0%	33%	
Khulm	3%	7%	48%	81%	48%	0%	11%	17%	27%	
Char Bolak	0%	8%	61%	87%	52%	0%	29%	6%	33%	
Shortepa	29%	30%	57%	79%	57%	0%	29%	0%	7%	
Kaldar	25%	17%	50%	81%	31%	6%	25%	19%	50%	
Keshendeh	14%	0%	46%	79%	46%	18%	43%	21%	52%	

 ¹⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.
 15 Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



		% of settlements where KIs reported on												
				HEALTI	Н			NUTR	ITION					
lation ovince	currently equate eeded it 14	facility age (e.g., or roof)	Main pro	blems tha	t made it s to get ac	difficult fo	or people in % of ealthcare	n the naware of s ¹⁵	relating to as the most on concern					
Disaggregation Region/province	Majority of households currently had no access to adequate healthcare when they needed it ¹⁴	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	Economic - it is too expensive to pay for healthcare	Lack of medicine or equipment	Lack of medical staff	No facility such as health clinic, hospital	Physical - Difficult to access heath services due to damaged roads, no transportation, flooding etc.	Most households in the settlement had been unaware nutrition services ¹⁵	'Lack of supplies relating to nutrition services' as the mos common nutrition concern					
National level	13%	16%	45%	78%	45%	10%	28%	21%	37%					
Zari	23%	12%	40%	75%	40%	25%	45%	27%	50%					
Sharak-e-Hayratan	0%	11%	38%	75%	88%	0%	0%	56%	0%					
Faryab														
Maymana	0%	5%	45%	100%	53%	0%	3%	5%	84%					
Pashtun Kot	10%	44%	40%	95%	87%	4%	14%	44%	53%					
Khwaja Sabz Posh	23%	50%	31%	100%	54%	0%	8%	38%	77%					
Almar	0%	0%	49%	100%	83%	0%	0%	11%	71%					
Bilcheragh	35%	27%	29%	71%	47%	29%	0%	59%	35%					
Shirin Tagab	44%	10%	33%	67%	50%	33%	0%	61%	44%					
Qaysar	3%	0%	31%	97%	75%	0%	0%	13%	69%					
Gurzewan	31%	40%	34%	83%	59%	17%	3%	59%	48%					
Dawlat Abad (Faryab)	36%	0%	82%	91%	73%	0%	45%	55%	36%					
Kohistan (Faryab)	63%	30%	44%	67%	56%	33%	4%	74%	48%					
Qaram Qul	0%	0%	63%	100%	75%	0%	63%	13%	88%					
Qurghan	40%	0%	65%	100%	75%	0%	25%	10%	90%					
Andkhoy	4%	0%	44%	96%	56%	0%	12%	23%	65%					
Khan-e-Char Bagh	0%	0%	64%	100%	64%	0%	36%	27%	73%					
Jawzjan														
Shiberghan	13%	6%	39%	45%	10%	23%	10%	33%	20%					
Khwaja Dukoh	37%	0%	16%	47%	21%	32%	0%	21%	11%					
Khanaqa	5%	68%	40%	40%	60%	20%	15%	50%	10%					
Mingajik	0%	86%	19%	52%	33%	14%	43%	24%	33%					
Qush Tepa	8%	75%	38%	85%	38%	8%	54%	54%	31%					
Khamyab	25%	33%	27%	82%	45%	9%	36%	42%	25%					
Aqcha	9%	20%	36%	64%	55%	0%	18%	55%	36%					
Fayzabad (Jawzjan)	9%	60%	27%	45%	64%	9%	64%	27%	9%					
Mardyan	0%	50%	38%	63%	38%	0%	100%	38%	25%					
Qarqin	17%	60%	11%	78%	44%	0%	44%	17%	33%					
Darzab	0%	71%	14%	64%	21%	29%	29%	43%	21%					

 ¹⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.
 15 Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



			9/	6 of settle	ments wh	ere KIs re	ported on		
				HEALTI	1			NUTR	ITION
ation	currently quate seded it 14	facility age (e.g., or roof)	Main pro	blems tha	t made it	difficult fo	or people in % of ealthcare	the laware of	relating to as the most on concern
Disaggregation Region/province	Majority of households currently had no access to adequate healthcare when they needed it ¹⁴	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	Economic - it is too expensive to pay for healthcare	Lack of medicine or equipment	Lack of medical staff	No facility such as health clinic, hospital	Physical - Difficult to access heath services due to damaged roads, no transportation, flooding etc.	Most households in the settlement had been unaware nutrition services ¹⁵	'Lack of supplies relating to nutrition services' as the mos common nutrition concern
National level	13%	16%	45%	78%	45%	10%	28%	21%	37%
Samangan							,		
Aybak	10%	42%	69%	97%	76%	0%	21%	28%	62%
Hazrat-e-Sultan	5%	8%	61%	97%	95%	3%	16%	82%	13%
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	12%	32%	68%	92%	60%	8%	40%	36%	60%
Feroz Nakhchir	0%	38%	44%	100%	81%	0%	25%	44%	56%
Ruy-e-Duab	18%	30%	68%	82%	64%	18%	43%	39%	50%
Dara-e-Suf Payin	18%	48%	61%	74%	34%	24%	37%	39%	45%
Dara-e-Suf Bala	71%	89%	74%	71%	19%	23%	42%	29%	58%
Sar-e-Pul			_						
Sar-e-Pul	0%	21%	63%	86%	14%	0%	6%	17%	52%
Sayad	8%	25%	38%	69%	38%	0%	31%	15%	62%
Kohestanat	8%	33%	50%	77%	65%	0%	12%	8%	65%
Sozmaqala	4%	9%	42%	85%	46%	0%	23%	12%	59%
Sancharak	9%	19%	52%	91%	48%	0%	9%	13%	57%
Gosfandi	11%	13%	44%	56%	56%	0%	11%	11%	67%
Balkhab	4%	8%	52%	92%	48%	0%	16%	12%	56%
South Eastern						1			
Ghazni									
Ghazni	2%	2%	18%	72%	69%	10%	0%	0%	38%
Wali Muhammad Shahid	21%	0%	25%	88%	50%	6%	6%	16%	26%
Khwaja Omari	0%	0%	0%	82%	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%
Waghaz	8%	4%	16%	100%	32%	0%	11%	8%	8%
Deh Yak	0%	0%	6%	89%	0%	0%	33%	11%	0%
Jaghatu (Ghazni)	0%	3%	20%	87%	57%	13%	17%	0%	37%
Andar	15%	4%	55%	76%	36%	0%	30%	29%	35%
Zanakhan	0%	8%	11%	78%	11%	0%	33%	15%	8%
Rashidan	31%	0%	27%	80%	67%	0%	47%	50%	31%
Nawur	10%	3%	81%	97%	37%	3%	48%	39%	30%
Qarabagh (Ghazni)	7%	3%	20%	74%	65%	23%	5%	9%	43%
Giro	64%	14%	40%	65%	60%	5%	25%	23%	41%

 ¹⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.
 15 Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



			9	6 of settle	ments wh	ere KIs re	ported on		
				HEALTI	4			NUTR	ITION
ation	currently equate eeded it 14	facility age (e.g., or roof)	Main pro	blems tha	t made it of	difficult fo	or people in % of ealthcare	the laware of s 15	relating to as the most on concern
Disaggregation Region/province	Majority of households currently had no access to adequate healthcare when they needed it ¹⁴	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	Economic - it is too expensive to pay for healthcare	Lack of medicine or equipment	Lack of medical staff	No facility such as health clinic, hospital	Physical - Difficult to access heath services due to damaged roads, no transportation, flooding etc.	Most households in the settlement had been unaware nutrition services ¹⁵	'Lack of supplies relating to nutrition services' as the mos common nutrition concern
National level	13%	16%	45%	78%	45%	10%	28%	21%	37%
Ab Band	62%	20%	8%	77%	54%	15%	38%	62%	31%
Jaghori	0%	42%	80%	77%	61%	0%	44%	1%	55%
Muqur (Ghazni)	14%	0%	14%	71%	54%	18%	11%	29%	46%
Malistan	3%	33%	80%	100%	55%	0%	40%	0%	45%
Gelan	52%	0%	0%	43%	39%	54%	7%	28%	48%
Ajristan	6%	6%	50%	94%	89%	0%	44%	11%	56%
Nawa	57%	0%	7%	26%	26%	63%	7%	32%	54%
Khost									
Matun (Khost)	20%	61%	48%	84%	41%	9%	11%	78%	7%
Mandozayi	0%	22%	31%	100%	25%	0%	25%	65%	13%
Gurbuz	0%	41%	21%	93%	86%	0%	36%	76%	0%
Tani	0%	62%	38%	95%	57%	0%	29%	71%	14%
Musa Khel	0%	52%	52%	86%	62%	0%	67%	57%	5%
Nadir Shah Kot	0%	50%	33%	83%	67%	0%	42%	93%	0%
Sabari	0%	47%	38%	100%	69%	0%	69%	35%	29%
Terezayi	0%	0%	20%	100%	53%	0%	67%	0%	73%
Bak	0%	31%	11%	100%	89%	0%	44%	77%	8%
Qalandar	0%	50%	36%	82%	73%	0%	91%	50%	17%
Spera	0%	0%	39%	100%	100%	0%	78%	0%	72%
Shamul	0%	0%	17%	100%	92%	0%	42%	0%	92%
Jaji Maydan	0%	0%	33%	93%	60%	0%	67%	0%	93%
Paktika									
Sharan	0%	8%	96%	88%	13%	0%	33%	23%	65%
Mata Khan	0%	0%	38%	94%	56%	0%	19%	19%	19%
Yosuf Khel	0%	0%	17%	100%	50%	0%	0%	14%	9%
Yahya Khel	0%	0%	64%	93%	57%	0%	43%	7%	57%
Sar Rawzah	14%	0%	15%	92%	100%	0%	23%	14%	21%
Omna	7%	0%	60%	100%	87%	0%	67%	0%	33%
Zarghun Shahr	0%	6%	53%	88%	41%	0%	6%	0%	53%
Gomal	4%	55%	57%	91%	57%	0%	70%	0%	65%

 ¹⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.
 15 Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



			9/	6 of settle	ments wh	ere Kls re	ported on		
				HEALTI				NUTR	ITION
ation wince	currently quate	facility age (e.g., or roof)	Main pro	blems tha		difficult fo	or people in % of ealthcare	of	÷
Disaggregation Region/province	Majority of households currently had no access to adequate healthcare when they needed it ¹⁴	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	Economic - it is too expensive to pay for healthcare	Lack of medicine or equipment	Lack of medical staff	No facility such as health clinic, hospital	Physical - Difficult to access heath services due to damaged roads, no transportation, flooding etc.	Most households in the settlement had been unaware nutrition services ¹⁵	'Lack of supplies relating to nutrition services' as the mos common nutrition concern
National level	13%	16%	45%	78%	45%	10%	28%	21%	37%
Jani Khel	0%	10%	80%	90%	100%	0%	50%	0%	55%
Surobi (Paktika)	6%	6%	0%	75%	13%	0%	19%	0%	67%
Urgun	0%	0%	26%	95%	21%	0%	42%	0%	68%
Ziruk	0%	20%	86%	86%	14%	0%	57%	0%	13%
Nika	0%	8%	83%	100%	33%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Barmal	44%	0%	0%	54%	58%	38%	8%	7%	52%
Giyan	29%	7%	6%	56%	63%	38%	6%	10%	38%
Dila	0%	10%	76%	95%	81%	0%	33%	14%	62%
Wazakhwah	0%	0%	67%	95%	48%	0%	43%	0%	12%
Wormamay	0%	4%	43%	100%	35%	0%	57%	0%	0%
Turwo	0%	0%	67%	100%	44%	0%	67%	8%	0%
Paktya									
Gardez	0%	2%	47%	81%	78%	0%	28%	14%	31%
Ahmadaba	0%	6%	25%	56%	13%	19%	63%	13%	6%
Zurmat	0%	0%	75%	100%	56%	0%	16%	31%	75%
Shawak	7%	43%	67%	53%	93%	7%	20%	60%	33%
Zadran	8%	27%	77%	86%	82%	0%	41%	21%	21%
Sayed Karam	18%	9%	64%	61%	50%	14%	21%	29%	36%
Jaji	37%	42%	5%	26%	32%	68%	11%	16%	5%
Laja Ahmad Khel	4%	28%	15%	46%	31%	54%	19%	35%	23%
Jani Khel (Paktya)	32%	27%	32%	45%	32%	36%	23%	23%	18%
Chamkani	43%	33%	14%	43%	24%	48%	19%	62%	67%
Dand Wa Patan	74%	20%	16%	68%	21%	32%	5%	89%	53%
Southern									
Helmand									
Lashkargah	0%	7%	82%	96%	30%	0%	0%	8%	12%
Nad-e-Ali	15%	54%	25%	81%	58%	13%	1%	49%	42%
Nawa-e-Barakzaiy	0%	21%	80%	97%	62%	0%	0%	20%	72%
Nahr-e-Saraj	4%	18%	35%	88%	73%	0%	2%	31%	27%
Washer	18%	47%	72%	97%	92%	3%	41%	15%	0%
Garmser	0%	0%	97%	97%	62%	0%	7%	3%	59%

 ¹⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.
 15 Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



			9/	6 of settle	ments wh	ere KIs re	ported on		
				HEALTI	Н			NUTR	ITION
lation ovince	currently equate eeded it ¹⁴	facility age (e.g., or roof)	Main prol	blems tha	t made it	difficult fo	or people in % of ealthcare	n the naware of s 15	relating to as the most on concern
Disaggregation Region/province	Majority of households currently had no access to adequate healthcare when they needed it ¹⁴	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	Economic - it is too expensive to pay for healthcare	Lack of medicine or equipment	Lack of medical staff	No facility such as health clinic, hospital	Physical - Difficult to access heath services due to damaged roads, no transportation, flooding etc.	Most households in the settlement had been unaware nutrition services ¹⁵	'Lack of supplies relating to nutrition services' as the mos common nutrition concern
National level	13%	16%	45%	78%	45%	10%	28%	21%	37%
Nawzad	2%	11%	54%	100%	72%	0%	22%	7%	0%
Sangin	0%	0%	10%	90%	34%	0%	0%	7%	28%
Musa Qala	0%	16%	38%	76%	65%	0%	14%	35%	14%
Kajaki	0%	22%	27%	80%	78%	0%	27%	7%	9%
Reg-e-Khan Nishin	0%	100%	22%	100%	100%	0%	0%	94%	94%
Baghran	0%	95%	0%	89%	93%	5%	30%	87%	43%
Deh-e-Shu	0%	39%	58%	100%	83%	0%	17%	42%	64%
Kandahar									
Kandahar	8%	14%	59%	81%	66%	11%	7%	14%	36%
Arghandab	0%	15%	46%	85%	77%	0%	19%	4%	58%
Daman	17%	21%	48%	41%	45%	34%	0%	24%	28%
Panjwayee	6%	21%	61%	81%	90%	3%	6%	6%	52%
Zheray	5%	0%	45%	95%	65%	0%	25%	15%	35%
Shah Wali Kot	0%	29%	49%	93%	88%	0%	12%	7%	66%
Khakrez	0%	64%	48%	92%	96%	4%	8%	0%	76%
Arghestan	23%	0%	46%	63%	46%	34%	3%	49%	26%
Ghorak	5%	5%	36%	100%	55%	0%	0%	9%	55%
Maiwand	11%	3%	50%	87%	47%	11%	0%	3%	53%
Spin Boldak	0%	3%	46%	88%	66%	0%	0%	9%	48%
Nesh	0%	62%	46%	69%	69%	31%	0%	0%	31%
Miyanshin	21%	63%	33%	46%	42%	54%	0%	0%	42%
Shorabak	44%	10%	0%	50%	11%	50%	11%	44%	6%
Maruf	19%	11%	4%	87%	87%	13%	11%	31%	30%
Reg	47%	100%	0%	33%	33%	67%	7%	53%	7%
Nimroz									
Zaranj	0%	3%	57%	38%	0%	0%	62%	0%	0%
Kang	0%	5%	56%	88%	0%	0%	56%	0%	0%
Chakhansur	0%	0%	63%	81%	6%	0%	63%	0%	0%
Char Burjak	0%	14%	32%	89%	0%	0%	58%	5%	0%
Khashrod	0%	20%	36%	91%	0%	0%	64%	0%	0%

 ¹⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.
 15 Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



			9	6 of settle	ments wh	ere KIs re	ported on		
				HEALTI	Н			NUTR	ITION
lation ovince	currently equate eeded it 14	facility age (e.g., or roof)	Main pro	blems tha ettlements	t made it s to get ac	difficult fo	or people in % of ealthcare	n the laware of s ¹⁵	relating to as the most on concern
Disaggregation Region/province	Majority of households currently had no access to adequate healthcare when they needed it ¹⁴	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	Economic - it is too expensive to pay for healthcare	Lack of medicine or equipment	Lack of medical staff	No facility such as health clinic, hospital	Physical - Difficult to access heath services due to damaged roads, no transportation, flooding etc.	Most households in the settlement had been unaware nutrition services ¹⁵	Lack of supplies relating to nutrition services' as the mos common nutrition concern
National level	13%	16%	45%	78%	45%	10%	28%	21%	37%
Uruzgan									
Tirinkot	6%	7%	57%	93%	87%	7%	7%	29%	10%
Dehraoud	29%	10%	39%	71%	68%	29%	4%	54%	46%
Chora	0%	0%	100%	100%	91%	0%	9%	0%	0%
Shahid-e-Hassas	51%	0%	14%	51%	51%	46%	0%	77%	29%
Khas Uruzgan	23%	29%	30%	83%	80%	3%	0%	42%	52%
Chinarto	39%	18%	12%	71%	71%	24%	18%	67%	39%
Gizab	0%	24%	96%	100%	84%	0%	8%	16%	4%
Zabul			•						
Qalat	14%	0%	46%	57%	46%	29%	0%	38%	30%
Tarnak Wa Jaldak	13%	7%	37%	80%	30%	17%	7%	45%	19%
Shinkay	13%	24%	75%	50%	33%	13%	42%	13%	42%
Mizan	25%	8%	13%	56%	56%	25%	38%	88%	25%
Arghandab (Zabul)	21%	0%	32%	59%	18%	32%	36%	29%	29%
Shah Joi	3%	3%	86%	82%	46%	7%	11%	20%	23%
Daychopan	4%	13%	60%	96%	36%	4%	76%	8%	40%
Atghar	0%	11%	61%	94%	44%	0%	72%	17%	56%
Nawbahar	5%	20%	71%	100%	33%	0%	62%	14%	38%
Shamul Zai	0%	3%	76%	85%	33%	6%	52%	12%	42%
Kakar	26%	5%	27%	62%	38%	31%	31%	52%	15%
Western						,			
Badghis									
Qala-e-Naw	10%	2%	48%	63%	28%	9%	31%	9%	18%
Ab Kamari	4%	0%	11%	43%	6%	2%	57%	43%	17%
Muqur (Badghis)	0%	8%	85%	54%	8%	0%	38%	0%	31%
Qadis	42%	0%	47%	50%	50%	39%	11%	25%	67%
Bala Murghab	0%	0%	20%	27%	97%	0%	37%	70%	10%
Jawand	20%	0%	19%	63%	54%	17%	58%	86%	29%
Ghormach	30%	0%	48%	22%	52%	26%	15%	81%	4%

 ¹⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.
 15 Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



			9	6 of settle	ments wh	ere Kls re _l	ported on		
				HEALTI	4			NUTR	ITION
ation ovince	currently equate	facility age (e.g., or roof)	Main pro	blems tha ettlements	t made it s to get ac	difficult fo	or people in % of ealthcare	the laware of	relating to as the most on concern
Disaggregation Region/province	Majority of households currently had no access to adequate healthcare when they needed it ¹⁴	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	Economic - it is too expensive to pay for healthcare	Lack of medicine or equipment	Lack of medical staff	No facility such as health clinic, hospital	Physical - Difficult to access heath services due to damaged roads, no transportation, flooding etc.	Most households in the settlement had been unaware nutrition services ¹⁵	'Lack of supplies relating to nutrition services' as the mos common nutrition concern
National level	13%	16%	45%	78%	45%	10%	28%	21%	37%
Farah									
Farah	0%	3%	21%	84%	53%	0%	26%	3%	37%
Pushtrod	0%	9%	100%	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%	55%
Khak-e-Safed	0%	0%	56%	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%	40%
Qala-e-Kah	0%	19%	19%	71%	33%	0%	48%	0%	43%
Shibkoh	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%	83%	0%	42%
Bala Buluk	0%	4%	14%	86%	59%	0%	18%	0%	61%
Anar Dara	10%	5%	42%	53%	11%	11%	53%	0%	33%
Bakwa	6%	6%	22%	100%	61%	0%	6%	11%	78%
Lash-e-Juwayn	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	0%	80%	0%	6%
Gulistan	0%	34%	52%	79%	28%	0%	79%	0%	38%
Pur Chaman	0%	80%	83%	30%	2%	0%	93%	0%	0%
Ghor									
Feroz Koh	71%	6%	40%	56%	19%	38%	23%	37%	34%
Dolayna	61%	11%	26%	26%	11%	68%	21%	52%	9%
Dawlatyar	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	68%	18%	0%
Charsadra	83%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	67%	8%
Pasaband	46%	0%	32%	68%	61%	29%	54%	15%	61%
Shahrak	28%	0%	55%	55%	21%	28%	31%	38%	24%
Lal Wa Sarjangal	15%	0%	67%	45%	18%	13%	72%	10%	32%
Taywarah	100%	0%	62%	72%	74%	0%	62%	0%	62%
Tolak	37%	0%	38%	58%	31%	27%	38%	41%	19%
Saghar	39%	0%	47%	53%	18%	41%	47%	56%	17%
Herat									
Herat	0%	2%	50%	50%	19%	0%	0%	42%	9%
Injil	3%	7%	4%	48%	56%	26%	0%	8%	19%
Guzara	3%	3%	6%	22%	17%	61%	6%	28%	6%
Karukh	3%	0%	84%	74%	19%	0%	55%	0%	41%
Zindajan	0%	4%	11%	100%	59%	0%	7%	0%	96%
Pashtun Zarghun	0%	0%	77%	77%	28%	0%	65%	2%	73%

 ¹⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.
 15 Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.



			9/	6 of settle	ments wh	ere KIs re _l	ported on		
				HEALTI	-			NUTR	ITION
ation	currently quate seded it ¹⁴	facility nage (e.g., or roof)	Main pro	blems tha ettlements	t made it of to get ad	difficult fo	or people in % of ealthcare	n the laware of	relating to as the most
Disaggregation Region/province	Majority of households currently had no access to adequate healthcare when they needed it ¹	The main healthcare facility suffered structural damage (e.g., windows, doors, walls, or roof)	Economic - it is too expensive to pay for healthcare	Lack of medicine or equipment	Lack of medical staff	No facility such as health clinic, hospital	Physical - Difficult to access heath services due to damaged roads, no transportation, flooding etc.	Most households in the settlement had been unaware nutrition services ¹⁵	'Lack of supplies relating to nutrition services' as the mos common nutrition concern
National level	13%	16%	45%	78%	45%	10%	28%	21%	37%
Kushk	0%	7%	23%	48%	80%	0%	9%	9%	4%
Gulran	28%	0%	25%	4%	0%	0%	96%	44%	0%
Adraskan	14%	0%	0%	10%	0%	86%	0%	28%	0%
Kushk-e-Kuhna	0%	23%	23%	68%	94%	0%	13%	0%	0%
Ghoryan	3%	6%	72%	28%	28%	6%	56%	42%	31%
Obe	6%	0%	88%	59%	50%	6%	72%	0%	94%
Kohsan	0%	0%	64%	48%	56%	0%	0%	23%	50%
Shindand	3%	1%	46%	81%	56%	14%	21%	20%	4%
Farsi	0%	0%	71%	96%	96%	0%	75%	4%	0%
Chisht-e-Sharif	0%	0%	89%	96%	89%	0%	67%	0%	100%

 ¹⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.
 15 Including health facilities that were too far away or where no appropriate transport was available to reach those facilities.

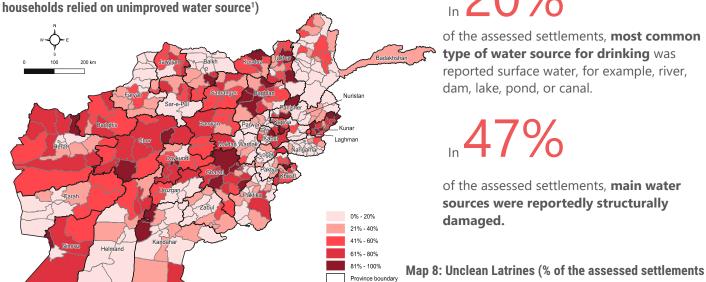


WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Key Findings

- In 20% of the assessed settlements, KIs reported the majority of people had sufficient access to water for drinking, cooking, and hygiene only sometimes (3-10 days) in the 30 days prior to data collection. This was substantially pronounced in Jawzjan (59%) and Kandahar (55%).
- In 37% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the most common type of water source was not-protect or unimproved (unprotected well, traditional dug well, unprotected natural spring, etc.), with highest proportion in Kunar (68%), Ghor (67%), Ghazni (62%), and Panjshir (56%). This can potentially lead to spread of diseases and lack of proper hygiene.
- In 60% of the assessed settlements, majority of people had to travel between 5 and 30 minutes to get to the main water source, collect and come back which indicates relative easy access to water points. However, in Takhar province, in 18% of the settlements, this reportedly took more than 1 hour.
- In 58% of assessed settlements, the most common type of toilet or latrine used by people was unclean (pit latrine without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrine), which potentially can lead to spreading of diseases and poor hygiene.

Map 7: Water quality (% of the assessed settlements where KIs reported the



_{ln} 20%

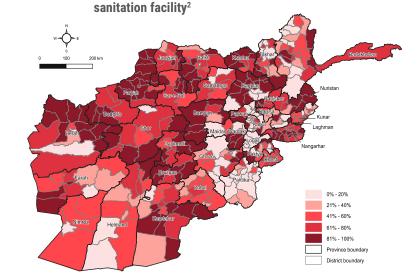
of the assessed settlements, most common type of water source for drinking was reported surface water, for example, river, dam, lake, pond, or canal.

of the assessed settlements, main water sources were reportedly structurally damaged.

where KIs reported the households relied on unclean

of the assessed settlements, few households (1–4 households) reportedly had access to **sanitation facilities** (toilet/latrine)

of the assessed settlements, people had no access to any type of sanitation facility latrine/toilet.



¹⁶ Unimproved water sources: water sources which are not protected from outside contamination such as unprotected well, springs, and traditional open dug wells.

¹⁷ Unclean toilets/latrines do not separate excreta from human contact. For example: pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines



				% o	f settlem	ents whe	re KIs rep	orted on			
				WATER,	SANITA	TION AI	ND HYGIE	NE (WA	SH)		
	of	D ₀	È		Main pro	oblems w	ith water		d)	ess et)	ر د
Disaggregation Region/province	Sometimes (3-10 days), majority of people had insufficient quantity of water ¹⁸	Most common source of drinking water was improved ¹⁶	The water sources were structurally damaged	Lack of containers - Not enough water storage capacity	Drought - (or other environmental shocks)	Not enough water points	Treatment - Not enough water sanitation and treatment capacity	Water not clean, do not like taste, smell or quality	Majority of people do not have access to soap in hthe market	A few (up to 25%) HHs have access to sanitation facility (latrine/toilet)	Most common type of toilet or latrine used by people is unclean toilet/latrine 17
National level	20%	44%	47%	31%	34%	42%	40%	51%	12%	25%	58%
				Re	egional l	evel					
Central Highland	15%	33%	50%	18%	52%	20%	36%	62%	6%	15%	80%
Capital	5%	55%	35%	12%	29%	38%	23%	40%	10%	10%	36%
Eastern	15%	59%	35%	29%	43%	54%	23%	24%	1%	35%	60%
North Eastern	27%	32%	56%	37%	26%	37%	63%	64%	16%	36%	60%
Northern	32%	44%	58%	24%	19%	41%	48%	67%	11%	17%	71%
South Eastern	15%	50%	41%	28%	36%	47%	25%	48%	20%	14%	39%
Southern	28%	41%	57%	41%	47%	43%	38%	39%	4%	41%	58%
Western	20%	39%	45%	38%	33%	45%	32%	49%	21%	19%	70%
		1		Pr	ovincial l	evel			1		1
Bamyan	18%	32%	49%	13%	49%	30%	32%	46%	2%	5%	80%
Daykundi	12%	34%	50%	22%	54%	12%	40%	75%	10%	25%	80%
Kabul	11%	76%	35%	12%	30%	54%	17%	41%	4%	6%	24%
Kapisa	2%	18%	64%	14%	22%	17%	40%	38%	9%	6%	63%
Logar	3%	84%	36%	16%	64%	8%	6%	24%	1%	6%	4%
Maidan Wardak	2%	50%	37%	3%	24%	30%	34%	43%	25%	17%	46%
Panjsher	2%	30%	31%	25%	17%	4%	33%	29%	0%	37%	80%
Parwan	1%	37%	14%	18%	13%	27%	21%	57%	16%	0%	28%
Kunar	13%	26%	38%	28%	72%	43%	34%	39%	0%	52%	41%
Laghman	22%	68%	44%	40%	47%	41%	8%	25%	0%	36%	36%
Nangarhar	9%	75%	30%	14%	29%	86%	11%	17%	1%	11%	73%
Nuristan	34%	55%	33%	58%	10%	10%	45%	7%	1%	92%	84%
Badakhshan	18%	53%	48%	20%	23%	28%	44%	48%	15%	28%	46%
Baghlan	35%	8%	73%	29%	43%	41%	69%	81%	2%	25%	67%
Kunduz	32%	18%	48%	53%	16%	20%	86%	75%	32%	43%	80%
Takhar	28%	29%	60%	52%	27%	57%	66%	64%	15%	49%	60%
Balkh	17%	52%	58%	6%	42%	66%	38%	77%	9%	3%	63%
Faryab	45%	57%	56%	19%	0%	24%	39%	64%	5%	2%	87%

¹⁶ Improved water sources included piped/tap water, covered dug well, pumped well/borehole, tanker, bottled water, water bags, protected rainwater (protected from outside contamination).

17 Unclean toilets/latrines do not separate excreta from human contact. For example: pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging

¹⁸ In terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use and hygiene in the past 30 days during data collection.



latrines or bucket latrines

				% o	f settlem	ents whe	re KIs rep	orted on			
				WATER,	SANITA	TION AN	ND HYGIE	NE (WA	SH)		
	of	<u>g</u>	ZIII Z		Main pro	blems w	ith water	•	d)	ess et)	_ <u>_</u> _
Disaggregation Region/province	Sometimes (3-10 days), majority of people had insufficient quantity of water ¹⁸	Most common source of drinking water was improved ¹⁶	The water sources were structurally damaged	Lack of containers - Not enough water storage capacity	Drought - (or other environmental shocks)	Not enough water points	Treatment - Not enough water sanitation and treatment capacity	Water not clean, do not like taste, smell or quality	Majority of people do not have access to soap in hthe market	A few (up to 25%) HHs have access to sanitation facility (latrine/toilet)	Most common type of toilet or latrine used by people is unclean toilet/latrine 17
National level	20%	44%	47%	31%	34%	42%	40%	51%	12%	25%	58%
Jawzjan	59%	34%	55%	51%	10%	3%	82%	87%	31%	57%	75%
Samangan	43%	21%	92%	31%	39%	71%	60%	58%	2%	43%	55%
Sar-e-Pul	7%	33%	28%	29%	1%	40%	35%	43%	18%	14%	72%
Ghazni	16%	31%	46%	23%	58%	42%	15%	47%	30%	7%	36%
Khost	9%	49%	39%	46%	14%	56%	14%	66%	18%	23%	64%
Paktika	15%	73%	29%	20%	20%	48%	43%	28%	9%	14%	19%
Paktya	16%	64%	50%	43%	9%	49%	31%	67%	12%	22%	50%
Helmand	23%	31%	23%	39%	48%	38%	43%	38%	1%	47%	49%
Kandahar	55%	62%	89%	36%	63%	62%	29%	37%	2%	46%	68%
Nimroz	0%	47%	99%	0%	94%	3%	3%	55%	0%	4%	41%
Uruzgan	4%	37%	6%	22%	5%	23%	24%	23%	18%	31%	87%
Zabul	17%	24%	44%	75%	15%	21%	58%	53%	8%	43%	48%
Badghis	30%	21%	10%	26%	9%	45%	38%	67%	17%	28%	84%
Farah	10%	60%	43%	53%	40%	30%	25%	50%	17%	23%	55%
Ghor	11%	20%	60%	68%	30%	30%	44%	48%	32%	28%	78%
Herat	24%	49%	50%	13%	44%	65%	21%	41%	18%	9%	65%
				Dis	trict Lev	el					
Central Highland											
Bamyan											
Bamyan	0%	71%	9%	25%	25%	25%	25%	50%	0%	0%	34%
Shibar	21%	4%	38%	11%	53%	95%	42%	84%	0%	11%	82%
Sayghan	16%	26%	13%	0%	30%	80%	30%	70%	0%	11%	68%
Kahmard	6%	18%	30%	0%	40%	60%	50%	100%	0%	12%	88%
Yakawlang	7%	15%	34%	17%	33%	42%	17%	42%	7%	0%	85%
Panjab	26%	46%	57%	34%	19%	24%	47%	39%	1%	13%	86%
Waras	27%	29%	78%	3%	73%	11%	21%	35%	0%	0%	88%
Daykundi											
Nili	4%	8%	65%	5%	41%	36%	14%	55%	4%	8%	69%
Shahrestan	26%	34%	64%	5%	45%	7%	48%	77%	18%	24%	88%

¹⁶ Improved water sources included piped/tap water, covered dug well, pumped well/borehole, tanker, bottled water, water bags, protected rainwater (protected from outside contamination).

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¹⁸ In terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use and hygiene in the past 30 days during data collection.



latrines or bucket latrines

				% o	f settleme	ents wher	re KIs repo	orted on			
				WATER,	SANITA	TION AN	ID HYGIE	NE (WA	SH)		
	of	D	≟		Main pro	blems w	ith water	1	_	SS :t)	
Disaggregation Region/province	Sometimes (3-10 days), majority people had insufficient quantity water ¹⁸	Most common source of drinking water was improved ¹⁶	The water sources were structurally damaged	Lack of containers - Not enough water storage capacity	Drought - (or other environmental shocks)	Not enough water points	Treatment - Not enough water sanitation and treatment capacity	Water not clean, do not like taste, smell or quality	Majority of people do not have access to soap in hthe market	A few (up to 25%) HHs have access to sanitation facility (latrine/toilet)	Most common type of toilet or latrine used by people is unclean toilet/latrine 17
National level	20%	44%	47%	31%	34%	42%	40%	51%	12%	25%	58%
Ashtarlay	27%	82%	30%	17%	44%	7%	12%	63%	0%	8%	96%
Khedir	0%	16%	35%	31%	65%	19%	46%	77%	0%	61%	48%
Kiti	3%	25%	37%	50%	50%	0%	50%	100%	0%	28%	94%
Miramor	9%	30%	87%	24%	58%	0%	70%	94%	51%	19%	86%
Sang-e-Takht	6%	21%	50%	45%	90%	5%	58%	95%	0%	50%	62%
Kajran	0%	27%	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	93%
Patoo	4%	8%	68%	26%	21%	42%	37%	47%	16%	24%	68%
Capital											
Kabul											
Kabul	11%	95%	29%	13%	25%	43%	22%	42%	0%	4%	13%
Paghman	0%	42%	15%	60%	10%	100%	50%	40%	6%	0%	100%
Chahar Asyab	24%	86%	71%	39%	50%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bagrami	19%	97%	50%	4%	24%	24%	36%	72%	0%	13%	31%
Deh Sabz	18%	9%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	36%	68%	77%
Shakar Dara	0%	64%	52%	0%	13%	81%	13%	6%	4%	0%	0%
Musahi	0%	100%	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mir Bacha Kot	0%	88%	81%	0%	22%	78%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%
Khak-e-Jabbar	0%	31%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	92%
Kalakan	71%	100%	100%	21%	43%	71%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Guldara	0%	44%	43%	0%	0%	33%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%
Farza	0%	100%	7%	0%	33%	100%	0%	87%	0%	0%	0%
Estalef	0%	10%	100%	0%	0%	0%	63%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Qarabagh (Kabul)	0%	95%	25%	0%	26%	95%	0%	89%	0%	0%	35%
Surobi (Kabul)	13%	16%	38%	25%	31%	94%	6%	25%	19%	0%	39%
Kapisa											
Mahmood-e-Raqi	10%	13%	100%	22%	4%	0%	67%	52%	0%	0%	90%
Hisa-e-Duwum Kohistan	0%	14%	82%	42%	0%	0%	100%	83%	5%	0%	100%
Koh Band	0%	11%	30%	0%	0%	0%	20%	80%	42%	37%	53%

¹⁶ Improved water sources included piped/tap water, covered dug well, pumped well/borehole, tanker, bottled water, water bags, protected rainwater (protected from outside contamination).

17 Unclean toilets/latrines do not separate excreta from human contact. For example: pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging

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latrines or bucket latrines

				% o	f settlem	ents whe	re Kls repo	orted on						
	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)													
	of	бг	ally		Main pro	oblems w	ith water		Φ	ess et)	r n			
Disaggregation Region/province	Sometimes (3-10 days), majority people had insufficient quantity water ¹⁸	Most common source of drinking water was improved ¹⁶	The water sources were structurally damaged	Lack of containers - Not enough water storage capacity	Drought - (or other environmental shocks)	Not enough water points	Treatment - Not enough water sanitation and treatment capacity	Water not clean, do not like taste, smell or quality	Majority of people do not have access to soap in hthe market	A few (up to 25%) HHs have access to sanitation facility (latrine/toilet)	Most common type of toilet or latrine used by people is unclean toilet/latrine 17			
National level	20%	44%	47%	31%	34%	42%	40%	51%	12%	25%	58%			
Hisa-e-Awal Kohistan	0%	26%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%	11%	0%	84%			
Nijrab	0%	33%	62%	17%	8%	42%	42%	25%	4%	4%	44%			
Tagab (Kapisa)	0%	0%	65%	0%	100%	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%			
Alasay	0%	22%	29%	0%	8%	15%	0%	0%	6%	6%	28%			
Logar											<u></u>			
Pul-e-Alam	8%	97%	36%	37%	42%	0%	11%	42%	0%	3%	13%			
Baraki Barak	0%	100%	7%	50%	0%	50%	50%	0%	4%	0%	0%			
Charkh	0%	100%	33%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
Khoshi	0%	100%	39%	0%	0%	33%	0%	33%	0%	0%	6%			
Mohammad Agha	7%	73%	43%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
Kharwar	0%	78%	44%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%			
Azra	0%	0%	70%	0%	100%	0%	0%	60%	8%	62%	0%			
Maidan Wardak														
Maydan Shahr	0%	100%	5%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%			
Nerkh	0%	88%	24%	0%	80%	20%	20%	80%	0%	8%	28%			
Jalrez	0%	84%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%			
Chak-e-Wardak	0%	67%	41%	0%	0%	86%	93%	7%	0%	69%	100%			
Saydabad	0%	86%	6%	0%	60%	30%	0%	5%	0%	0%	97%			
Daymirdad	0%	42%	50%	0%	0%	80%	70%	0%	0%	95%	100%			
Hesa-e-Awal Behsud	10%	46%	40%	6%	0%	13%	50%	56%	24%	22%	49%			
Jaghato (Wardak)	0%	39%	29%	0%	75%	6%	0%	69%	0%	0%	100%			
Markaz-e-Behsud	2%	16%	63%	3%	0%	15%	32%	71%	61%	1%	17%			
Panjsher														
Bazarak	0%	67%	23%	0%	33%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	100%			
Rukha	13%	19%	0%	0%	25%	25%	0%	75%	0%	0%	81%			
Dara	0%	11%	41%	60%	20%	0%	60%	0%	0%	56%	70%			
Khenj	0%	64%	65%	38%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	55%	73%			
Onaba	0%	31%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%			
Shutul	0%	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%			

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latrines or bucket latrines

				% о	f settlem	ents whe	re KIs rep	orted on						
	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)													
_	ty of ty of	cing	ırally		Main pro	blems w	ith water	•	ıve	ccess illet)	or			
Disaggregation Region/province	Sometimes (3-10 days), majority of people had insufficient quantity of water ¹⁸	Most common source of drinking water was improved ¹⁶	The water sources were structurally damaged	Lack of containers - Not enough water storage capacity	Drought - (or other environmental shocks)	Not enough water points	Treatment - Not enough water sanitation and treatment capacity	Water not clean, do not like taste, smell or quality	Majority of people do not have access to soap in hthe market	A few (up to 25%) HHs have access to sanitation facility (latrine/toilet)	Most common type of toilet or latrine used by people is unclean toilet/latrine 17			
National level	20%	44%	47%	31%	34%	42%	40%	51%	12%	25%	58%			
Paryan	0%	5%	37%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	90%	62%			
Parwan														
Charikar	0%	53%	6%	71%	29%	57%	0%	21%	0%	0%	0%			
Bagram	9%	91%	6%	0%	67%	67%	33%	0%	36%	0%	0%			
Shinwari	0%	17%	12%	0%	0%	18%	27%	82%	3%	0%	0%			
Sayed Khel	0%	48%	44%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
Jabal Saraj	0%	15%	14%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	30%			
Salang	0%	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
Ghorband	0%	14%	44%	0%	0%	20%	50%	70%	14%	0%	76%			
Koh-e-Safi	0%	27%	13%	0%	11%	0%	22%	100%	27%	0%	0%			
Surkh-e-Parsa	0%	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	43%	54%	0%	100%			
Shekh Ali	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	29%	0%	100%			
Eastern														
Kunar														
Asad Abad	36%	77%	68%	85%	35%	75%	10%	10%	0%	5%	73%			
Marawara	0%	36%	31%	0%	100%	38%	31%	8%	0%	29%	64%			
Watapur	0%	64%	60%	8%	85%	85%	0%	46%	0%	24%	16%			
Narang	45%	15%	45%	56%	56%	72%	17%	28%	0%	45%	55%			
Sar Kani	44%	44%	83%	67%	50%	72%	11%	33%	0%	17%	61%			
Shigal	0%	27%	14%	13%	84%	10%	71%	29%	0%	59%	30%			
Dara-e-Pech	29%	19%	39%	31%	100%	56%	13%	63%	0%	52%	48%			
Bar Kunar	12%	29%	24%	31%	69%	19%	63%	31%	0%	59%	41%			
Chawkay	8%	0%	0%	0%	81%	62%	19%	57%	0%	100%	42%			
Khas Kunar	0%	47%	25%	36%	57%	36%	36%	21%	0%	74%	89%			
Ghazi Abad	0%	4%	38%	4%	65%	17%	48%	48%	0%	46%	8%			
Dangam	0%	5%	43%	40%	80%	13%	67%	13%	0%	62%	10%			
Chapa Dara	32%	0%	47%	47%	71%	53%	12%	59%	0%	74%	42%			
Nurgal	0%	10%	17%	8%	77%	46%	38%	54%	0%	86%	48%			
Nari	0%	11%	50%	0%	74%	16%	42%	74%	0%	42%	32%			

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latrines or bucket latrines

				% o	f settlem	ents whe	re Kls repo	orted on			
				WATER,	SANITA	TION AN	ID HYGIE	NE (WA	SH)		
	of	D D)		Main pro	oblems w	ith water			ss et)	
Disaggregation Region/province	Sometimes (3-10 days), majority of people had insufficient quantity of water ¹⁸	Most common source of drinking water was improved ¹⁶	The water sources were structurally damaged	Lack of containers - Not enough water storage capacity	Drought - (or other environmental shocks)	Not enough water points	Treatment - Not enough water sanitation and treatment capacity	Water not clean, do not like taste, smell or quality	Majority of people do not have access to soap in hthe market	A few (up to 25%) HHs have access to sanitation facility (latrine/toilet)	Most common type of toilet or latrine used by people is unclean toilet/latrine 17
National level	20%	44%	47%	31%	34%	42%	40%	51%	12%	25%	58%
Laghman	-						_				<u>'</u>
Mehtarlam	14%	74%	33%	50%	42%	44%	17%	19%	0%	26%	31%
Qarghayee	6%	100%	6%	100%	0%	19%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Alishang	16%	22%	68%	0%	56%	100%	0%	72%	0%	81%	100%
Alingar	61%	92%	76%	3%	97%	0%	6%	3%	0%	39%	11%
Dawlatshah	16%	40%	43%	47%	40%	40%	13%	40%	0%	40%	36%
Nangarhar											
Jalalabad	4%	100%	12%	14%	0%	57%	29%	57%	4%	0%	4%
Behsud	13%	88%	22%	6%	6%	76%	18%	47%	0%	0%	41%
Surkh Rod	2%	98%	56%	7%	7%	93%	13%	13%	2%	0%	70%
Chaparhar	0%	98%	27%	9%	84%	91%	3%	3%	0%	0%	91%
Kama	18%	64%	36%	17%	8%	75%	50%	17%	0%	5%	68%
Kuz Kunar	5%	77%	24%	10%	40%	90%	0%	20%	0%	14%	77%
Rodat	10%	85%	20%	8%	25%	100%	8%	25%	0%	5%	85%
Khogyani	7%	73%	42%	13%	25%	100%	0%	0%	2%	0%	98%
Bati Kot	8%	92%	13%	25%	17%	67%	8%	42%	4%	4%	100%
Deh Bala	11%	89%	17%	14%	21%	79%	14%	0%	0%	22%	74%
Pachir Wa Agam	9%	57%	20%	37%	26%	53%	53%	16%	0%	4%	91%
Dara-e-Nur	7%	50%	36%	17%	33%	100%	0%	8%	7%	7%	86%
Kot	15%	69%	33%	22%	44%	100%	0%	44%	0%	0%	85%
Goshta	25%	45%	11%	14%	50%	93%	7%	14%	0%	5%	80%
Achin	14%	54%	13%	10%	25%	100%	0%	0%	0%	32%	68%
Shinwar	7%	100%	30%	39%	6%	61%	28%	11%	0%	19%	93%
Muhmand Dara	27%	93%	27%	25%	63%	88%	0%	13%	0%	7%	80%
Lalpoor	26%	63%	21%	8%	50%	92%	0%	58%	5%	11%	95%
Sherzad	0%	65%	45%	8%	17%	92%	0%	0%	0%	0%	85%
Nazyan	14%	41%	33%	7%	20%	80%	7%	47%	0%	55%	45%
Hesarak	0%	39%	77%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	9%	65%
Dur Baba	15%	55%	28%	0%	25%	100%	4%	0%	0%	52%	42%

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latrines or bucket latrines

				% о	f settlem	ents wher	e KIs repo	orted on						
	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)													
	of	<u>g</u> r	ylls		Main pro	blems w	ith water	ı	Φ	ess et)	٦ <u>۲</u>			
Disaggregation Region/province	Sometimes (3-10 days), majority of people had insufficient quantity of water ¹⁸	Most common source of drinking water was improved ¹⁶	The water sources were structurally damaged	Lack of containers - Not enough water storage capacity	Drought - (or other environmental shocks)	Not enough water points	Treatment - Not enough water sanitation and treatment capacity	Water not clean, do not like taste, smell or quality	Majority of people do not have access to soap in hthe market	A few (up to 25%) HHs have access to sanitation facility (latrine/toilet)	Most common type of toilet or latrine used by people is unclean toilet/latrine 17			
National level	20%	44%	47%	31%	34%	42%	40%	51%	12%	25%	58%			
Nuristan										'	'			
Parun	67%	67%	27%	79%	7%	36%	14%	0%	0%	93%	93%			
Waygal	100%	74%	53%	100%	0%	0%	79%	0%	0%	74%	100%			
Wama	94%	61%	61%	83%	0%	6%	17%	0%	0%	83%	94%			
Nurgaram	0%	94%	17%	31%	0%	31%	25%	25%	6%	100%	39%			
Duab	0%	100%	0%	8%	0%	0%	8%	25%	0%	100%	61%			
Kamdesh	5%	9%	100%	50%	30%	0%	90%	10%	0%	95%	100%			
Mandol	0%	40%	38%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	7%	93%	80%			
Barg-e-Matal	11%	6%	0%	61%	33%	6%	67%	0%	0%	94%	100%			
North Eastern														
Badakhshan														
Fayzabad (Badakhshan)	40%	48%	77%	45%	43%	49%	4%	32%	0%	0%	71%			
Argo	14%	86%	26%	0%	70%	48%	39%	9%	8%	17%	89%			
Arghanj Khwah	21%	0%	85%	33%	19%	0%	92%	46%	71%	19%	48%			
Yaftal-e-Sufla	4%	46%	60%	5%	40%	0%	60%	0%	65%	62%	58%			
Khash	0%	100%	18%	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	18%	77%			
Baharak (Badakhshan)	34%	52%	76%	39%	43%	52%	0%	35%	0%	3%	59%			
Darayem	25%	100%	35%	0%	50%	60%	20%	0%	5%	25%	100%			
Kohestan (Badakhshan)	7%	80%	0%	0%	0%	100%	17%	63%	0%	0%	0%			
Yawan	8%	62%	18%	0%	0%	65%	46%	50%	0%	0%	4%			
Jorm	21%	71%	60%	0%	13%	39%	48%	22%	0%	54%	36%			
Teshkan	26%	37%	75%	0%	0%	29%	71%	71%	0%	59%	19%			
Shuhada	11%	42%	81%	44%	38%	50%	0%	38%	0%	5%	58%			
Shahr-e-Buzurg	40%	68%	67%	2%	0%	35%	37%	44%	2%	56%	37%			
Raghestan	4%	56%	17%	17%	26%	48%	0%	43%	0%	16%	36%			
Kishm	45%	52%	15%	63%	37%	8%	66%	45%	0%	77%	73%			
Warduj	29%	42%	76%	40%	25%	60%	0%	40%	0%	0%	58%			
Tagab (Badakhshan)	12%	5%	0%	41%	8%	0%	90%	38%	7%	60%	36%			

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latrines or bucket latrines

				% o	f settlem	ents whe	re KIs rep	orted on			
				WATER,	SANITA	TION AN	ND HYGII	ENE (WA	SH)		
	of	<u>g</u>	<u></u>		Main pro	oblems w	vith water		d)	ess et)	
Disaggregation Region/province	Sometimes (3-10 days), majority of people had insufficient quantity of water ¹⁸	Most common source of drinking water was improved ¹⁶	The water sources were structurally damaged	Lack of containers - Not enough water storage capacity	Drought - (or other environmental shocks)	Not enough water points	Treatment - Not enough water sanitation and treatment capacity	Water not clean, do not like taste, smell or quality	Majority of people do not have access to soap in hthe market	A few (up to 25%) HHs have access to sanitation facility (latrine/toilet)	Most common type of toilet or latrine used by people is unclean toilet/latrine 17
National level	20%	44%	47%	31%	34%	42%	40%	51%	12%	25%	58%
Yamgan	50%	17%	67%	0%	0%	17%	61%	83%	0%	56%	6%
Shighnan	5%	48%	13%	18%	0%	0%	55%	45%	67%	5%	100%
Khwahan	7%	44%	84%	40%	16%	0%	88%	92%	4%	0%	11%
Kofab	4%	59%	88%	71%	50%	7%	93%	86%	0%	4%	7%
Darwaz-e-Paeen	13%	60%	22%	5%	25%	30%	60%	45%	0%	43%	47%
Eshkashem	6%	72%	19%	25%	0%	0%	25%	100%	89%	28%	94%
Shaki	8%	54%	87%	0%	44%	0%	78%	78%	4%	4%	17%
Zebak	33%	100%	73%	40%	30%	60%	0%	30%	0%	0%	67%
Keran Wa Monjan	7%	3%	0%	3%	7%	14%	24%	100%	3%	63%	3%
Darwaz-e-Bala	0%	92%	27%	3%	45%	10%	23%	32%	0%	32%	30%
Wakhan	5%	34%	8%	4%	8%	4%	33%	75%	85%	20%	68%
Baghlan											
Pul-e-Khumri	24%	11%	72%	16%	49%	71%	44%	84%	4%	4%	91%
Dahana-e-Ghori	7%	3%	57%	38%	33%	75%	54%	100%	0%	13%	97%
Doshi	45%	9%	71%	28%	0%	33%	100%	72%	5%	0%	100%
Nahrin	4%	0%	64%	47%	35%	82%	59%	100%	0%	17%	87%
Baghlan-e-Jadid	50%	36%	85%	49%	2%	44%	76%	49%	0%	0%	88%
Khinjan	16%	5%	64%	41%	41%	82%	53%	88%	0%	21%	100%
Andarab	26%	0%	100%	0%	100%	21%	95%	100%	32%	74%	0%
Deh Salah	28%	0%	100%	0%	89%	53%	89%	92%	0%	69%	0%
Khwaja Hejran	39%	6%	58%	26%	30%	19%	52%	100%	0%	14%	86%
Burka	16%	0%	62%	37%	47%	53%	47%	100%	0%	16%	84%
Tala Wa Barfak	58%	3%	100%	0%	89%	18%	74%	100%	0%	76%	0%
Pul-e-Hisar	52%	4%	100%	0%	64%	8%	88%	100%	0%	72%	0%
Khost Wa Fereng	55%	0%	70%	80%	20%	5%	60%	35%	0%	5%	100%
Guzargah-e-Noor	72%	0%	50%	56%	0%	22%	78%	56%	0%	0%	100%
Fereng Wa Gharu	42%	0%	100%	75%	0%	8%	75%	42%	0%	0%	100%
Kunduz											
Kunduz	23%	27%	47%	39%	13%	8%	91%	78%	29%	36%	67%

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				% o	f settlem	ents whe	re KIs repo	orted on			
				WATER,	SANITA	TION AN	ND HYGIE	NE (WA	SH)		
	of	ğ.			Main pro	oblems w	vith water		d)	ess et)	, _
Disaggregation Region/province	Sometimes (3-10 days), majority people had insufficient quantity water ¹⁸	Most common source of drinking water was improved ¹⁶	The water sources were structurally damaged	Lack of containers - Not enough water storage capacity	Drought - (or other environmental shocks)	Not enough water points	Treatment - Not enough water sanitation and treatment capacity	Water not clean, do not like taste, smell or quality	Majority of people do not have access to soap in hthe market	A few (up to 25%) HHs have access to sanitation facility (latrine/toilet)	Most common type of toilet or latrine used by people is unclean toilet/latrine 17
National level	20%	44%	47%	31%	34%	42%	40%	51%	12%	25%	58%
Chahar Darah	19%	28%	58%	6%	0%	2%	85%	75%	28%	58%	92%
Ali Abad	24%	21%	50%	80%	27%	23%	73%	67%	0%	9%	44%
Khan Abad	43%	27%	94%	89%	55%	87%	65%	71%	2%	80%	73%
Imam Sahib	44%	6%	31%	66%	0%	3%	92%	79%	42%	26%	95%
Dasht-e-Archi	32%	0%	32%	57%	30%	30%	84%	57%	92%	62%	97%
Qala-e-Zal	41%	14%	60%	24%	0%	0%	100%	90%	36%	59%	91%
Takhar			I.		l e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e					L	
Taloqan	34%	49%	54%	23%	15%	70%	25%	55%	36%	68%	53%
Hazar Sumuch	33%	7%	100%	100%	40%	0%	100%	100%	0%	20%	0%
Baharak (Takhar)	38%	30%	68%	62%	22%	42%	85%	80%	0%	74%	76%
Bangi	15%	9%	86%	91%	26%	50%	94%	71%	3%	0%	100%
Chal	27%	2%	65%	93%	83%	96%	83%	93%	79%	71%	79%
Namak Ab	36%	0%	83%	59%	36%	55%	68%	86%	23%	77%	27%
Kalafgan	18%	58%	85%	13%	11%	98%	50%	35%	0%	33%	97%
Farkhar	23%	8%	68%	15%	55%	70%	2%	68%	0%	67%	28%
Khwaja Ghar	0%	23%	77%	86%	62%	43%	95%	86%	0%	100%	96%
Rostaq	36%	2%	74%	62%	0%	0%	100%	43%	2%	10%	0%
Eshkamesh	41%	22%	100%	94%	38%	56%	84%	50%	16%	0%	100%
Dasht-e-Qala	13%	50%	87%	54%	4%	0%	100%	100%	0%	67%	8%
Warsaj	18%	75%	0%	13%	0%	17%	57%	30%	0%	75%	98%
Khwaja Bahawuddin	53%	47%	0%	69%	3%	84%	78%	34%	0%	0%	72%
Darqad	14%	0%	100%	10%	0%	0%	100%	95%	0%	10%	0%
Chahab	46%	44%	59%	29%	46%	97%	6%	34%	54%	85%	77%
Yangi Qala	13%	3%	0%	61%	16%	74%	97%	81%	6%	0%	16%
Northern											
Balkh											
Mazar-e-Sharif	9%	100%	58%	5%	45%	77%	64%	77%	0%	0%	5%
Nahr-e-Shahi	14%	86%	53%	7%	37%	89%	52%	67%	10%	0%	63%
Dehdadi	13%	58%	24%	5%	16%	37%	53%	84%	8%	0%	42%

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				% o	f settlem	ents whe	re KIs rep	orted on			
				WATER,	SANITA	TION AN	ND HYGIE	NE (WA	SH)		
	of	Đị.)		Main pro	oblems w	vith water		d)	ess et)	ر د
Disaggregation Region/province	Sometimes (3-10 days), majority of people had insufficient quantity of water ¹⁸	Most common source of drinking water was improved ¹⁶	The water sources were structurally damaged	Lack of containers - Not enough water storage capacity	Drought - (or other environmental shocks)	Not enough water points	Treatment - Not enough water sanitation and treatment capacity	Water not clean, do not like taste, smell or quality	Majority of people do not have access to soap in hthe market	A few (up to 25%) HHs have access to sanitation facility (latrine/toilet)	Most common type of toilet or latrine used by people is unclean toilet/latrine 17
National level	20%	44%	47%	31%	34%	42%	40%	51%	12%	25%	58%
Charkent	18%	11%	82%	13%	52%	65%	17%	48%	11%	0%	71%
Marmul	7%	20%	57%	21%	29%	43%	7%	43%	0%	0%	60%
Balkh	15%	57%	65%	0%	37%	74%	40%	74%	11%	2%	87%
Sholgareh	31%	44%	67%	0%	59%	77%	50%	82%	17%	0%	81%
Chemtal	13%	13%	100%	20%	60%	64%	20%	92%	13%	0%	82%
Dawlatabad (Balkh)	0%	62%	47%	11%	67%	44%	33%	78%	0%	0%	57%
Khulm	20%	47%	53%	10%	38%	57%	43%	76%	10%	0%	77%
Char Bolak	0%	39%	71%	0%	32%	68%	41%	82%	0%	0%	67%
Shortepa	0%	57%	38%	0%	0%	38%	13%	100%	7%	21%	36%
Kaldar	0%	75%	31%	0%	0%	17%	50%	100%	0%	6%	94%
Keshendeh	52%	3%	57%	0%	42%	81%	31%	81%	21%	31%	86%
Zari	73%	18%	50%	0%	71%	86%	38%	95%	27%	14%	86%
Sharak-e-Hayratan	11%	89%	0%	0%	0%	17%	50%	83%	0%	0%	0%
Faryab			'		'						
Maymana	13%	95%	32%	9%	0%	18%	32%	55%	0%	0%	76%
Pashtun Kot	40%	29%	58%	10%	0%	50%	14%	64%	4%	6%	85%
Khwaja Sabz Posh	31%	100%	38%	27%	0%	36%	0%	45%	0%	0%	92%
Almar	60%	46%	60%	14%	0%	0%	86%	80%	0%	0%	100%
Bilcheragh	47%	12%	60%	27%	0%	53%	13%	60%	12%	0%	53%
Shirin Tagab	50%	89%	50%	20%	0%	7%	40%	60%	11%	0%	83%
Qaysar	44%	50%	56%	25%	0%	3%	72%	78%	0%	0%	100%
Gurzewan	28%	28%	47%	30%	0%	48%	4%	33%	0%	0%	83%
Dawlat Abad (Faryab)	91%	91%	90%	18%	0%	0%	73%	82%	0%	0%	100%
Kohistan (Faryab)	37%	7%	50%	12%	0%	52%	4%	44%	41%	4%	70%
Qaram Qul	75%	88%	86%	25%	0%	0%	75%	88%	0%	0%	100%
Qurghan	70%	100%	75%	25%	0%	0%	70%	75%	0%	0%	100%
Andkhoy	65%	100%	65%	30%	0%	0%	61%	70%	0%	0%	100%
Khan-e-Char Bagh	64%	100%	64%	36%	0%	0%	55%	64%	0%	0%	100%

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¹⁸ In terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use and hygiene in the past 30 days during data collection.



latrines or bucket latrines

				% o	f settlem	ents whe	re KIs repo	orted on			
				WATER,	SANITA	TION AN	ND HYGIE	NE (WA	SH)		
	of	<u>5</u>	<u>~</u>		Main pro	oblems w	ith water	1	4)	ess et)	
Disaggregation Region/province	Sometimes (3-10 days), majority of people had insufficient quantity of water ¹⁸	Most common source of drinking water was improved ¹⁶	<u> </u>	Lack of containers - Not enough water storage capacity	Drought - (or other environmental shocks)	Not enough water points	Treatment - Not enough water sanitation and treatment capacity	Water not clean, do not like taste, smell or quality	Majority of people do not have access to soap in hthe market	A few (up to 25%) HHs have access to sanitation facility (latrine/toilet)	Most common type of toilet or latrine used by people is unclean toilet/latrine 17
National level	20%	44%	47%	31%	34%	42%	40%	51%	12%	25%	58%
Jawzjan											
Shiberghan	25%	80%	21%	28%	8%	3%	38%	85%	15%	50%	80%
Khwaja Dukoh	89%	21%	58%	53%	5%	5%	74%	79%	37%	32%	68%
Khanaqa	70%	35%	63%	65%	0%	15%	100%	90%	50%	50%	90%
Mingajik	81%	5%	86%	48%	14%	0%	86%	100%	24%	81%	52%
Qush Tepa	54%	23%	63%	69%	8%	0%	100%	92%	46%	77%	92%
Khamyab	42%	33%	50%	58%	17%	8%	100%	83%	33%	50%	33%
Aqcha	64%	36%	44%	64%	36%	0%	100%	91%	27%	36%	64%
Fayzabad (Jawzjan)	73%	9%	88%	64%	9%	0%	100%	82%	45%	55%	100%
Mardyan	88%	0%	100%	38%	0%	0%	100%	100%	25%	63%	88%
Qarqin	33%	33%	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%	90%	33%	67%	67%
Darzab	79%	14%	78%	64%	21%	0%	100%	64%	36%	79%	93%
Samangan											
Aybak	31%	45%	79%	24%	38%	43%	86%	76%	3%	31%	62%
Hazrat-e-Sultan	76%	0%	88%	54%	24%	95%	30%	24%	0%	89%	16%
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	24%	36%	95%	38%	46%	62%	69%	62%	0%	24%	68%
Feroz Nakhchir	19%	56%	87%	17%	33%	50%	100%	58%	19%	38%	50%
Ruy-e-Duab	32%	4%	94%	40%	7%	80%	67%	40%	4%	36%	57%
Dara-e-Suf Payin	58%	26%	100%	16%	54%	70%	73%	73%	0%	42%	66%
Dara-e-Suf Bala	32%	3%	100%	20%	56%	68%	36%	76%	0%	26%	71%
Sar-e-Pul											
Sar-e-Pul	10%	62%	31%	22%	3%	53%	28%	41%	17%	10%	48%
Sayad	8%	38%	31%	38%	0%	38%	23%	23%	38%	15%	92%
Kohestanat	4%	27%	8%	33%	0%	28%	56%	44%	8%	4%	73%
Sozmaqala	10%	8%	46%	31%	0%	31%	40%	63%	18%	22%	82%
Sancharak	4%	30%	24%	27%	0%	41%	32%	32%	22%	35%	91%
Gosfandi	0%	11%	25%	44%	0%	44%	0%	33%	22%	11%	89%
Balkhab	4%	44%	0%	0%	0%	63%	63%	13%	12%	0%	60%

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latrines or bucket latrines

				% o	f settleme	ents wher	re KIs rep	orted on						
	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)													
	5 50		<u>></u>		Main pro	blems w	ith water			t)				
Disaggregation Region/province	Sometimes (3-10 days), majority of people had insufficient quantity of water ¹⁸	Most common source of drinking water was improved ¹⁶	The water sources were structurally damaged	Lack of containers - Not enough water storage capacity	Drought - (or other environmental shocks)	Not enough water points	Treatment - Not enough water sanitation and treatment capacity	Water not clean, do not like taste, smell or quality	Majority of people do not have access to soap in hthe market	A few (up to 25%) HHs have access to sanitation facility (latrine/toilet)	Most common type of toilet or latrine used by people is unclean toilet/latrine 17			
National level	20%	44%	47%	31%	34%	42%	40%	51%	12%	25%	58%			
South Eastern														
Ghazni														
Ghazni	4%	96%	35%	8%	64%	28%	33%	28%	19%	2%	8%			
Wali Muhammad Shahid	0%	11%	53%	13%	94%	6%	44%	38%	11%	0%	26%			
Khwaja Omari	0%	69%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%			
Waghaz	23%	46%	38%	87%	33%	13%	7%	7%	69%	0%	42%			
Deh Yak	16%	84%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	95%	0%	84%			
Jaghatu (Ghazni)	3%	10%	3%	0%	16%	100%	0%	21%	40%	23%	27%			
Andar	15%	32%	73%	10%	93%	37%	13%	27%	3%	0%	85%			
Zanakhan	38%	46%	27%	83%	33%	33%	0%	0%	69%	0%	54%			
Rashidan	0%	6%	67%	33%	50%	50%	33%	17%	6%	0%	75%			
Nawur	28%	1%	98%	0%	77%	2%	2%	94%	0%	0%	6%			
Qarabagh (Ghazni)	9%	21%	16%	0%	13%	95%	3%	46%	51%	24%	19%			
Giro	18%	0%	61%	16%	84%	21%	42%	63%	23%	0%	73%			
Ab Band	8%	23%	50%	63%	100%	13%	50%	75%	23%	0%	77%			
Jaghori	24%	19%	77%	36%	83%	50%	21%	50%	0%	0%	41%			
Muqur (Ghazni)	4%	25%	7%	11%	33%	94%	11%	28%	61%	25%	18%			
Malistan	33%	25%	68%	27%	46%	57%	24%	65%	0%	0%	50%			
Gelan	17%	55%	0%	17%	39%	74%	0%	26%	69%	21%	17%			
Ajristan	28%	44%	67%	40%	33%	13%	33%	73%	6%	0%	39%			
Nawa	7%	29%	8%	18%	53%	65%	0%	29%	61%	29%	0%			
Khost														
Matun (Khost)	9%	71%	13%	0%	13%	50%	50%	75%	11%	33%	69%			
Mandozayi	0%	70%	9%	0%	0%	33%	0%	100%	30%	17%	78%			
Gurbuz	12%	41%	13%	20%	60%	40%	0%	80%	24%	0%	65%			
Tani	0%	48%	14%	14%	43%	14%	0%	86%	14%	19%	71%			
Musa Khel	29%	19%	17%	23%	31%	23%	8%	92%	29%	10%	57%			
Nadir Shah Kot	14%	43%	21%	0%	0%	25%	50%	75%	29%	7%	64%			
Sabari	29%	18%	27%	29%	43%	71%	29%	57%	47%	24%	59%			

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latrines or bucket latrines

				% o	f settlem	ents whe	re KIs rep	orted on			
				WATER,	SANITA	TION AN	ID HYGIE	NE (WA	SH)		
	y of y of	ing	rally		Main pro	blems w	ith water		et et	cess ilet)	or
Disaggregation Region/province	Sometimes (3-10 days), majority of people had insufficient quantity of water ¹⁸	Most common source of drinking water was improved ¹⁶	The water sources were structurally damaged	Lack of containers - Not enough water storage capacity	Drought - (or other environmental shocks)	Not enough water points	Treatment - Not enough water sanitation and treatment capacity	Water not clean, do not like taste, smell or quality	Majority of people do not have access to soap in hthe market	A few (up to 25%) HHs have access to sanitation facility (latrine/toilet)	Most common type of toilet or latrine used by people is unclean toilet/latrine 17
National level	20%	44%	47%	31%	34%	42%	40%	51%	12%	25%	58%
Terezayi	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	25%	38%	0%	0%	40%	60%
Bak	8%	69%	23%	0%	0%	100%	0%	50%	15%	8%	62%
Qalandar	25%	17%	50%	0%	13%	13%	0%	100%	42%	17%	33%
Spera	0%	28%	100%	65%	0%	88%	6%	82%	0%	28%	56%
Shamul	0%	8%	100%	92%	0%	92%	8%	75%	0%	42%	67%
Jaji Maydan	0%	53%	100%	92%	0%	92%	8%	8%	0%	40%	73%
Paktika											
Sharan	0%	92%	0%	0%	0%	89%	33%	33%	0%	35%	73%
Mata Khan	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	88%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%
Yosuf Khel	5%	68%	23%	33%	78%	11%	67%	0%	0%	23%	27%
Yahya Khel	0%	100%	7%	0%	0%	88%	38%	0%	0%	14%	21%
Sar Rawzah	36%	79%	83%	21%	43%	57%	86%	14%	7%	7%	0%
Omna	33%	33%	60%	33%	0%	75%	50%	33%	20%	0%	0%
Zarghun Shahr	6%	82%	6%	0%	0%	82%	27%	18%	0%	6%	0%
Gomal	9%	30%	27%	0%	0%	25%	0%	75%	0%	0%	9%
Jani Khel	0%	65%	28%	0%	0%	19%	69%	50%	0%	5%	10%
Surobi (Paktika)	11%	33%	22%	0%	7%	43%	0%	43%	0%	22%	11%
Urgun	5%	63%	39%	0%	11%	11%	0%	67%	0%	16%	53%
Ziruk	7%	80%	8%	67%	83%	0%	50%	17%	0%	27%	20%
Nika	25%	83%	0%	58%	75%	58%	25%	0%	0%	25%	17%
Barmal	41%	85%	100%	11%	4%	48%	85%	15%	52%	11%	11%
Giyan	67%	95%	95%	24%	5%	48%	67%	38%	48%	0%	0%
Dila	24%	43%	12%	0%	0%	19%	50%	56%	24%	5%	5%
Wazakhwah	8%	85%	12%	88%	75%	25%	50%	0%	0%	19%	15%
Wormamay	11%	79%	14%	73%	73%	53%	13%	0%	0%	21%	29%
Turwo	0%	100%	0%	75%	50%	100%	0%	25%	0%	17%	25%
Paktya											
Gardez	5%	98%	21%	0%	0%	92%	17%	83%	0%	2%	19%
Ahmadaba	0%	88%	7%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	94%

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latrines or bucket latrines

				% o	f settlem	ents wher	re KIs rep	orted on			
				WATER,	SANITA	TION AN	ND HYGIE	NE (WA	SH)		
	of	D	<u>></u>		Main pro	blems w	ith water			ss t)	
Disaggregation Region/province	Sometimes (3-10 days), majority of people had insufficient quantity of water ¹⁸	Most common source of drinking water was improved ¹⁶	The water sources were structurally damaged	Lack of containers - Not enough water storage capacity	Drought - (or other environmental shocks)	Not enough water points	Treatment - Not enough water sanitation and treatment capacity	Water not clean, do not like taste, smell or quality	Majority of people do not have access to soap in hthe market	A few (up to 25%) HHs have access to sanitation facility (latrine/toilet)	Most common type of toilet or latrine used by people is unclean toilet/latrine 17
National level	20%	44%	47%	31%	34%	42%	40%	51%	12%	25%	58%
Zurmat	31%	69%	95%	28%	9%	97%	9%	44%	0%	6%	100%
Shawak	7%	67%	54%	67%	33%	0%	67%	78%	0%	60%	67%
Zadran	8%	71%	58%	71%	21%	21%	7%	100%	8%	29%	46%
Sayed Karam	7%	68%	74%	13%	0%	56%	19%	69%	25%	43%	36%
Jaji	58%	95%	32%	94%	11%	33%	61%	22%	11%	5%	89%
Laja Ahmad Khel	46%	46%	48%	52%	0%	28%	52%	76%	19%	15%	54%
Jani Khel (Paktya)	5%	5%	95%	32%	14%	32%	36%	95%	59%	14%	9%
Chamkani	5%	57%	33%	40%	0%	60%	40%	100%	10%	48%	10%
Dand Wa Patan	5%	21%	33%	60%	20%	20%	20%	60%	5%	47%	53%
Southern											
Helmand											
Lashkargah	2%	77%	10%	17%	60%	50%	29%	24%	0%	30%	52%
Nad-e-Ali	22%	17%	43%	43%	50%	53%	33%	36%	0%	49%	51%
Nawa-e-Barakzaiy	0%	36%	0%	44%	49%	25%	69%	38%	0%	43%	23%
Nahr-e-Saraj	6%	22%	30%	48%	38%	21%	73%	46%	0%	45%	39%
Washer	82%	90%	0%	8%	72%	90%	10%	92%	3%	8%	21%
Garmser	10%	55%	0%	61%	79%	4%	64%	50%	0%	38%	41%
Nawzad	28%	44%	22%	15%	55%	49%	45%	30%	7%	74%	70%
Sangin	10%	17%	0%	79%	3%	3%	55%	34%	0%	100%	38%
Musa Qala	5%	3%	54%	22%	14%	0%	78%	27%	0%	51%	78%
Kajaki	47%	20%	20%	42%	31%	42%	40%	38%	0%	60%	60%
Reg-e-Khan Nishin	6%	0%	0%	6%	100%	100%	0%	6%	0%	100%	0%
Baghran	57%	0%	86%	84%	11%	30%	20%	28%	0%	13%	100%
Deh-e-Shu	11%	3%	0%	25%	100%	42%	36%	47%	0%	56%	14%
Kandahar											
Kandahar	43%	79%	94%	39%	65%	53%	26%	31%	0%	38%	57%
Arghandab	58%	69%	100%	42%	54%	62%	42%	35%	0%	65%	77%
Daman	59%	48%	95%	31%	66%	45%	24%	38%	3%	69%	90%
Panjwayee	48%	61%	83%	29%	61%	42%	42%	23%	0%	39%	84%

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latrines or bucket latrines

				% o	f settlem	ents whe	re KIs rep	orted on			
				WATER,	SANITA	TION AN	ID HYGII	ENE (WA	SH)		
	of	<u>g</u>	y	Main problems with water					Φ	ess et)	_ <u>_</u>
Disaggregation Region/province	Sometimes (3-10 days), majority of people had insufficient quantity of water ¹⁸	Most common source of drinking water was improved ¹⁶	The water sources were structurally damaged	Lack of containers - Not enough water storage capacity	Drought - (or other environmental shocks)	Not enough water points	Treatment - Not enough water sanitation and treatment capacity	Water not clean, do not like taste, smell or quality	Majority of people do not have access to soap in hthe market	A few (up to 25%) HHs have access to sanitation facility (latrine/toilet)	Most common type of toilet or latrine used by people is unclean toilet/latrine 17
National level	20%	44%	47%	31%	34%	42%	40%	51%	12%	25%	58%
Zheray	75%	95%	100%	25%	55%	85%	50%	40%	0%	45%	100%
Shah Wali Kot	63%	63%	100%	39%	85%	46%	22%	22%	0%	66%	66%
Khakrez	64%	56%	100%	60%	92%	56%	0%	8%	0%	96%	56%
Arghestan	57%	60%	93%	34%	43%	71%	43%	66%	0%	54%	91%
Ghorak	82%	0%	100%	23%	45%	82%	45%	77%	0%	0%	5%
Maiwand	74%	0%	95%	39%	58%	68%	39%	84%	0%	0%	21%
Spin Boldak	49%	78%	93%	24%	58%	52%	40%	34%	0%	43%	80%
Nesh	62%	62%	100%	69%	85%	62%	0%	8%	0%	92%	54%
Miyanshin	71%	46%	100%	50%	96%	46%	0%	0%	0%	100%	25%
Shorabak	89%	39%	94%	50%	83%	100%	28%	100%	39%	72%	100%
Maruf	19%	96%	44%	0%	11%	96%	0%	0%	4%	11%	100%
Reg	47%	60%	80%	47%	60%	100%	33%	13%	0%	27%	33%
Nimroz											
Zaranj	0%	84%	97%	0%	100%	0%	0%	89%	0%	0%	10%
Kang	0%	10%	100%	0%	91%	9%	9%	73%	0%	0%	48%
Chakhansur	0%	35%	100%	0%	67%	0%	0%	67%	0%	12%	53%
Char Burjak	0%	33%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	57%
Khashrod	0%	51%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	49%
Uruzgan											
Tirinkot	6%	74%	4%	64%	0%	27%	0%	0%	6%	45%	77%
Dehraoud	4%	39%	0%	0%	10%	0%	38%	29%	29%	25%	82%
Chora	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	91%
Shahid-e-Hassas	11%	57%	3%	6%	0%	37%	29%	26%	46%	11%	91%
Khas Uruzgan	0%	0%	0%	75%	0%	25%	0%	0%	13%	0%	97%
Chinarto	0%	11%	100%	36%	18%	18%	27%	45%	11%	0%	94%
Gizab	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	80%	76%
Zabul											
Qalat	0%	54%	8%	64%	7%	14%	29%	36%	3%	41%	73%
Tarnak Wa Jaldak	10%	65%	9%	71%	24%	47%	0%	24%	10%	58%	52%

¹⁶ Improved water sources included piped/tap water, covered dug well, pumped well/borehole, tanker, bottled water, water bags, protected rainwater (protected from outside contamination).

17 Unclean toilets/latrines do not separate excreta from human contact. For example: pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging

¹⁸ In terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use and hygiene in the past 30 days during data collection.



latrines or bucket latrines

				% o	f settlem	ents wher	e Kls rep	orted on			
				WATER,	SANITA	TION AN	ID HYGIE	NE (WA	SH)		
	of	ס	≧		Main pro	blems w	ith water			ss t	_
Disaggregation Region/province	Sometimes (3-10 days), majority people had insufficient quantity water ¹⁸	Most common source of drinking water was improved ¹⁶	The water sources were structurally damaged	Lack of containers - Not enough water storage capacity	Drought - (or other environmental shocks)	Not enough water points	Treatment - Not enough water sanitation and treatment capacity	Water not clean, do not like taste, smell or quality	Majority of people do not have access to soap in hthe market	A few (up to 25%) HHs have access to sanitation facility (latrine/toilet)	Most common type of toilet or latrine used by people is unclean toilet/latrine 17
National level	20%	44%	47%	31%	34%	42%	40%	51%	12%	25%	58%
Shinkay	33%	0%	100%	82%	27%	18%	73%	68%	0%	33%	42%
Mizan	6%	63%	25%	64%	0%	14%	14%	43%	0%	31%	25%
Arghandab (Zabul)	13%	21%	38%	36%	45%	9%	27%	64%	4%	58%	50%
Shah Joi	5%	38%	10%	0%	13%	63%	63%	100%	18%	55%	58%
Daychopan	32%	0%	100%	88%	13%	50%	96%	63%	24%	36%	36%
Atghar	22%	11%	89%	78%	22%	11%	56%	22%	0%	33%	39%
Nawbahar	33%	0%	100%	95%	10%	14%	95%	67%	10%	38%	43%
Shamul Zai	33%	0%	100%	100%	4%	0%	96%	48%	3%	39%	48%
Kakar	7%	0%	83%	75%	10%	5%	35%	50%	7%	37%	37%
Western											
Badghis											
Qala-e-Naw	25%	58%	16%	31%	6%	33%	46%	69%	6%	22%	93%
Ab Kamari	47%	9%	3%	15%	4%	54%	70%	74%	91%	4%	98%
Muqur (Badghis)	0%	38%	9%	8%	8%	0%	58%	83%	0%	62%	85%
Qadis	42%	11%	7%	61%	22%	75%	33%	89%	0%	3%	94%
Bala Murghab	0%	10%	0%	60%	60%	20%	0%	100%	0%	60%	77%
Jawand	51%	2%	24%	4%	0%	43%	2%	35%	0%	39%	63%
Ghormach	0%	7%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	37%	74%
Farah											
Farah	7%	90%	61%	58%	58%	58%	11%	26%	37%	3%	70%
Pushtrod	0%	100%	36%	14%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	91%
Khak-e-Safed	7%	100%	33%	0%	100%	75%	0%	25%	0%	0%	67%
Qala-e-Kah	5%	86%	67%	89%	0%	74%	21%	37%	76%	43%	48%
Shibkoh	0%	100%	92%	0%	80%	100%	0%	60%	0%	0%	92%
Bala Buluk	39%	9%	14%	78%	96%	0%	4%	52%	0%	13%	30%
Anar Dara	14%	76%	19%	69%	0%	69%	15%	31%	14%	38%	57%
Bakwa	11%	6%	82%	83%	100%	0%	0%	22%	0%	0%	0%
Lash-e-Juwayn	0%	78%	29%	11%	89%	56%	0%	33%	0%	17%	83%
Gulistan	10%	38%	39%	52%	3%	7%	55%	59%	38%	31%	34%

¹⁶ Improved water sources included piped/tap water, covered dug well, pumped well/borehole, tanker, bottled water, water bags, protected rainwater (protected from outside contamination).

17 Unclean toilets/latrines do not separate excreta from human contact. For example: pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging

¹⁸ In terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use and hygiene in the past 30 days during data collection.



latrines or bucket latrines

				% o	f settlem	ents whe	re KIs rep	orted on			
				WATER,	SANITA	TION AN	ID HYGII	NE (WA	SH)		
	of	<u>g</u> r	yllly	Main problems with water					Φ	ess et)	7 5
Disaggregation Region/province	Sometimes (3-10 days), majority of people had insufficient quantity of water ¹⁸	Most common source of drinking water was improved ¹⁶	The water sources were structurally damaged	Lack of containers - Not enough water storage capacity	Drought - (or other environmental shocks)	Not enough water points	Treatment - Not enough water sanitation and treatment capacity	Water not clean, do not like taste, smell or quality	Majority of people do not have access to soap in hthe market	A few (up to 25%) HHs have access to sanitation facility (latrine/toilet)	Most common type of toilet or latrine used by people is unclean toilet/latrine 17
National level	20%	44%	47%	31%	34%	42%	40%	51%	12%	25%	58%
Pur Chaman	7%	41%	25%	33%	2%	2%	50%	87%	0%	48%	59%
Ghor									_	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Feroz Koh	15%	16%	69%	87%	16%	23%	52%	51%	47%	31%	63%
Dolayna	0%	30%	48%	100%	11%	0%	22%	61%	70%	61%	52%
Dawlatyar	5%	5%	65%	89%	11%	11%	78%	22%	55%	27%	77%
Charsadra	8%	8%	83%	56%	0%	56%	78%	33%	100%	58%	0%
Pasaband	11%	33%	51%	71%	23%	50%	33%	37%	15%	4%	83%
Shahrak	0%	21%	24%	96%	77%	4%	42%	31%	28%	66%	69%
Lal Wa Sarjangal	18%	12%	82%	14%	8%	68%	17%	66%	17%	19%	96%
Taywarah	3%	13%	97%	67%	59%	0%	74%	69%	5%	0%	100%
Tolak	19%	41%	15%	95%	68%	14%	68%	14%	37%	52%	85%
Saghar	11%	33%	39%	100%	63%	0%	38%	50%	44%	28%	72%
Herat											
Herat	4%	98%	10%	0%	43%	65%	9%	9%	14%	0%	7%
Injil	12%	82%	14%	4%	4%	79%	29%	17%	18%	0%	49%
Guzara	8%	67%	14%	0%	43%	71%	14%	14%	44%	0%	33%
Karukh	22%	78%	96%	5%	60%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	94%
Zindajan	41%	33%	35%	0%	4%	77%	35%	42%	0%	0%	96%
Pashtun Zarghun	36%	52%	64%	17%	52%	76%	34%	62%	0%	18%	91%
Kushk	0%	22%	42%	3%	58%	48%	35%	61%	11%	4%	91%
Gulran	9%	13%	79%	20%	7%	33%	33%	67%	59%	0%	97%
Adraskan	0%	0%	61%	7%	7%	79%	0%	57%	97%	0%	0%
Kushk-e-Kuhna	3%	6%	84%	0%	65%	6%	68%	55%	3%	10%	90%
Ghoryan	11%	42%	0%	29%	0%	93%	4%	29%	0%	0%	64%
Obe	50%	50%	68%	50%	63%	28%	25%	44%	0%	69%	91%
Kohsan	0%	31%	67%	18%	0%	91%	27%	82%	12%	0%	85%
Shindand	62%	41%	98%	0%	62%	94%	0%	32%	25%	6%	69%
Farsi	79%	25%	100%	0%	54%	100%	4%	29%	0%	0%	100%
Chisht-e-Sharif	67%	19%	95%	52%	93%	4%	26%	63%	0%	74%	96%

¹⁶ Improved water sources included piped/tap water, covered dug well, pumped well/borehole, tanker, bottled water, water bags, protected rainwater (protected from outside contamination).

17 Unclean toilets/latrines do not separate excreta from human contact. For example: pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging

¹⁸ In terms of drinking, cooking, other domestic use and hygiene in the past 30 days during data collection.



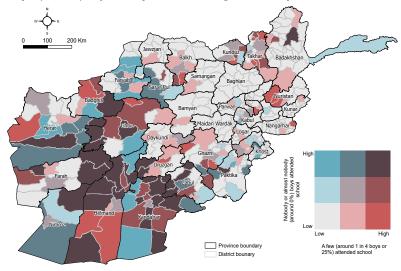
latrines or bucket latrines

EDUCATION

Key Findings

- In 5% of assessed settlements no or almost no boys were reportedly attending school, while in 15% of the assessed settlements no or almost no girls (from 1th to 6th Grade) were attending school.
- In most (92%) of the assessed settlements, the long distances to schools was the primary barrier that prevented boys from accessing education in the 6 months before data collection. The same barrier was reported for girls (from 1th to 6th Grade) in 83% of assessed settlements.
- In 46% of assessed settlements, boys attending school reportedly experienced disruption on their education due to the lack of educational material; In 30% it was reportedly disrupted by absence or lack of teachers. Similar findings were observed for girls (1-6 Grade) attending school, lack of educational material and lack of teachers disrupted thier education in the past 6 months.

Map 9: Boys education: % of assessed settlements with no or few boys (0-25%) reportedly not attending school, by district.

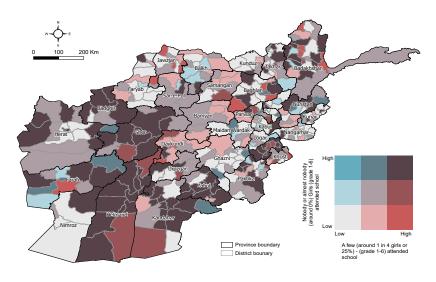


of assessed settlements in the Southern region, No., reported No boys were attend-**Southern region,** key informants ing school, the higest among all regions.

Most reported barriers preventing children from going to school nationally according to

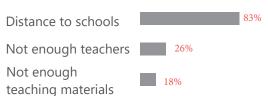
Distance to schools Difficult to travel Not enough teachers 11%

Map 10: Girls' (1-6 Grade) Education: % of assessed settlements with no or few or girls reportedly not attending school, by district.



of assessed settlements in the In 56% Southern region, key informants reported No girls (1-6 grade) were attending school, the higest among all regions.

Most reported barriers preventing girls from going to school nationally according to KIs:



¹⁹ The ages for which schooling was still <u>allowed</u> for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6th.

			% of settler	nents where KIs	reported on		
				EDUCATION			
Disaggregation Region/province	students in	Few (up to 25%) of students in the settlement currently attend school ¹⁹		shcool is the lem currently students from hool	Not enough teachers in shcools preventing students from attending school		Desks, carpets, teachers and textbooks are not sufficiently available
	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Desks, e
National level	7%	15%	92%	83%	11%	26%	58%
			Regional I	evel			
Central Highland	1%	5%	100%	75%	0%	0%	61%
Capital	1%	2%	90%	52%	0%	21%	41%
Eastern	4%	12%	100%	100%	0%	23%	46%
North Eastern	5%	15%	89%	88%	33%	28%	59%
Northern	3%	10%	100%	92%	0%	7%	56%
South Eastern	2%	19%	100%	92%	4%	10%	69%
Southern	20%	28%	88%	77%	13%	34%	69%
Western	13%	24%	98%	92%	7%	22%	58%
			Provincial	level			
Bamyan	1%	7%	0%	100%	0%	0%	52%
Daykundi	1%	4%	100%	50%	0%	0%	69%
Kabul	1%	3%	86%	73%	0%	13%	50%
Kapisa	3%	12%	0%	50%	0%	33%	61%
Logar	1%	0%	0%	50%	0%	50%	35%
Maidan Wardak	0%	1%	0%	11%	0%	0%	39%
Panjsher	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	65%
Parwan	1%	0%	100%	63%	0%	25%	7%
Kunar	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	73%
Laghman	0%	10%	100%	100%	0%	0%	24%
Nangarhar	2%	6%	0%	100%	0%	38%	36%
Nuristan	31%	40%	0%	100%	0%	0%	59%
Badakhshan	4%	12%	88%	89%	59%	46%	57%
Baghlan	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	45%
Kunduz	8%	26%	81%	82%	19%	18%	81%
Takhar	7%	16%	100%	94%	17%	11%	56%
Balkh	4%	9%	100%	100%	0%	0%	41%
Faryab	1%	16%	100%	100%	0%	0%	91%
Jawzjan	1%	9%	100%	100%	0%	0%	41%
Samangan	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%
Sar-e-Pul	6%	7%	100%	77%	0%	18%	32%

¹⁹ The ages for which schooling was still <u>allowed</u> for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6th.



			% of settler	ments where KIs	reported on		
				EDUCATION			
Disaggregation Region/province	students in	Few (up to 25%) of students in the settlement currently attend school ¹⁹		shcool is the lem currently students from hool	Not enou in shcool students fr sc	Desks, carpets, teachers and textbooks are not sufficiently available	
	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Desks, etextboo
National level	7%	15%	92%	83%	11%	26%	58%
Ghazni	3%	7%	100%	90%	0%	5%	64%
Khost	1%	25%	100%	99%	0%	6%	82%
Paktika	2%	37%	100%	92%	4%	20%	71%
Paktya	1%	14%	100%	88%	17%	13%	64%
Helmand	24%	19%	91%	74%	13%	49%	66%
Kandahar	26%	32%	79%	73%	21%	31%	91%
Nimroz	10%	14%	100%	100%	0%	0%	15%
Uruzgan	9%	30%	100%	81%	0%	14%	83%
Zabul	12%	44%	96%	97%	2%	6%	51%
Badghis	24%	40%	100%	92%	6%	13%	67%
Farah	15%	20%	100%	95%	0%	2%	31%
Ghor	21%	41%	100%	93%	0%	29%	82%
Herat	4%	8%	95%	91%	14%	32%	52%
		<u>'</u>	District Lev	rel			
Central Highland							
Bamyan							
Bamyan	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	31%
Shibar	0%	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	46%
Sayghan	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	42%
Kahmard	0%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	47%
Yakawlang	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	61%
Panjab	3%	7%	0%	100%	0%	0%	59%
Waras	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	52%
Daykundi							
Nili	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%
Shahrestan	2%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	66%
Ashtarlay	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	46%
Khedir	6%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	61%
Kiti	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Miramor	5%	5%	100%	100%	0%	0%	84%
Sang-e-Takht	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%

¹⁹ The ages for which schooling was still <u>allowed</u> for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6th.



			% of settle	ments where KIs	reported on		
				EDUCATION			
Disaggregation Region/province	Few (up to 25%) of students in the settlement currently attend school ¹⁹		main prob	o shcool is the lem currently students from thool	Not enough teachers in shcools preventing students from attending school		Desks, carpets, teachers and textbooks are not sufficiently available
	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Desks, textboo
National level	7%	15%	92%	83%	11%	26%	58%
Kajran	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	97%
Patoo	0%	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	72%
Capital							
Kabul							
Kabul	2%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	31%
Paghman	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	85%
Chahar Asyab	0%	10%	100%	100%	0%	0%	57%
Bagrami	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	66%
Deh Sabz	5%	0%	100%	60%	0%	20%	86%
Shakar Dara	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	54%
Musahi	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	64%
Mir Bacha Kot	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	44%
Khak-e-Jabbar	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	62%
Kalakan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	36%
Guldara	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%	33%	78%
Farza	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	60%
Estalef	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%
Qarabagh (Kabul)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	30%
Surobi (Kabul)	0%	6%	0%	100%	0%	0%	84%
Kapisa							
Mahmood-e-Raqi	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	97%
Hisa-e-Duwum Kohistan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	71%
Koh Band	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	74%
Hisa-e-Awal Kohistan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	32%
Nijrab	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	52%
Tagab (Kapisa)	11%	39%	0%	63%	0%	25%	44%
Alasay	6%	44%	0%	44%	0%	44%	39%
Logar							
Pul-e-Alam	3%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	28%
Baraki Barak	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	26%
Charkh	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	44%

¹⁹ The ages for which schooling was still <u>allowed</u> for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6th.



			% of settle	ments where KIs	reported on		
				EDUCATION			
Disaggregation Region/province	Few (up to 25%) of students in the settlement currently attend school ¹⁹		main prob preventing	o shcool is the lem currently students from thool	Not enough teachers in shcools preventing students from attending school		Desks, carpets, teachers and textbooks are not sufficiently available
	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Desks, o
National level	7%	15%	92%	83%	11%	26%	58%
Khoshi	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	56%
Mohammad Agha	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%
Kharwar	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	56%
Azra	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	38%
Maidan Wardak							
Maydan Shahr	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nerkh	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	44%
Jalrez	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Chak-e-Wardak	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Saydabad	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	86%
Daymirdad	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hesa-e-Awal Behsud	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%
Jaghato (Wardak)	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	94%
Markaz-e-Behsud	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	52%
Panjsher							
Bazarak	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Rukha	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Dara	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	30%
Khenj	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	68%
Onaba	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Shutul	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	89%
Paryan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%
Parwan							
Charikar	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Bagram	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shinwari	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	13%
Sayed Khel	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Jabal Saraj	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	10%
Salang	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%
Ghorband	5%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	10%
Koh-e-Safi	7%	7%	100%	100%	0%	0%	47%

¹⁹ The ages for which schooling was still <u>allowed</u> for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6th.



			% of settle	ments where KIs	reported on		
				EDUCATION			
Disaggregation Region/province	Few (up to 25%) of students in the settlement currently attend school ¹⁹		main prob preventing	o shcool is the lem currently students from shool	Not enough teachers in shcools preventing students from attending school		Desks, carpets, teachers and textbooks are not sufficiently available
	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Desks, e
National level	7%	15%	92%	83%	11%	26%	58%
Surkh-e-Parsa	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shekh Ali	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Eastern							
Kunar							
Asad Abad	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%
Marawara	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	79%
Watapur	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%
Narang	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	85%
Sar Kani	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	83%
Shigal	0%	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%	81%
Dara-e-Pech	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	81%
Bar Kunar	0%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	94%
Chawkay	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	46%
Khas Kunar	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	63%
Ghazi Abad	4%	42%	0%	0%	0%	0%	92%
Dangam	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	71%
Chapa Dara	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	79%
Nurgal	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%
Nari	0%	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Laghman							
Mehtarlam	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%
Qarghayee	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	84%
Alishang	0%	27%	100%	100%	0%	0%	11%
Alingar	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dawlatshah	0%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	32%
Nangarhar							
Jalalabad	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Behsud	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	28%
Surkh Rod	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%
Chaparhar	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	36%
Kama	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%

¹⁹ The ages for which schooling was still <u>allowed</u> for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6th.



			% of settle	ments where KIs	reported on		
				EDUCATION			
Disaggregation Region/province	Few (up to 25%) of students in the settlement currently attend school ¹⁹		main prob	o shcool is the lem currently students from thool	Not enough teachers in shcools preventing students from attending school		Desks, carpets, teachers and textbooks are not sufficiently available
	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Desks, e
National level	7%	15%	92%	83%	11%	26%	58%
Kuz Kunar	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%
Rodat	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	30%
Khogyani	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%
Bati Kot	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%
Deh Bala	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	41%
Pachir Wa Agam	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	65%
Dara-e-Nur	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%
Kot	8%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	46%
Goshta	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%
Achin	4%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	39%
Shinwar	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	56%
Muhmand Dara	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	60%
Lalpoor	37%	0%	0%	100%	0%	38%	68%
Sherzad	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	35%
Nazyan	0%	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	41%
Hesarak	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	57%
Dur Baba	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	45%
Nuristan							
Parun	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%
Waygal	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%
Wama	6%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%
Nurgaram	61%	89%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Duab	94%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Kamdesh	0%	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%
Mandol	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Barg-e-Matal	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%
North Eastern							
Badakhshan							
Fayzabad (Badakhshan)	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%
Argo	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%
Arghanj Khwah	46%	44%	93%	88%	71%	64%	79%

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			% of settlen	nents where KIs	reported on		
				EDUCATION			
Disaggregation Region/province	Few (up to 25%) of students in the settlement currently attend school ¹⁹		main probl preventing	shcool is the em currently students from nool	Not enou in shcools students fro scl	Desks, carpets, teachers and textbooks are not sufficiently available	
	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Desks, etextboo
National level	7%	15%	92%	83%	11%	26%	58%
Yaftal-e-Sufla	15%	27%	100%	100%	0%	0%	42%
Khash	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%
Baharak (Badakhshan)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%
Darayem	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%
Kohestan (Badakhshan)	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	97%
Yawan	0%	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Jorm	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	64%
Teshkan	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	89%
Shuhada	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%
Shahr-e-Buzurg	2%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%
Raghestan	0%	36%	0%	0%	0%	0%	92%
Kishm	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	34%
Warduj	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%
Tagab (Badakhshan)	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	69%
Yamgan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	94%
Shighnan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Khwahan	0%	37%	0%	0%	0%	0%	70%
Kofab	0%	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	96%
Darwaz-e-Paeen	0%	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	53%
Eshkashem	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shaki	0%	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	83%
Zebak	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%
Keran Wa Monjan	3%	3%	0%	100%	0%	0%	97%
Darwaz-e-Bala	4%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	80%
Wakhan	0%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%
Baghlan							
Pul-e-Khumri	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	51%
Dahana-e-Ghori	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	70%
Doshi	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%
Nahrin	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	70%
Baghlan-e-Jadid	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	38%
Khinjan	0%	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	74%

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				EDUCATION			
Disaggregation Region/province	Few (up to 25%) of students in the settlement currently attend school ¹⁹		main prob preventing	shcool is the lem currently students from hool	Not enough teachers in shcools preventing students from attending school		Desks, carpets, teachers and textbooks are not sufficiently available
	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Desks, c
National level	7%	15%	92%	83%	11%	26%	58%
Andarab	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	26%
Deh Salah	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%
Khwaja Hejran	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%
Burka	0%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	72%
Tala Wa Barfak	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	26%
Pul-e-Hisar	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%
Khost Wa Fereng	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	35%
Guzargah-e-Noor	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	44%
Fereng Wa Gharu	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%
Kunduz							
Kunduz	11%	23%	100%	100%	0%	17%	74%
Chahar Darah	8%	25%	100%	100%	0%	17%	83%
Ali Abad	24%	82%	0%	0%	0%	100%	88%
Khan Abad	0%	2%	67%	80%	33%	20%	71%
Imam Sahib	3%	19%	67%	63%	17%	13%	86%
Dasht-e-Archi	11%	57%	100%	100%	50%	0%	86%
Qala-e-Zal	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	86%
Takhar							
Taloqan	5%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	68%
Hazar Sumuch	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Baharak (Takhar)	3%	6%	100%	100%	50%	50%	21%
Bangi	0%	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	94%
Chal	13%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	85%
Namak Ab	36%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	95%
Kalafgan	8%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	47%
Farkhar	10%	10%	100%	100%	0%	0%	38%
Khwaja Ghar	0%	8%	100%	100%	0%	0%	8%
Rostaq	2%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	38%
Eshkamesh	3%	69%	0%	100%	0%	0%	91%
Dasht-e-Qala	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%
Warsaj	6%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	37%

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			% of settlen	nents where KIs	reported on						
		EDUCATION									
Disaggregation Region/province	students in	to 25%) of the settlement ttend school ¹⁹	main probl preventing	shcool is the em currently students from hool	Not enough in shcools students fro sch	Desks, carpets, teachers and textbooks are not sufficiently available					
	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Desks, textboo				
National level	7%	15%	92%	83%	11%	26%	58%				
Khwaja Bahawuddin	19%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	81%				
Darqad	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	24%				
Chahab	13%	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%				
Yangi Qala	13%	9%	100%	100%	100%	100%	91%				
Northern											
Balkh											
Mazar-e-Sharif	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%				
Nahr-e-Shahi	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	43%				
Dehdadi	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	42%				
Charkent	4%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	43%				
Marmul	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%				
Balkh	2%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%				
Sholgareh	6%	6%	100%	100%	0%	0%	47%				
Chemtal	3%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	62%				
Dawlatabad (Balkh)	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%				
Khulm	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%				
Char Bolak	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%				
Shortepa	0%	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	64%				
Kaldar	0%	19%	0%	100%	0%	0%	50%				
Keshendeh	24%	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	52%				
Zari	41%	45%	100%	100%	0%	0%	77%				
Sharak-e-Hayratan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%				
Faryab											
Maymana	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	89%				
Pashtun Kot	1%	13%	100%	100%	0%	0%	99%				
Khwaja Sabz Posh	8%	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	85%				
Almar	0%	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%				
Bilcheragh	0%	24%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%				
Shirin Tagab	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%				
Qaysar	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%				
Gurzewan	3%	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%				
Dawlat Abad (Faryab)	0%	9%	100%	100%	0%	0%	82%				

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				EDUCATION			
Disaggregation Region/province	students in	to 25%) of the settlement ttend school ¹⁹	main prob preventing	o shcool is the lem currently students from thool	Not enou in shcool students fi	Desks, carpets, teachers and textbooks are not sufficiently available	
	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Desks, c textbool
National level	7%	15%	92%	83%	11%	26%	58%
Kohistan (Faryab)	0%	26%	100%	100%	0%	0%	96%
Qaram Qul	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Qurghan	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	45%
Andkhoy	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	69%
Khan-e-Char Bagh	0%	9%	0%	100%	0%	0%	73%
Jawzjan							
Shiberghan	5%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%
Khwaja Dukoh	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	37%
Khanaqa	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	55%
Mingajik	0%	24%	0%	0%	0%	0%	24%
Qush Tepa	0%	31%	100%	100%	0%	0%	46%
Khamyab	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	58%
Aqcha	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	36%
Fayzabad (Jawzjan)	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	36%
Mardyan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%
Qarqin	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	58%
Darzab	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	36%
Samangan							
Aybak	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	66%
Hazrat-e-Sultan	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	26%
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	64%
Feroz Nakhchir	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	56%
Ruy-e-Duab	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	61%
Dara-e-Suf Payin	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	97%
Dara-e-Suf Bala	3%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	94%
Sar-e-Pul							
Sar-e-Pul	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%
Sayad	8%	15%	100%	100%	0%	0%	46%
Kohestanat	4%	8%	100%	67%	0%	33%	62%
Sozmaqala	18%	16%	100%	75%	0%	0%	31%
Sancharak	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	30%

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	EDUCATION										
Disaggregation Region/province	Few (up to 25%) of students in the settlement currently attend school ¹⁹		main prob preventing	o shcool is the lem currently students from hool	Not enou in shcool students fr	Desks, carpets, teachers and textbooks are not sufficiently available					
	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Desks, o				
National level	7%	15%	92%	83%	11%	26%	58%				
Gosfandi	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%				
Balkhab	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	24%				
South Eastern											
Ghazni											
Ghazni	0%	2%	100%	100%	0%	0%	44%				
Wali Muhammad Shahid	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	37%				
Khwaja Omari	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%				
Waghaz	0%	4%	0%	100%	0%	0%	58%				
Deh Yak	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%				
Jaghatu (Ghazni)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	57%				
Andar	9%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	59%				
Zanakhan	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	54%				
Rashidan	0%	6%	0%	86%	0%	0%	50%				
Nawur	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%				
Qarabagh (Ghazni)	4%	3%	100%	100%	0%	0%	66%				
Giro	0%	9%	100%	50%	0%	0%	86%				
Ab Band	23%	15%	0%	100%	0%	20%	62%				
Jaghori	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%				
Muqur (Ghazni)	14%	21%	100%	88%	0%	0%	68%				
Malistan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	55%				
Gelan	7%	34%	100%	100%	0%	0%	83%				
Ajristan	11%	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%	44%				
Nawa	11%	32%	100%	71%	0%	18%	96%				
Khost											
Matun (Khost)	2%	20%	100%	100%	0%	0%	82%				
Mandozayi	0%	17%	0%	100%	0%	0%	70%				
Gurbuz	0%	12%	0%	100%	0%	13%	76%				
Tani	0%	38%	100%	100%	0%	0%	86%				
Musa Khel	10%	5%	100%	100%	0%	12%	76%				
Nadir Shah Kot	0%	36%	100%	100%	0%	0%	71%				
Sabari	0%	47%	0%	100%	0%	13%	59%				

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				EDUCATION			
Disaggregation Region/province	students in	to 25%) of the settlement tend school ¹⁹	main probl preventing	shcool is the em currently students from hool	Not enou in shcools students fr sc	Desks, carpets, teachers and textbooks are not sufficiently available	
	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Desks, c
National level	7%	15%	92%	83%	11%	26%	58%
Terezayi	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Bak	0%	69%	0%	100%	0%	0%	69%
Qalandar	0%	8%	100%	91%	0%	0%	83%
Spera	0%	39%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Shamul	0%	42%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Jaji Maydan	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Paktika							
Sharan	0%	4%	100%	100%	0%	0%	46%
Mata Khan	0%	25%	0%	100%	0%	0%	63%
Yosuf Khel	0%	36%	100%	100%	0%	0%	73%
Yahya Khel	0%	29%	100%	80%	0%	20%	79%
Sar Rawzah	7%	79%	0%	50%	0%	50%	93%
Omna	0%	27%	100%	100%	50%	57%	100%
Zarghun Shahr	0%	35%	100%	100%	0%	0%	59%
Gomal	0%	52%	0%	100%	0%	25%	78%
Jani Khel	10%	30%	100%	86%	0%	14%	65%
Surobi (Paktika)	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	89%
Urgun	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	74%
Ziruk	0%	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%
Nika	0%	42%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%
Barmal	4%	67%	100%	86%	0%	0%	100%
Giyan	0%	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	95%
Dila	10%	38%	100%	100%	0%	29%	95%
Wazakhwah	0%	31%	0%	100%	0%	0%	54%
Wormamay	0%	29%	100%	100%	0%	0%	43%
Turwo	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	58%
Paktya							
Gardez	2%	10%	0%	100%	0%	0%	60%
Ahmadaba	0%	13%	100%	100%	0%	0%	6%
Zurmat	3%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	91%
Shawak	0%	53%	0%	50%	0%	50%	53%
Zadran	4%	46%	0%	100%	0%	50%	38%

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			% of settle	ments where KIs	reported on		
				EDUCATION			
Disaggregation Region/province	students in	to 25%) of the settlement ttend school ¹⁹	main prob preventing	shcool is the lem currently students from hool	Not enou in shcool students fr	Desks, carpets, teachers and textbooks are not sufficiently available	
	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Desks, c
National level	7%	15%	92%	83%	11%	26%	58%
Sayed Karam	0%	25%	100%	100%	100%	0%	79%
Jaji	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	50%	89%
Laja Ahmad Khel	0%	0%	100%	88%	0%	13%	77%
Jani Khel (Paktya)	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	82%
Chamkani	0%	10%	0%	63%	0%	0%	71%
Dand Wa Patan	0%	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	26%
Southern							
Helmand							
Lashkargah	8%	45%	100%	67%	0%	33%	70%
Nad-e-Ali	21%	24%	50%	60%	90%	58%	64%
Nawa-e-Barakzaiy	3%	28%	0%	93%	0%	55%	70%
Nahr-e-Saraj	24%	24%	67%	81%	33%	29%	65%
Washer	56%	0%	100%	95%	0%	62%	100%
Garmser	45%	21%	0%	100%	0%	36%	90%
Nawzad	30%	6%	100%	100%	0%	29%	98%
Sangin	34%	34%	100%	95%	0%	84%	93%
Musa Qala	46%	0%	67%	35%	33%	54%	46%
Kajaki	29%	11%	100%	53%	0%	45%	89%
Reg-e-Khan Nishin	22%	0%	0%	6%	0%	100%	0%
Baghran	0%	25%	100%	88%	4%	40%	13%
Deh-e-Shu	39%	0%	80%	61%	0%	39%	47%
Kandahar							
Kandahar	4%	36%	50%	78%	0%	33%	81%
Arghandab	23%	46%	50%	23%	50%	62%	77%
Daman	45%	38%	100%	94%	0%	19%	86%
Panjwayee	48%	39%	67%	53%	67%	58%	68%
Zheray	55%	50%	100%	89%	0%	33%	100%
Shah Wali Kot	56%	22%	50%	66%	50%	47%	95%
Khakrez	44%	24%	0%	32%	100%	84%	100%
Arghestan	40%	40%	100%	85%	0%	5%	91%
Ghorak	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%

¹⁹ The ages for which schooling was still <u>allowed</u> for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6th.



			% of settler	ments where KIs	reported on							
			EDUCATION ਰੁਣ੍ਹੇ									
Disaggregation Region/province	students in	to 25%) of the settlement ttend school ¹⁹	main prob preventing	shcool is the lem currently students from hool	Not enou in shcools students fr sc	Desks, carpets, teachers and textbooks are not sufficiently available						
	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Desks, e					
National level	7%	15%	92%	83%	11%	26%	58%					
Maiwand	0%	0%	100%	95%	0%	5%	100%					
Spin Boldak	32%	72%	50%	69%	0%	8%	85%					
Nesh	38%	8%	100%	100%	50%	17%	100%					
Miyanshin	13%	13%	10%	33%	60%	43%	100%					
Shorabak	33%	11%	100%	100%	25%	25%	100%					
Maruf	7%	24%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%					
Reg	0%	13%	33%	33%	67%	67%	100%					
Nimroz												
Zaranj	10%	13%	100%	100%	0%	0%	13%					
Kang	10%	10%	100%	100%	0%	0%	5%					
Chakhansur	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	6%					
Char Burjak	5%	5%	100%	100%	0%	0%	14%					
Khashrod	17%	29%	100%	100%	0%	0%	29%					
Uruzgan												
Tirinkot	3%	52%	0%	71%	0%	36%	84%					
Dehraoud	18%	18%	100%	100%	0%	4%	100%					
Chora	27%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	91%					
Shahid-e-Hassas	14%	0%	100%	89%	0%	9%	100%					
Khas Uruzgan	0%	65%	0%	14%	0%	43%	35%					
Chinarto	0%	33%	0%	20%	0%	20%	78%					
Gizab	8%	28%	0%	100%	0%	11%	96%					
Zabul		_										
Qalat	5%	32%	100%	90%	0%	0%	38%					
Tarnak Wa Jaldak	39%	45%	100%	93%	0%	20%	48%					
Shinkay	17%	29%	50%	100%	50%	25%	50%					
Mizan	31%	6%	100%	100%	0%	0%	75%					
Arghandab (Zabul)	13%	42%	100%	100%	0%	0%	46%					
Shah Joi	0%	73%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%					
Daychopan	0%	68%	0%	100%	0%	0%	52%					
Atghar	6%	33%	0%	100%	0%	0%	61%					
Nawbahar	0%	57%	0%	100%	0%	0%	76%					

¹⁹ The ages for which schooling was still <u>allowed</u> for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6th.



			% of settle	ments where KIs	reported on									
				EDUCATION	Not enough teachers in shoools preventing students from attending school Desks, carpets, teachers and textbooks are not sufficiently available 11% 26% 58% 0% 0% 64%									
Disaggregation Region/province	students in	to 25%) of the settlement ttend school ¹⁹	main prob	o shcool is the lem currently students from thool	in shcool students fr	carpets, teachers and ks are not sufficiently available								
	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys		Desks, c							
National level	7%	15%	92%	83%	11%	26%	58%							
Shamul Zai	0%	52%	100%	100%	0%	0%	64%							
Kakar	30%	22%	88%	94%	0%	0%	63%							
Western														
Badghis														
Qala-e-Naw	3%	37%	0%	100%	0%	0%	90%							
Ab Kamari	0%	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%							
Muqur (Badghis)	8%	31%	0%	33%	0%	0%	100%							
Qadis	0%	11%	100%	88%	9%	25%	94%							
Bala Murghab	83%	43%	0%	100%	0%	6%	0%							
Jawand	24%	34%	100%	86%	0%	14%	56%							
Ghormach	96%	41%	100%	100%	0%	13%	4%							
Farah														
Farah	3%	7%	100%	75%	0%	0%	10%							
Pushtrod	0%	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%							
Khak-e-Safed	7%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%							
Qala-e-Kah	24%	19%	100%	88%	0%	13%	19%							
Shibkoh	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%							
Bala Buluk	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	83%							
Anar Dara	19%	10%	100%	86%	0%	0%	10%							
Bakwa	0%	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%	94%							
Lash-e-Juwayn	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%							
Gulistan	28%	10%	100%	100%	0%	0%	28%							
Pur Chaman	37%	52%	100%	100%	0%	0%	30%							
Ghor														
Feroz Koh	37%	48%	100%	89%	0%	33%	77%							
Dolayna	22%	43%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%							
Dawlatyar	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%							
Charsadra	25%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%							
Pasaband	0%	15%	100%	88%	0%	47%	94%							
Shahrak	79%	66%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%							
Lal Wa Sarjangal	3%	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	74%							

¹⁹ The ages for which schooling was still <u>allowed</u> for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6th.



			% of settler	ments where KIs	reported on		
				EDUCATION			
Disaggregation Region/province	Few (up to 25%) of students in the settlement currently attend school ¹⁹		main prob preventing	shcool is the lem currently students from hool	Not enoug in shcools students fro sch	Desks, carpets, teachers and textbooks are not sufficiently available	
	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Boys	Girls (Grade 1-6)	Desks, textboo
National level	7%	15%	92%	83%	11%	26%	58%
Taywarah	0%	72%	0%	90%	0%	100%	87%
Tolak	48%	78%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Saghar	39%	44%	100%	100%	0%	0%	94%
Herat							
Herat	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%
Injil	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	36%
Guzara	0%	8%	80%	67%	0%	17%	42%
Karukh	6%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	56%
Zindajan	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	44%
Pashtun Zarghun	2%	11%	100%	100%	0%	10%	70%
Kushk	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	76%
Gulran	6%	13%	100%	100%	0%	50%	94%
Adraskan	10%	14%	94%	78%	6%	6%	93%
Kushk-e-Kuhna	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	68%
Ghoryan	11%	8%	0%	89%	0%	0%	50%
Obe	9%	34%	100%	100%	0%	0%	53%
Kohsan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	73%
Shindand	8%	11%	100%	95%	44%	68%	52%
Farsi	4%	17%	100%	94%	100%	94%	71%
Chisht-e-Sharif	11%	41%	100%	100%	0%	0%	44%

¹⁹ The ages for which schooling was still <u>allowed</u> for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6th.





Key Findings

- In 9% of the assessed settlements, KIs reported that there is a problem (moderate or serious) for the safety and protection of people and families within their settlements. In 23% of these settlements, Kis reported families and people were concerned about discrimination (including denial of access to basic services due to any reason).
- In 28% of the assessed settlements, KIs were aware of boys or girls (17 years or younger) who had married within three months prior to data collection. Additionally, in 10% of settlements, KIs reported about half of households had school-aged children enaged in employment.
- In 6% of the assessed settlements, KIs were aware of the presence of explosive hazards (mines, ERWs, PPIEDs) in or within 5KM of their settlements. However, in almost all (98%) of the assessed settlements, KIs were not aware of any family affected by these explosives. The higest concentrarios were evidenced in Nuristan (37%) and Nangarhar (23%).
- Similar to previous round (Nov, 2024), in 75% of the assessed settlements, KIs reported being unaware of any accessible services for people with disabilities. Similarly, in 86% of the settlements, KIs reported being unaware of any accessible mental health support services in their settlements, highlighting notable challenges to support for vulnerable populations.

of the assessed settlements, a few (around 1 in 4 people) household had at least one member with valid civil documentation (Tazkira). While in **25%** of the settlements, few (around 1 in 4) women had the Tazkira.

Map 11: Protection (% of the assessed settlements where key informants (KIs) reported awareness of any explosive hazards (such as mines) in or within five kilometres of their settlements). Balkh Kundu 200 km Jawzjan Samangan Baghlan Nuristan Faryab Sar-e-Pu Badghis Bamvan^a Kunar Laghman Maidan Wardal Herat Daykund Nangarhar Ghazn Uruzgan Paktika Zabul 0% - 20% 21% - 40% 41% - 60% Kandahar Nimroz Helmand 61% - 80% 81% - 100% Province boundary District boundary



			% of set	ttlements wh	ere Kls repor	ted on						
		PROTECTION										
on ict	Safety concerns fo	or families li ettlements	ving in the	of 17	children nent	ds have valid	ement	recover cira)				
Disaggregation Province/district	Discremination (including denial of access to basis services was a common safety concern	Family separation	Looting	Boys or Girls under the age of 17 married	Half (5 out of 10) school-age children were engaged in employment	About half (2 in 4) households have at least one member with valid Tazkira	Few (1 in 4) women in settlement have valid Tazkira	No services are available to recover lost documentation (Tazkira)				
National level	23%	26%	7%	28%	4%	15%	25%	73%				
			Reg	ional level								
Central Highland	0%	0%	0%	30%	21%	12%	7%	97%				
Capital	13%	0%	0%	11%	11%	6%	17%	82%				
Eastern	0%	0%	100%	21%	11%	3%	16%	50%				
North Eastern	82%	0%	3%	30%	10%	14%	20%	85%				
Northern	33%	0%	33%	33%	11%	9%	14%	72%				
South Eastern	21%	3%	0%	32%	4%	12%	39%	55%				
Southern	5%	50%	11%	27%	8%	36%	50%	73%				
Western	0%	0%	0%	40%	10%	20%	30%	76%				
			Prov	incial level								
Bamyan	0%	0%	0%	19%	30%	19%	12%	99%				
Daykundi	0%	0%	0%	41%	14%	6%	2%	94%				
Kabul	0%	0%	0%	22%	14%	5%	12%	83%				
Kapisa	0%	0%	0%	15%	15%	10%	22%	94%				
Logar	0%	0%	0%	15%	2%	17%	41%	79%				
Maidan Wardak	0%	0%	0%	3%	14%	5%	23%	86%				
Panjsher	14%	0%	0%	1%	20%	0%	0%	66%				
Parwan	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	7%	75%				
Kunar	0%	0%	0%	19%	18%	4%	23%	100%				
Laghman	0%	0%	0%	23%	22%	2%	6%	0%				
Nangarhar	0%	0%	100%	17%	5%	2%	15%	31%				
Nuristan	0%	0%	0%	40%	1%	7%	15%	83%				
Badakhshan	67%	0%	0%	31%	14%	13%	16%	86%				
Baghlan	92%	0%	0%	27%	13%	12%	18%	95%				
Kunduz	0%	0%	0%	43%	4%	14%	37%	76%				
Takhar	50%	0%	50%	21%	9%	14%	16%	82%				
Balkh	50%	0%	50%	30%	9%	8%	14%	61%				
Faryab	0%	0%	0%	25%	17%	12%	24%	96%				
Jawzjan	0%	0%	0%	60%	4%	12%	12%	96%				

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



			% of se	ttlements wh	ere KIs report	ted on							
		PROTECTION											
on rict	Safety concerns fo	or families li ettlements	ving in the	e of 17	children ment	ds have valid	ement	recover kira)					
Disaggregation Province/district	Discremination (including denial of access to basis services was a common safety concern	Family separation	Looting	Boys or Girls under the age of 17 married	Half (5 out of 10) school-age children were engaged in employment	About half (2 in 4) households have at least one member with valid Tazkira	Few (1 in 4) women in settlement have valid Tazkira	No services are available to recover lost documentation (Tazkira)					
National level	23%	26%	7%	28%	4%	15%	25%	73%					
Samangan	0%	0%	0%	6%	18%	5%	6%	25%					
Sar-e-Pul	0%	0%	0%	60%	6%	6%	5%	86%					
Ghazni	44%	0%	0%	35%	6%	7%	30%	43%					
Khost	8%	8%	0%	2%	0%	33%	29%	60%					
Paktika	0%	0%	0%	48%	3%	9%	60%	80%					
Paktya	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9%	NA	41%					
Helmand	0%	43%	2%	25%	12%	53%	54%	60%					
Kandahar	11%	52%	20%	18%	8%	28%	58%	98%					
Nimroz	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	2%	11%	0%					
Uruzgan	0%	100%	0%	41%	10%	20%	55%	56%					
Zabul	0%	75%	0%	47%	5%	39%	40%	97%					
Badghis	0%	0%	0%	44%	14%	46%	49%	55%					
Farah	0%	0%	0%	36%	19%	20%	32%	85%					
Ghor	0%	0%	0%	30%	6%	24%	27%	91%					
Herat	0%	0%	0%	46%	7%	6%	22%	73%					
			Distr	ict Level									
Central Highland													
Bamyan													
Bamyan	0%	0%	0%	11%	17%	3%	3%	97%					
Shibar	0%	0%	0%	36%	32%	29%	21%	100%					
Sayghan	0%	0%	0%	37%	16%	42%	21%	100%					
Kahmard	0%	0%	0%	59%	24%	35%	29%	100%					
Yakawlang	0%	0%	0%	13%	30%	4%	2%	98%					
Panjab	0%	0%	0%	12%	59%	28%	20%	100%					
Waras	0%	0%	0%	15%	17%	18%	8%	100%					
Daykundi													
Nili	0%	0%	0%	42%	23%	0%	0%	38%					
Shahrestan	0%	0%	0%	36%	26%	4%	0%	100%					
Ashtarlay	0%	0%	0%	15%	7%	0%	0%	100%					
Khedir	0%	0%	0%	23%	6%	6%	0%	100%					

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



			% of set	tlements wh	ere KIs report	ted on						
		PROTECTION										
on rict	Safety concerns fo	r families li ettlements	ving in the	e of 17	children ment	ds have valid	ement	recover kira)				
Disaggregation Province/district	Discremination (including denial of access to basis services was a common safety concern	Family separation	Looting	Boys or Girls under the age of 17 married	Half (5 out of 10) school-age children were engaged in employment	About half (2 in 4) households have at least one member with valid Tazkira	Few (1 in 4) women in settlement have valid Tazkira	No services are available to recover lost documentation (Tazkira)				
National level	23%	26%	7%	28%	4%	15%	25%	73%				
Kiti	0%	0%	0%	38%	0%	0%	0%	100%				
Miramor	0%	0%	0%	72%	37%	12%	0%	98%				
Sang-e-Takht	0%	0%	0%	58%	13%	23%	2%	94%				
Kajran	0%	0%	0%	43%	0%	0%	0%	100%				
Patoo	0%	0%	0%	52%	8%	0%	24%	100%				
Capital												
Kabul												
Kabul	0%	0%	0%	13%	17%	2%	4%	83%				
Paghman	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	94%				
Chahar Asyab	0%	0%	0%	24%	0%	0%	19%	95%				
Bagrami	0%	0%	0%	38%	6%	9%	19%	84%				
Deh Sabz	0%	0%	0%	41%	45%	50%	45%	41%				
Shakar Dara	0%	0%	0%	4%	36%	0%	18%	100%				
Musahi	0%	0%	0%	36%	14%	0%	14%	21%				
Mir Bacha Kot	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	100%				
Khak-e-Jabbar	0%	0%	0%	38%	0%	0%	31%	38%				
Kalakan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%				
Guldara	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	44%	100%				
Farza	0%	0%	0%	93%	7%	7%	0%	100%				
Estalef	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	100%				
Qarabagh (Kabul)	0%	0%	0%	65%	5%	10%	0%	100%				
Surobi (Kabul)	0%	0%	0%	48%	3%	16%	35%	84%				
Kapisa												
Mahmood-e-Raqi	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	97%				
Hisa-e-Duwum Kohistan	0%	0%	0%	14%	10%	0%	0%	100%				
Koh Band	0%	0%	0%	32%	16%	0%	58%	100%				
Hisa-e-Awal Kohistan	0%	0%	0%	5%	37%	0%	5%	100%				
Nijrab	0%	0%	0%	11%	4%	0%	41%	81%				

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



			% of set	tlements wh	iere Kls repor	ted on		
				PROTE	CTION			
ion	Safety concerns fo	or families li ettlements	ving in the	e of 17	children	lds have n valid	lement	recover kira)
Disaggregation Province/district	Discremination (including denial of access to basis services was a common safety concern	Family separation	Looting	Boys or Girls under the age of 17 married	Half (5 out of 10) school-age children were engaged in employment	About half (2 in 4) households have at least one member with valid Tazkira	Few (1 in 4) women in settlement have valid Tazkira	No services are available to recover lost documentation (Tazkira)
National level	23%	26%	7%	28%	4%	15%	25%	73%
Tagab (Kapisa)	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	28%	0%	100%
Alasay	0%	0%	0%	44%	39%	61%	56%	83%
Logar								
Pul-e-Alam	0%	0%	0%	15%	5%	0%	36%	72%
Baraki Barak	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	33%	59%	81%
Charkh	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	100%
Khoshi	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	17%	72%
Mohammad Agha	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	27%	63%	70%
Kharwar	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	22%	0%	83%
Azra	0%	0%	0%	46%	15%	54%	46%	85%
Maidan Wardak					_			<u>'</u>
Maydan Shahr	0%	0%	0%	24%	5%	14%	10%	38%
Nerkh	0%	0%	0%	20%	24%	32%	48%	68%
Jalrez	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	32%	11%	53%
Chak-e-Wardak	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	50%	86%
Saydabad	0%	0%	0%	0%	26%	0%	31%	97%
Daymirdad	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	68%	95%
Hesa-e-Awal Behsud	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	7%	83%
Jaghato (Wardak)	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	0%	94%	100%
Markaz-e-Behsud	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	98%
Panjsher								
Bazarak	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	100%
Rukha	0%	0%	0%	0%	31%	0%	0%	100%
Dara	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%	63%
Khenj	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	36%
Onaba	33%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	100%
Shutul	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	0%	0%	100%
Paryan	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%	10%

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



			% of set	tlements wh	ere KIs repor	ted on		
				PROTE	CTION			
on rict	Safety concerns fo	or families li ettlements	ving in the	e of 17	children ment	ds have valid	ement	recover kira)
Disaggregation Province/district	Discremination (including denial of access to basis services was a common safety concern	Family separation	Looting	Boys or Girls under the age of 17 married	Half (5 out of 10) school-age children were engaged in employment	About half (2 in 4) households have at least one member with valid Tazkira	Few (1 in 4) women in settlement have valid Tazkira	No services are available to recover lost documentation (Tazkira)
National level	23%	26%	7%	28%	4%	15%	25%	73%
Parwan					,	,		,
Charikar	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Bagram	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	100%
Shinwari	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	100%
Sayed Khel	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Jabal Saraj	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Salang	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Ghorband	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	14%	24%
Koh-e-Safi	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	47%	100%
Surkh-e-Parsa	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shekh Ali	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Eastern								
Kunar								
Asad Abad	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	100%
Marawara	0%	0%	0%	14%	29%	0%	7%	100%
Watapur	0%	0%	0%	28%	4%	0%	60%	100%
Narang	0%	0%	0%	10%	15%	0%	25%	100%
Sar Kani	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	28%	100%
Shigal	0%	0%	0%	35%	27%	0%	11%	100%
Dara-e-Pech	0%	0%	0%	14%	14%	10%	24%	100%
Bar Kunar	0%	0%	0%	12%	24%	0%	12%	100%
Chawkay	0%	0%	0%	13%	17%	13%	17%	100%
Khas Kunar	0%	0%	0%	11%	5%	0%	0%	100%
Ghazi Abad	0%	0%	0%	19%	46%	4%	38%	100%
Dangam	0%	0%	0%	29%	14%	0%	29%	100%
Chapa Dara	0%	0%	0%	11%	16%	5%	32%	100%
Nurgal	0%	0%	0%	38%	19%	24%	33%	95%
Nari	0%	0%	0%	37%	26%	0%	5%	100%

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



			% of set	tlements wh	ere KIs repor	ted on		
				PROTE	CTION			
on rict	Safety concerns fo	or families li ettlements	ving in the	e of 17	children ment	ds have valid	ement	recover kira)
Disaggregation Province/district	Discremination (including denial of access to basis services was a common safety concern	Family separation	Looting	Boys or Girls under the age of 17 married	Half (5 out of 10) school-age children were engaged in employment	About half (2 in 4) households have at least one member with valid Tazkira	Few (1 in 4) women in settlement have valid Tazkira	No services are available to recover lost documentation (Tazkira)
National level	23%	26%	7%	28%	4%	15%	25%	73%
Laghman								l .
Mehtarlam	0%	0%	0%	30%	27%	4%	9%	0%
Qarghayee	0%	0%	0%	0%	47%	0%	3%	0%
Alishang	0%	0%	0%	27%	16%	0%	8%	0%
Alingar	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dawlatshah	0%	0%	0%	52%	20%	8%	8%	0%
Nangarhar								l .
Jalalabad	0%	0%	0%	28%	8%	4%	0%	20%
Behsud	0%	0%	100%	25%	13%	0%	13%	41%
Surkh Rod	0%	0%	0%	33%	4%	0%	9%	9%
Chaparhar	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	16%	20%
Kama	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Kuz Kunar	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	9%	55%
Rodat	0%	0%	0%	15%	20%	0%	30%	65%
Khogyani	0%	0%	0%	17%	2%	0%	24%	15%
Bati Kot	0%	0%	0%	13%	25%	0%	25%	67%
Deh Bala	0%	0%	0%	15%	7%	0%	19%	11%
Pachir Wa Agam	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%	0%	57%	30%
Dara-e-Nur	0%	0%	0%	21%	0%	0%	0%	36%
Kot	0%	0%	0%	8%	15%	0%	31%	62%
Goshta	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Achin	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	21%	7%	14%
Shinwar	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	4%	11%
Muhmand Dara	0%	0%	0%	13%	7%	0%	27%	40%
Lalpoor	0%	0%	0%	5%	21%	0%	63%	53%
Sherzad	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	6%	9%
Nazyan	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	23%	18%	9%
Hesarak	0%	0%	0%	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dur Baba	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	3%	6%	15%

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



			% of set	tlements wh	ere KIs repor	ted on		
				PROTE	CTION			
ion	Safety concerns fo	or families li ettlements	ving in the	e of 17	children ment	lds have valid	lement	recover kira)
Disaggregation Province/district	Discremination (including denial of access to basis services was a common safety concern	Family separation	Looting	Boys or Girls under the age of married	Half (5 out of 10) school-age children were engaged in employment	About half (2 in 4) households have at least one member with valid Tazkira	Few (1 in 4) women in settlement have valid Tazkira	No services are available to recover lost documentation (Tazkira)
National level	23%	26%	7%	28%	4%	15%	25%	73%
Nuristan								
Parun	0%	0%	0%	7%	7%	0%	0%	93%
Waygal	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Wama	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Nurgaram	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	11%	33%	67%
Duab	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	6%	28%	33%
Kamdesh	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	100%
Mandol	0%	0%	0%	93%	0%	47%	67%	67%
Barg-e-Matal	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	100%
North Eastern		1						
Badakhshan								
Fayzabad (Badakhshan)	0%	0%	0%	6%	15%	0%	0%	8%
Argo	0%	0%	0%	53%	0%	6%	33%	100%
Arghanj Khwah	0%	0%	0%	90%	8%	50%	27%	79%
Yaftal-e-Sufla	0%	0%	0%	92%	0%	50%	46%	81%
Khash	0%	0%	0%	55%	0%	0%	9%	100%
Baharak (Badakhshan)	0%	0%	0%	7%	17%	0%	0%	10%
Darayem	0%	0%	0%	35%	0%	5%	15%	100%
Kohestan (Badakhshan)	0%	0%	0%	13%	43%	7%	0%	100%
Yawan	0%	0%	0%	15%	27%	42%	8%	100%
Jorm	0%	0%	0%	61%	4%	0%	0%	96%
Teshkan	0%	0%	0%	26%	15%	4%	0%	100%
Shuhada	0%	0%	0%	5%	16%	0%	5%	68%
Shahr-e-Buzurg	0%	0%	0%	39%	11%	7%	9%	98%
Raghestan	0%	0%	0%	36%	12%	16%	8%	100%
Kishm	0%	0%	0%	43%	18%	2%	0%	91%
Warduj	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	92%

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



			% of set	tlements wh	ere KIs repor	ted on		
				PROTE	CTION			
on rict	Safety concerns fo	or families li ettlements	ving in the	e of 17	children	lds have valid	ement	recover kira)
Disaggregation Province/district	Discremination (including denial of access to basis services was a common safety concern	Family separation	Looting	Boys or Girls under the age of married	Half (5 out of 10) school-age children were engaged in employment	About half (2 in 4) households have at least one member with valid Tazkira	Few (1 in 4) women in settlement have valid Tazkira	No services are available to recover lost documentation (Tazkira)
National level	23%	26%	7%	28%	4%	15%	25%	73%
Tagab (Badakhshan)	0%	0%	0%	57%	36%	0%	0%	83%
Yamgan	0%	0%	0%	33%	50%	0%	0%	100%
Shighnan	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	5%	5%	90%
Khwahan	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	4%	15%	85%
Kofab	0%	0%	0%	7%	11%	22%	30%	100%
Darwaz-e-Paeen	100%	0%	0%	30%	13%	30%	47%	100%
Eshkashem	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	44%	94%
Shaki	0%	0%	0%	8%	13%	17%	25%	100%
Zebak	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	80%
Keran Wa Monjan	0%	0%	0%	3%	17%	0%	0%	97%
Darwaz-e-Bala	0%	0%	0%	24%	20%	22%	28%	100%
Wakhan	0%	0%	0%	17%	2%	39%	68%	93%
Baghlan	·	1						
Pul-e-Khumri	100%	0%	0%	24%	2%	4%	5%	89%
Dahana-e-Ghori	0%	0%	0%	37%	13%	23%	23%	100%
Doshi	0%	0%	0%	5%	9%	0%	0%	100%
Nahrin	0%	0%	0%	35%	17%	30%	30%	100%
Baghlan-e-Jadid	0%	0%	0%	29%	34%	7%	2%	98%
Khinjan	100%	0%	0%	32%	21%	21%	21%	100%
Andarab	0%	0%	0%	58%	5%	0%	16%	95%
Deh Salah	0%	0%	0%	22%	3%	0%	36%	97%
Khwaja Hejran	0%	0%	0%	28%	6%	28%	28%	100%
Burka	0%	0%	0%	36%	16%	40%	32%	96%
Tala Wa Barfak	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	37%	95%
Pul-e-Hisar	0%	0%	0%	32%	8%	0%	32%	92%
Khost Wa Fereng	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	20%	0%	85%
Guzargah-e-Noor	0%	0%	0%	39%	17%	6%	0%	89%
Fereng Wa Gharu	0%	0%	0%	33%	50%	25%	17%	92%

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



			% of set	tlements wh	nere KIs repor	ted on		
				PROTE	CTION			
on rict	Safety concerns fo	or families li ettlements	iving in the	e of 17	children nent	ds have valid	ement	recover kira)
Disaggregation Province/district	Discremination (including denial of access to basis services was a common safety concern	Family separation	Looting	Boys or Girls under the age of married	Half (5 out of 10) school-age children were engaged in employment	About half (2 in 4) households have at least one member with valid Tazkira	Few (1 in 4) women in settlement have valid Tazkira	No services are available to recover lost documentation (Tazkira)
National level	23%	26%	7%	28%	4%	15%	25%	73%
Kunduz	'				<u>'</u>	1		
Kunduz	0%	0%	0%	29%	4%	14%	33%	83%
Chahar Darah	0%	0%	0%	34%	4%	4%	26%	100%
Ali Abad	0%	0%	0%	3%	35%	50%	50%	21%
Khan Abad	0%	0%	0%	63%	0%	5%	14%	18%
Imam Sahib	0%	0%	0%	69%	0%	7%	46%	91%
Dasht-e-Archi	0%	0%	0%	46%	0%	32%	70%	100%
Qala-e-Zal	0%	0%	0%	32%	0%	5%	27%	100%
Takhar								
Taloqan	100%	0%	100%	21%	16%	19%	10%	40%
Hazar Sumuch	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Baharak (Takhar)	0%	0%	0%	24%	9%	6%	6%	100%
Bangi	0%	0%	0%	3%	6%	0%	0%	100%
Chal	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	44%	2%	92%
Namak Ab	0%	0%	0%	36%	0%	55%	32%	100%
Kalafgan	0%	0%	0%	62%	18%	8%	17%	98%
Farkhar	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	37%	42%	30%
Khwaja Ghar	0%	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	4%	100%
Rostaq	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	100%
Eshkamesh	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	100%
Dasht-e-Qala	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	4%	4%	100%
Warsaj	0%	0%	0%	25%	2%	8%	10%	100%
Khwaja Bahawuddin	0%	0%	0%	16%	13%	0%	63%	100%
Darqad	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Chahab	0%	0%	0%	36%	28%	23%	26%	28%
Yangi Qala	0%	0%	0%	13%	25%	16%	53%	100%



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

			% of set	tlements wh	nere KIs report	ted on		
				PROTE	CTION			
ntion strict		or families li ettlements	iving in the	ige of 17	ge children syment	olds have th valid	ttlement	o recover azkira)
Disaggregation Province/district	Discremination (including denial of access to basis services was a common safety concern	Family separation	Looting	Boys or Girls under the age of married	Half (5 out of 10) school-age children were engaged in employment	About half (2 in 4) households have at least one member with valid Tazkira	Few (1 in 4) women in settlement have valid Tazkira	No services are available to recover lost documentation (Tazkira)
National level	23%	26%	7%	28%	4%	15%	25%	73%
Northern					_			
Balkh								
Mazar-e-Sharif	0%	0%	100%	9%	8%	0%	0%	30%
Nahr-e-Shahi	0%	0%	0%	24%	14%	6%	8%	49%
Dehdadi	0%	0%	0%	17%	4%	4%	4%	71%
Charkent	0%	0%	0%	29%	7%	4%	18%	86%
Marmul	0%	0%	0%	13%	13%	0%	0%	47%
Balkh	0%	0%	0%	31%	3%	8%	16%	44%
Sholgareh	100%	0%	0%	47%	8%	17%	31%	56%
Chemtal	0%	0%	0%	21%	5%	10%	15%	72%
Dawlatabad (Balkh)	0%	0%	0%	19%	5%	0%	5%	71%
Khulm	0%	0%	0%	17%	17%	7%	10%	63%
Char Bolak	0%	0%	0%	33%	3%	3%	8%	81%
Shortepa	0%	0%	0%	21%	7%	0%	21%	79%
Kaldar	0%	0%	0%	31%	6%	0%	13%	63%
Keshendeh	0%	0%	0%	76%	14%	28%	31%	93%
Zari	0%	0%	0%	95%	18%	41%	55%	82%
Sharak-e-Hayratan	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	89%
Faryab								
Maymana	0%	0%	0%	11%	8%	0%	0%	68%
Pashtun Kot	0%	0%	0%	13%	15%	1%	19%	99%
Khwaja Sabz Posh	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%	8%	15%	100%
Almar	0%	0%	0%	57%	23%	6%	60%	97%
Bilcheragh	0%	0%	0%	29%	18%	18%	18%	100%
Shirin Tagab	0%	0%	0%	17%	22%	6%	22%	100%
Qaysar	0%	0%	0%	50%	28%	16%	47%	100%
Gurzewan	0%	0%	0%	31%	14%	24%	17%	100%
Dawlat Abad (Faryab)	0%	0%	0%	18%	27%	18%	9%	100%
Kohistan (Faryab)	0%	0%	0%	33%	19%	11%	48%	100%

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



			% of set	tlements wh	ere KIs report	ted on		
				PROTE	CTION			
Disaggregation Province/district		ettlements	ving in the	he age of 17	ol-age children nployment	iseholds have r with valid	n settlement zkira	ole to recover η (Tazkira)
Disaggi Province	Discremination (including denial of access to basis services was a common safety concern	Family separation	Looting	Boys or Girls under the age of married	Half (5 out of 10) school-age children were engaged in employment	About half (2 in 4) households have at least one member with valid Tazkira	Few (1 in 4) women in settlement have valid Tazkira	No services are available to recover lost documentation (Tazkira)
National level	23%	26%	7%	28%	4%	15%	25%	73%
Qaram Qul	0%	0%	0%	25%	25%	25%	0%	100%
Qurghan	0%	0%	0%	10%	20%	20%	10%	100%
Andkhoy	0%	0%	0%	19%	19%	31%	19%	96%
Khan-e-Char Bagh	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	27%	9%	100%
Jawzjan								
Shiberghan	0%	0%	0%	60%	8%	3%	0%	95%
Khwaja Dukoh	0%	0%	0%	74%	0%	0%	11%	100%
Khanaqa	0%	0%	0%	35%	0%	10%	0%	100%
Mingajik	0%	0%	0%	71%	10%	38%	38%	95%
Qush Tepa	0%	0%	0%	85%	8%	31%	38%	100%
Khamyab	0%	0%	0%	58%	8%	0%	0%	100%
Aqcha	0%	0%	0%	82%	0%	0%	0%	82%
Fayzabad (Jawzjan)	0%	0%	0%	45%	0%	0%	9%	100%
Mardyan	0%	0%	0%	38%	13%	13%	0%	100%
Qarqin	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	83%
Darzab	0%	0%	0%	93%	0%	36%	43%	93%
Samangan								
Aybak	0%	0%	0%	3%	24%	0%	3%	14%
Hazrat-e-Sultan	0%	0%	0%	3%	34%	5%	3%	32%
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	0%	0%	0%	8%	12%	8%	8%	16%
Feroz Nakhchir	0%	0%	0%	6%	13%	0%	0%	25%
Ruy-e-Duab	0%	0%	0%	11%	21%	4%	4%	14%
Dara-e-Suf Payin	0%	0%	0%	11%	5%	11%	21%	37%
Dara-e-Suf Bala	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	3%	0%	29%
Sar-e-Pul								
Sar-e-Pul	0%	0%	0%	52%	5%	7%	7%	52%
Sayad	0%	0%	0%	69%	8%	0%	0%	92%
Kohestanat	0%	0%	0%	65%	4%	27%	19%	96%
Sozmaqala	0%	0%	0%	71%	4%	0%	2%	98%

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



			% of set	tlements wh	nere KIs report	ted on		
				PROTE	CTION			
on rict	Safety concerns fo	or families li ettlements	ving in the	e of 17	children	ids have valid	ement	recover kira)
Disaggregation Province/district	Discremination (including denial of access to basis services was a common safety concern	Family separation	Looting	Boys or Girls under the age of 17 married	Half (5 out of 10) school-age children were engaged in employment	About half (2 in 4) households have at least one member with valid Tazkira	Few (1 in 4) women in settlement have valid Tazkira	No services are available to recover lost documentation (Tazkira)
National level	23%	26%	7%	28%	4%	15%	25%	73%
Sancharak	0%	0%	0%	70%	17%	0%	0%	87%
Gosfandi	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	89%
Balkhab	0%	0%	0%	40%	8%	8%	4%	100%
South Eastern	1							
Ghazni								
Ghazni	83%	0%	0%	60%	2%	0%	15%	29%
Wali Muhammad Shahid	0%	0%	0%	68%	0%	0%	32%	21%
Khwaja Omari	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	85%	92%
Waghaz	0%	0%	0%	50%	12%	0%	42%	31%
Deh Yak	0%	0%	0%	26%	0%	0%	79%	89%
Jaghatu (Ghazni)	14%	0%	0%	50%	7%	0%	3%	70%
Andar	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	44%	82%
Zanakhan	0%	0%	0%	46%	8%	0%	46%	54%
Rashidan	0%	0%	0%	31%	0%	13%	25%	75%
Nawur	0%	0%	0%	4%	16%	1%	1%	0%
Qarabagh (Ghazni)	100%	0%	0%	60%	10%	10%	43%	67%
Giro	0%	0%	0%	41%	5%	9%	68%	68%
Ab Band	0%	0%	0%	38%	15%	23%	54%	62%
Jaghori	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	5%
Muqur (Ghazni)	0%	0%	0%	79%	4%	14%	75%	68%
Malistan	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	3%	15%
Gelan	0%	0%	0%	66%	0%	24%	41%	62%
Ajristan	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	11%	33%	17%
Nawa	0%	0%	0%	71%	0%	54%	50%	64%
Khost								
Matun (Khost)	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	51%	31%	76%
Mandozayi	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	43%	26%	78%
Gurbuz	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	53%	41%	76%
Tani	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	38%	19%	76%

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



			% of set	tlements wh	ere KIs repor	ted on		
				PROTE	CTION			
ion	Safety concerns fo	or families li ettlements	ving in the	je of 17	children ment	lds have valid	lement	recover zkira)
Disaggregation Province/district	Discremination (including denial of access to basis services was a common safety concern	Family separation	Looting	Boys or Girls under the age of married	Half (5 out of 10) school-age children were engaged in employment	About half (2 in 4) households have at least one member with valid Tazkira	Few (1 in 4) women in settlement have valid Tazkira	No services are available to recover lost documentation (Tazkira)
National level	23%	26%	7%	28%	4%	15%	25%	73%
Musa Khel	13%	13%	0%	0%	0%	24%	43%	76%
Nadir Shah Kot	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	71%	57%	100%
Sabari	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	35%	71%	76%
Terezayi	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bak	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	38%	38%	85%
Qalandar	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	25%	50%	100%
Spera	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shamul	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Jaji Maydan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Paktika	'	1						
Sharan	0%	0%	0%	23%	0%	4%	65%	77%
Mata Khan	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	69%	100%
Yosuf Khel	0%	0%	0%	55%	0%	32%	82%	77%
Yahya Khel	0%	0%	0%	36%	0%	0%	86%	100%
Sar Rawzah	0%	0%	0%	71%	0%	0%	64%	21%
Omna	0%	0%	0%	87%	0%	0%	47%	100%
Zarghun Shahr	0%	0%	0%	41%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Gomal	0%	0%	0%	61%	17%	0%	13%	100%
Jani Khel	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	5%	50%	100%
Surobi (Paktika)	0%	0%	0%	44%	22%	0%	56%	100%
Urgun	0%	0%	0%	47%	11%	0%	68%	89%
Ziruk	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	100%
Nika	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	100%
Barmal	0%	0%	0%	81%	0%	11%	85%	7%
Giyan	0%	0%	0%	81%	0%	0%	71%	0%
Dila	0%	0%	0%	71%	5%	29%	52%	95%
Wazakhwah	0%	0%	0%	42%	0%	15%	54%	100%
Wormamay	0%	0%	0%	43%	4%	29%	57%	96%
Turwo	0%	0%	0%	42%	0%	25%	83%	92%

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



			% of set	tlements wh	ere KIs repor	ted on		
				PROTE	CTION			
on rict	Safety concerns fo	or families li ettlements	ving in the	e of 17	children	ds have valid	ement	recover kira)
Disaggregation Province/district	Discremination (including denial of access to basis services was a common safety concern	Family separation	Looting	Boys or Girls under the age of married	Half (5 out of 10) school-age children were engaged in employment	About half (2 in 4) households have at least one member with valid Tazkira	Few (1 in 4) women in settlement have valid Tazkira	No services are available to recover lost documentation (Tazkira)
National level	23%	26%	7%	28%	4%	15%	25%	73%
Paktya								
Gardez	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5%	NA	76%
Ahmadaba	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13%	NA	100%
Zurmat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	NA	53%
Shawak	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	NA	0%
Zadran	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	54%	NA	33%
Sayed Karam	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11%	NA	11%
Jaji	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	NA	0%
Laja Ahmad Khel	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	NA	0%
Jani Khel (Paktya)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9%	NA	0%
Chamkani	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	NA	67%
Dand Wa Patan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5%	NA	95%
Southern					_			
Helmand								
Lashkargah	0%	0%	0%	12%	17%	18%	47%	63%
Nad-e-Ali	0%	0%	25%	29%	7%	49%	68%	50%
Nawa-e-Barakzaiy	0%	8%	0%	11%	31%	79%	66%	39%
Nahr-e-Saraj	0%	0%	0%	14%	16%	35%	51%	51%
Washer	0%	0%	0%	85%	0%	92%	77%	100%
Garmser	0%	0%	0%	0%	24%	72%	38%	66%
Nawzad	0%	0%	0%	22%	6%	37%	61%	100%
Sangin	0%	0%	0%	0%	28%	21%	52%	100%
Musa Qala	0%	0%	0%	38%	0%	73%	57%	62%
Kajaki	0%	100%	0%	22%	16%	38%	62%	93%
Reg-e-Khan Nishin	0%	0%	0%	44%	0%	100%	11%	0%
Baghran	0%	100%	0%	28%	0%	61%	57%	15%
Deh-e-Shu	0%	0%	0%	39%	6%	58%	6%	44%



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

			% of set	tlements wh	ere Kls repor	ted on		
				PROTE	CTION			
ion rict	Safety concerns fo	or families li ettlements	ving in the	e of 17	children	lds have n valid	lement	recover kira)
Disaggregation Province/district	Discremination (including denial of access to basis services was a common safety concern		Looting	Boys or Girls under the age of 17 married	Half (5 out of 10) school-age children were engaged in employment	About half (2 in 4) households have at least one member with valid Tazkira	Few (1 in 4) women in settlement have valid Tazkira	No services are available to recover lost documentation (Tazkira)
National level	23%	26%	7%	28%	4%	15%	25%	73%
Kandahar								
Kandahar	30%	50%	50%	8%	0%	24%	71%	93%
Arghandab	20%	80%	0%	12%	12%	19%	77%	100%
Daman	0%	0%	0%	24%	14%	45%	76%	100%
Panjwayee	0%	91%	9%	23%	6%	39%	77%	100%
Zheray	17%	17%	0%	5%	20%	35%	75%	100%
Shah Wali Kot	0%	33%	11%	27%	2%	39%	76%	100%
Khakrez	0%	0%	0%	44%	0%	4%	88%	100%
Arghestan	0%	0%	0%	23%	14%	66%	69%	100%
Ghorak	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	32%	9%	100%
Maiwand	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	11%	13%	100%
Spin Boldak	0%	0%	0%	23%	12%	35%	66%	94%
Nesh	0%	0%	0%	46%	0%	15%	85%	100%
Miyanshin	0%	0%	0%	42%	0%	4%	92%	100%
Shorabak	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	50%	100%
Maruf	0%	0%	0%	11%	17%	0%	4%	98%
Reg	0%	0%	100%	13%	7%	27%	33%	100%
Nimroz					-			
Zaranj	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kang	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Chakhansur	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Char Burjak	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	0%	0%
Khashrod	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	3%	40%	0%
Uruzgan								
Tirinkot	0%	0%	0%	32%	10%	16%	68%	32%
Dehraoud	0%	0%	0%	39%	11%	14%	25%	64%
Chora	0%	0%	0%	64%	18%	64%	82%	0%
Shahid-e-Hassas	0%	0%	0%	89%	3%	0%	51%	66%
Khas Uruzgan	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	39%	100%
Chinarto	0%	100%	0%	6%	0%	6%	61%	100%

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



			% of set	tlements wh	ere KIs repor	ted on		
				PROTE	CTION			
Zabul Qalat Garnak Wa Jaldak Shinkay Mizan Arghandab (Zabul) Shah Joi Daychopan Atghar Nawbahar Shamul Zai Kakar	Safety concerns fo	or families li ettlements	ving in the	e of 17	children ment	ds have valid	ement	recover kira)
Disaggregati Province/dist	Discremination (including denial of access to basis services was a common safety concern	Family separation	Looting	Boys or Girls under the age of married	Half (5 out of 10) school-age children were engaged in employment	About half (2 in 4) households have at least one member with valid Tazkira	Few (1 in 4) women in settlement have valid Tazkira	No services are available to recover lost documentation (Tazkira)
National level	23%	26%	7%	28%	4%	15%	25%	73%
Gizab	0%	0%	0%	40%	36%	72%	84%	0%
Zabul								1
Qalat	0%	0%	0%	32%	11%	38%	46%	89%
Tarnak Wa Jaldak	0%	0%	0%	19%	13%	39%	26%	90%
Shinkay	0%	0%	0%	58%	8%	38%	29%	96%
Mizan	0%	0%	0%	6%	31%	0%	0%	100%
Arghandab (Zabul)	0%	0%	0%	21%	0%	46%	50%	100%
Shah Joi	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	53%	55%	100%
Daychopan	0%	0%	0%	80%	0%	48%	36%	100%
Atghar	0%	0%	0%	89%	0%	50%	44%	94%
Nawbahar	0%	0%	0%	76%	0%	33%	62%	100%
Shamul Zai	0%	0%	0%	79%	0%	39%	48%	100%
Kakar	0%	75%	0%	33%	0%	22%	26%	100%
Western								
Badghis								
Qala-e-Naw	0%	0%	0%	63%	24%	45%	12%	24%
Ab Kamari	0%	0%	0%	89%	0%	15%	79%	91%
Muqur (Badghis)	0%	0%	0%	62%	8%	69%	46%	8%
Qadis	0%	0%	0%	3%	19%	42%	50%	94%
Bala Murghab	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	60%	43%	100%
Jawand	0%	0%	0%	53%	24%	44%	78%	5%
Ghormach	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	81%	33%	100%
Farah								
Farah	0%	0%	0%	13%	20%	10%	10%	80%
Pushtrod	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%	0%	27%	64%
Khak-e-Safed	0%	0%	0%	40%	20%	7%	40%	100%
Qala-e-Kah	0%	0%	0%	19%	10%	43%	33%	100%



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

			% of set	tlements wh	ere KIs repor	ted on		
				PROTE	CTION			
Bala Buluk Anar Dara Bakwa Lash-e-Juwayn Gulistan Pur Chaman Ghor Feroz Koh Dolayna Dawlatyar Charsadra Pasaband Ghahrak Lal Wa Sarjangal Taywarah Tolak Gaghar		or families li ettlements	ving in the	e age of 17	age children ployment	eholds have with valid	settlement ira	e to recover (Tazkira)
Disaggre Province/	Discremination (including denial of access to basis services was a common safety concern	Family separation	Looting	Boys or Girls under the age of married	Half (5 out of 10) school-age children were engaged in employment	About half (2 in 4) households have at least one member with valid Tazkira	Few (1 in 4) women in settlement have valid Tazkira	No services are available to recover lost documentation (Tazkira)
National level	23%	26%	7%	28%	4%	15%	25%	73%
Shibkoh	0%	0%	0%	92%	8%	0%	8%	33%
Bala Buluk	0%	0%	0%	30%	52%	0%	9%	100%
Anar Dara	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	33%	38%	100%
Bakwa	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	11%	33%	100%
Lash-e-Juwayn	0%	0%	0%	56%	17%	0%	0%	100%
Gulistan	0%	0%	0%	41%	21%	59%	62%	66%
Pur Chaman	0%	0%	0%	43%	9%	24%	54%	80%
Ghor								
Feroz Koh	0%	0%	0%	45%	11%	29%	34%	92%
Dolayna	0%	0%	0%	70%	17%	22%	39%	100%
Dawlatyar	0%	0%	0%	36%	5%	5%	9%	9%
Charsadra	0%	0%	0%	92%	25%	33%	75%	100%
Pasaband	0%	0%	0%	22%	0%	7%	11%	100%
Shahrak	0%	0%	0%	28%	0%	59%	76%	100%
Lal Wa Sarjangal	0%	0%	0%	5%	8%	6%	1%	90%
Taywarah	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	5%	10%	100%
Tolak	0%	0%	0%	37%	0%	78%	52%	100%
Saghar	0%	0%	0%	44%	0%	61%	61%	100%
Herat								
Herat	0%	0%	0%	20%	2%	1%	2%	17%
Injil	0%	0%	0%	58%	14%	0%	0%	37%
Guzara	0%	0%	0%	44%	3%	3%	11%	58%
Karukh	0%	0%	0%	13%	22%	0%	3%	100%
Zindajan	0%	0%	0%	96%	19%	0%	0%	59%
Pashtun Zarghun	0%	0%	0%	66%	20%	9%	23%	70%
Kushk	0%	0%	0%	58%	7%	2%	9%	91%
Gulran	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	3%	28%	97%
Adraskan	0%	0%	0%	55%	0%	10%	55%	100%
Kushk-e-Kuhna	0%	0%	0%	87%	0%	0%	3%	87%

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



			% of set	ttlements wh	ere KIs repor	ted on		
				PROTE	CTION			
on ict	Safety concerns fo	r families li ettlements	ving in the	age of 17	children	ds have valid	ement	recover (ira)
Disaggregation Province/district	Discremination (including denial of access to basis services was a common safety concern	Family separation	Looting	Boys or Girls under the age married	Half (5 out of 10) school-age child were engaged in employment	About half (2 in 4) households have at least one member with valid Tazkira	Few (1 in 4) women in settlement have valid Tazkira	No services are available to recover lost documentation (Tazkira)
National level	23%	26%	7%	28%	4%	15%	25%	73%
Ghoryan	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	11%	8%	100%
Obe	0%	0%	0%	63%	16%	28%	81%	88%
Kohsan	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	0%	4%	100%
Shindand	0%	0%	0%	54%	0%	0%	44%	100%
Farsi	0%	0%	0%	42%	0%	0%	42%	100%
Chisht-e-Sharif	0%	0%	0%	89%	19%	44%	96%	96%



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



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

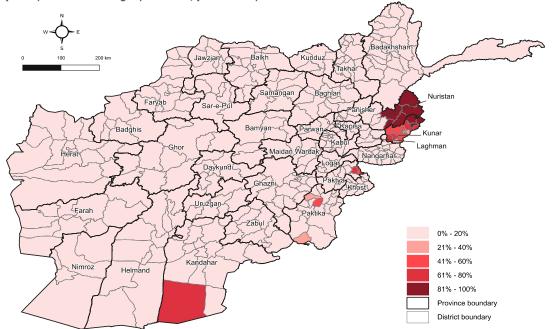
Key Findings

- In 5% of the overall assessed settlements, KIs described the current level of building damage or destruction as sever (many buildings are unusable) with highest proportion in Faryab province (28%).
- In 4% of the overall assessed settlements, most common type of shelter catagory was reportedly inadequate shelters²¹ with highest proportion in Nuristan (64%) and Kunar (61%) provinces where transitional shelter (stone, fired/burnt break) was commonly used, and were reportedly unfinished or non-enclosed buildings.
- In 90% of the overall assessed settlements, majority of people lived in **permanent shelter** (with sun-dried breaks and mud walls) with exception of Nuristan province where majority of the people lived in **unfinished / non-enclosed buildings**.
- In 84% of the overall assessed settlements, KIs which reported at least moderate problem with having access to adequate shelter, said that it is economic problem (building material, transport costs too expensive or other economic constraints) while 39% more of them reported that not enough shelter space was available.
- Ownership with document (e.g. Land title, Safayee, Customary document, Occupancy certificate) was the most common type of tenancy agreement in 72% of the overall assessed settlements, while in 25% of the settlements it it was ownership without document.
- Animal dung or waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.) was the most common type of heating source for cooking for majority of people in the settlement.

Top seriouse problems in % of settlements because people cannot adequately do some of the following everyday activities related to their shelter:

Do not have access to sufficient water
 Perform personal hygiene and keep clean
 Sleep (for example, not enough space, lack of beds, mattresses, mats, blnakets, bednets, etc.)
 Do not have access to electricity

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



²¹ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

²² Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).



			9/	6 of settlemer	nts where KIs	reported	on			
				Y SHELTER A				VFIs)		
c e	dequate	ere				Most ho	ousehold	s in the s	ettlement	t had no ollowings
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate	Most common heating sources w inadequate heating sources ²²	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 23	Current level of building damage was moderate (some buildings are unusable)	Animal dung or wast (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.) were currently most common heating source for cooking	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	74%	2%	57%	40%	6%	21%	28%	63%	33%
		I		Regional le	vel					
Central Highland	0%	82%	0%	57%	65%	4%	4%	13%	60%	5%
Capital	1%	58%	2%	37%	37%	7%	19%	24%	56%	21%
Eastern	24%	50%	2%	71%	16%	2%	5%	11%	71%	15%
North Eastern	1%	81%	2%	66%	72%	5%	29%	41%	70%	39%
Northern	0%	72%	1%	63%	59%	1%	6%	24%	62%	15%
South Eastern	5%	68%	3%	41%	16%	19%	33%	35%	59%	43%
Southern	2%	93%	5%	64%	8%	6%	35%	32%	77%	57%
Western	0%	81%	1%	52%	44%	6%	17%	20%	46%	45%
				Provincial le	evel					
Bamyan	0%	88%	0%	65%	78%	2%	1%	2%	50%	3%
Daykundi	0%	76%	0%	50%	54%	6%	6%	23%	69%	6%
Kabul	2%	43%	4%	19%	32%	7%	11%	12%	66%	35%
Kapisa	4%	78%	1%	66%	67%	2%	28%	36%	64%	15%
Logar	0%	87%	0%	71%	60%	4%	8%	55%	83%	10%
Maidan Wardak	0%	80%	2%	20%	27%	2%	37%	14%	47%	23%
Panjsher	0%	67%	2%	96%	66%	0%	0%	0%	3%	1%
Parwan	0%	23%	0%	22%	15%	21%	20%	45%	56%	14%
Kunar	61%	49%	0%	79%	0%	1%	2%	1%	72%	26%
Laghman	1%	43%	0%	78%	37%	1%	1%	1%	69%	1%
Nangarhar	2%	48%	4%	59%	21%	1%	2%	16%	82%	11%
Nuristan	64%	70%	1%	92%	0%	6%	31%	32%	25%	27%
Badakhshan	0%	75%	1%	52%	74%	5%	23%	31%	50%	26%
Baghlan	0%	82%	0%	76%	61%	0%	12%	24%	74%	15%
Kunduz	0%	85%	3%	74%	63%	1%	42%	76%	86%	72%
Takhar	1%	86%	2%	73%	81%	11%	40%	40%	83%	49%
Balkh	1%	73%	1%	51%	46%	1%	2%	26%	45%	5%
Faryab	0%	88%	1%	31%	87%	0%	1%	1%	77%	1%

²¹ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

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

23 In the three months prior to data collection.



⊢			%	of settlemer	nts where KIs	reported	on			
		-	EMERGENC	Y SHELTER	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	NFIs)		
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate shelter ²¹	Most common heating sources were inadequate heating sources ²²	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 23	Current level of building damage was moderate (some buildings are unusable)	Animal dung or wast (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.) were currently most common heating source for cooking				Winter clothing who would be with the formula with the fo	Water storage containers
National level	4%	74%	2%	57%	40%	6%	21%	28%	63%	33%
Jawzjan	1%	70%	2%	94%	69%	6%	13%	46%	53%	58%
Samangan	0%	46%	1%	94%	28%	1%	8%	22%	50%	14%
Sar-e-Pul	0%	70%	1%	95%	60%	1%	18%	47%	98%	29%
Ghazni	0%	73%	2%	37%	18%	16%	34%	57%	44%	48%
Khost	1%	84%	2%	72%	49%	16%	21%	3%	75%	35%
Paktika	10%	60%	4%	27%	1%	39%	44%	26%	58%	43%
Paktya	11%	54%	NA	NA	1%	2%	24%	28%	77%	38%
Helmand	0%	94%	10%	75%	10%	4%	51%	30%	77%	67%
Kandahar	2%	92%	1%	58%	6%	4%	37%	48%	74%	56%
Nimroz	0%	87%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	99%	1%
Uruzgan	3%	100%	3%	78%	11%	25%	16%	36%	63%	53%
Zabul	3%	92%	2%	68%	9%	3%	28%	17%	83%	64%
Badghis	0%	85%	0%	24%	81%	6%	13%	25%	26%	47%
Farah	0%	90%	1%	70%	49%	13%	9%	5%	59%	44%
Ghor	0%	97%	0%	66%	35%	6%	38%	26%	76%	82%
Herat	0%	66%	1%	49%	31%	4%	10%	20%	34%	25%
				District Leve	I					
Central Highland										
Bamyan										
Bamyan	0%	26%	0%	34%	26%	0%	0%	0%	49%	0%
Shibar	0%	100%	0%	21%	100%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%
Sayghan	0%	100%	0%	16%	100%	0%	0%	0%	63%	0%
Kahmard	0%	100%	0%	6%	100%	0%	0%	0%	65%	0%
Yakawlang	0%	85%	0%	83%	85%	2%	6%	2%	67%	15%
Panjab	0%	100%	1%	88%	100%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%
Waras	0%	94%	0%	82%	62%	4%	1%	7%	60%	1%
Daykundi										
Nili	0%	50%	0%	15%	35%	0%	19%	23%	65%	0%
Shahrestan	0%	76%	0%	86%	54%	2%	2%	22%	58%	0%



²¹ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

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

23 In the three months prior to data collection.

			%	of settlemer	nts where KIs	reported	on			
			EMERGENC	Y SHELTER	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	NFIs)		
on ice	dequate	es were	iced or	mage ngs are	plastic, ntly most				ettlement	
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate	Most common heating sources were inadequate heating sources ²²	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 23	Current level of building damage was moderate (some buildings are unusable)	Animal dung or wast (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.) were currently most common heating source for cooking	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	74%	2%	57 %	40%	6%	21%	28%	63%	33%
Ashtarlay	0%	76%	0%	52%	51%	0%	0%	8%	56%	0%
Khedir	0%	100%	0%	29%	65%	13%	23%	26%	74%	3%
Kiti	0%	78%	0%	16%	66%	0%	0%	28%	84%	0%
Miramor	0%	79%	0%	98%	63%	35%	7%	65%	86%	12%
Sang-e-Takht	0%	96%	0%	46%	65%	0%	0%	4%	40%	2%
Kajran	0%	63%	0%	3%	53%	0%	3%	3%	100%	7%
Patoo	0%	44%	0%	60%	24%	0%	16%	44%	100%	52%
Capital						•				
Kabul										
Kabul	4%	29%	7%	9%	14%	11%	19%	11%	67%	33%
Paghman	3%	100%	15%	3%	100%	3%	0%	6%	73%	85%
Chahar Asyab	0%	33%	0%	33%	19%	0%	10%	19%	100%	86%
Bagrami	0%	47%	0%	28%	44%	3%	0%	9%	47%	13%
Deh Sabz	0%	68%	0%	0%	68%	14%	14%	0%	18%	55%
Shakar Dara	0%	29%	0%	39%	29%	0%	0%	0%	96%	0%
Musahi	0%	100%	0%	29%	93%	0%	7%	57%	43%	36%
Mir Bacha Kot	0%	25%	0%	69%	13%	0%	0%	0%	88%	6%
Khak-e-Jabbar	0%	77%	0%	54%	31%	0%	8%	54%	23%	23%
Kalakan	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	7%	7%	100%	86%
Guldara	0%	56%	0%	33%	44%	0%	0%	0%	89%	0%
Farza	0%	33%	0%	0%	33%	7%	7%	0%	20%	0%
Estalef	0%	30%	0%	70%	20%	0%	0%	0%	70%	0%
Qarabagh (Kabul)	0%	40%	5%	0%	40%	10%	15%	15%	90%	15%
Surobi (Kabul)	0%	61%	0%	35%	42%	6%	13%	26%	52%	52%
Kapisa										
Mahmood-e-Raqi	0%	97%	0%	100%	97%	0%	84%	84%	65%	39%
Hisa-e-Duwum Kohistan	0%	90%	0%	62%	90%	0%	52%	57%	29%	29%
Koh Band	0%	95%	0%	16%	95%	0%	0%	11%	42%	0%



²¹ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

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

23 In the three months prior to data collection.

			%	of settlemer	nts where KIs	reported	on			
			EMERGENC	Y SHELTER A	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	NFIs)		
on ice	dequate	sources were	iced or	ımage ıgs are	plastic, ntly most cooking				ettlement	t had no ollowings
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate shelter ²¹	Most common heating sources windequate heating sources 22	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 23	Current level of building damage was moderate (some buildings are unusable)	Animal dung or wast (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.) were currently most common heating source for cooking	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	74%	2%	57%	40%	6%	21%	28%	63%	33%
Hisa-e-Awal Kohistan	0%	84%	0%	26%	84%	0%	11%	58%	63%	5%
Nijrab	0%	67%	0%	70%	48%	0%	15%	15%	70%	15%
Tagab (Kapisa)	17%	61%	0%	83%	28%	0%	0%	0%	94%	0%
Alasay	17%	44%	6%	83%	11%	17%	0%	0%	89%	0%
Logar										
Pul-e-Alam	0%	79%	0%	54%	38%	0%	8%	33%	79%	8%
Baraki Barak	0%	100%	0%	59%	74%	4%	19%	56%	67%	7%
Charkh	0%	100%	0%	83%	67%	6%	0%	28%	83%	6%
Khoshi	0%	72%	0%	78%	44%	22%	6%	56%	89%	11%
Mohammad Agha	0%	97%	0%	73%	80%	3%	7%	73%	80%	17%
Kharwar	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	6%	78%	100%	6%
Azra	0%	38%	0%	77%	0%	0%	8%	85%	100%	15%
Maidan Wardak										
Maydan Shahr	0%	43%	5%	5%	14%	0%	19%	10%	81%	62%
Nerkh	0%	56%	0%	0%	8%	0%	16%	12%	80%	48%
Jalrez	0%	37%	0%	5%	0%	0%	11%	5%	100%	58%
Chak-e-Wardak	0%	100%	0%	0%	58%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%
Saydabad	0%	31%	6%	0%	3%	3%	66%	46%	54%	46%
Daymirdad	0%	100%	0%	0%	53%	0%	0%	0%	47%	0%
Hesa-e-Awal Behsud	0%	90%	0%	17%	39%	5%	32%	22%	51%	7%
Jaghato (Wardak)	0%	83%	11%	0%	0%	17%	56%	50%	72%	56%
Markaz-e-Behsud	0%	100%	2%	49%	31%	1%	55%	7%	23%	8%
Panjsher					<u> </u>					
Bazarak	0%	53%	0%	93%	53%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%
Rukha	0%	56%	0%	94%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dara	0%	96%	4%	93%	96%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Khenj	0%	64%	0%	100%	64%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Onaba	0%	13%	0%	94%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Shutul	0%	44%	11%	100%	44%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%



²¹ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

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

23 In the three months prior to data collection.

			%	of settleme	nts where KIs	reported	on					
		ı	EMERGENC	Y SHELTER	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	NFIs)				
- 8	lequate	es were	ced or	mage gs are	plastic, tly most ooking	Most households in the settlement had no daily access to or did not own the following:						
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate	Most common heating sources were inadequate heating sources ²²	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 23	Current level of building damage was moderate (some buildings are unusable)	Animal dung or wast (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.) were currently most common heating source for cooking	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers		
National level	4%	74%	2%	57%	40%	6%	21%	28%	63%	33%		
Paryan	0%	100%	5%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
Parwan												
Charikar	0%	2%	0%	6%	2%	0%	4%	47%	94%	53%		
Bagram	0%	12%	0%	12%	0%	0%	0%	3%	24%	0%		
Shinwari	0%	3%	0%	10%	0%	3%	7%	60%	73%	23%		
Sayed Khel	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	8%	72%	0%		
Jabal Saraj	0%	5%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	15%	80%	0%		
Salang	0%	20%	7%	13%	13%	0%	0%	33%	80%	0%		
Ghorband	0%	43%	0%	48%	24%	62%	67%	76%	14%	0%		
Koh-e-Safi	0%	20%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%	0%		
Surkh-e-Parsa	0%	75%	0%	79%	46%	82%	61%	96%	29%	0%		
Shekh Ali	0%	76%	0%	43%	76%	76%	81%	100%	24%	14%		
Eastern							J.					
Kunar												
Asad Abad	23%	77%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	82%	77%		
Marawara	29%	64%	0%	71%	0%	0%	0%	0%	36%	7%		
Watapur	60%	36%	0%	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%	4%		
Narang	55%	40%	0%	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	85%	45%		
Sar Kani	56%	56%	0%	100%	0%	6%	6%	6%	72%	67%		
Shigal	73%	57%	3%	100%	0%	0%	3%	3%	59%	16%		
Dara-e-Pech	52%	43%	0%	76%	0%	0%	0%	0%	90%	33%		
Bar Kunar	82%	65%	0%	76%	0%	0%	0%	0%	71%	24%		
Chawkay	71%	46%	0%	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	96%	0%		
Khas Kunar	21%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	26%		
Ghazi Abad	92%	27%	0%	92%	0%	4%	0%	0%	65%	19%		
Dangam	76%	24%	0%	71%	0%	0%	24%	5%	62%	29%		
Chapa Dara	47%	11%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	47%		
Nurgal	71%	52%	0%	43%	0%	0%	0%	0%	86%	14%		
Nari	84%	42%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	37%	0%		



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

			%	of settlemer	nts where KIs	reported	on			
		ı	EMERGENC	Y SHELTER	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	NFIs)		
<u> </u>	dequate	es were	ced or	mage gs are	plastic, itly most cooking				ettlement own the fo	t had no ollowings
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate	Most common heating sources were inadequate heating sources ²²	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 23	Current level of building damage was moderate (some buildings are unusable)	Animal dung or wast (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.) were currently most common heating source for cooking	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	74%	2%	57%	40%	6%	21%	28%	63%	33%
Laghman										
Mehtarlam	0%	51%	0%	73%	40%	0%	1%	1%	63%	3%
Qarghayee	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	3%	13%	0%
Alishang	0%	30%	0%	54%	22%	0%	3%	0%	100%	0%
Alingar	3%	16%	0%	95%	13%	5%	0%	0%	97%	0%
Dawlatshah	4%	4%	0%	76%	4%	0%	0%	0%	68%	0%
Nangarhar						'				
Jalalabad	0%	4%	16%	16%	4%	0%	0%	4%	36%	4%
Behsud	3%	31%	9%	59%	6%	0%	0%	6%	88%	3%
Surkh Rod	0%	70%	0%	57%	57%	9%	0%	4%	98%	4%
Chaparhar	5%	82%	5%	82%	9%	0%	5%	11%	95%	11%
Kama	0%	14%	0%	45%	14%	0%	9%	9%	23%	27%
Kuz Kunar	9%	45%	5%	50%	14%	0%	5%	14%	50%	5%
Rodat	0%	55%	0%	50%	25%	0%	0%	10%	100%	5%
Khogyani	0%	56%	0%	54%	49%	0%	0%	24%	100%	5%
Bati Kot	0%	50%	13%	75%	13%	0%	0%	21%	96%	13%
Deh Bala	4%	30%	0%	63%	4%	0%	0%	11%	93%	7%
Pachir Wa Agam	9%	43%	9%	61%	13%	4%	4%	26%	87%	35%
Dara-e-Nur	14%	29%	0%	43%	7%	0%	0%	21%	57%	21%
Kot	8%	38%	0%	77%	0%	0%	0%	23%	100%	38%
Goshta	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	20%	30%	10%
Achin	0%	21%	4%	75%	14%	4%	0%	14%	71%	11%
Shinwar	0%	48%	0%	78%	4%	0%	11%	26%	89%	30%
Muhmand Dara	7%	73%	7%	87%	33%	0%	13%	60%	100%	33%
Lalpoor	5%	100%	5%	53%	37%	0%	0%	5%	95%	11%
Sherzad	0%	68%	0%	56%	47%	3%	3%	21%	100%	3%
Nazyan	0%	36%	5%	64%	9%	0%	0%	14%	59%	5%
Hesarak	0%	74%	0%	57%	52%	0%	0%	17%	100%	0%
Dur Baba	0%	48%	6%	70%	9%	0%	0%	15%	88%	9%



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

			%	of settlemer	nts where KIs	reported	on			
			EMERGENC	Y SHELTER A	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	NFIs)		
Disaggregation Region/province	in inadequate	sources were				Most he	ousehold ess to or	s in the s	ettlement own the fo	ollowings
Disagg Region,	Most population lived in inadequate	Most common heating sources w inadequate heating sources ²²	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 23	Current level of building damage was moderate (some buildings are unusable)	Animal dung or wast (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.) were currently most common heating source for cooking	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	74%	2%	57%	40%	6%	21%	28%	63%	33%
Nuristan										
Parun	100%	100%	0%	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Waygal	100%	100%	0%	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Wama	94%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nurgaram	6%	100%	0%	94%	0%	0%	89%	83%	6%	67%
Duab	0%	94%	0%	100%	0%	6%	72%	89%	0%	56%
Kamdesh	95%	14%	0%	95%	0%	9%	5%	5%	91%	5%
Mandol	0%	0%	7%	80%	0%	27%	93%	93%	0%	40%
Barg-e-Matal	100%	56%	6%	83%	0%	6%	6%	0%	83%	50%
North Eastern										
Badakhshan										
Fayzabad (Badakhshan)	0%	40%	0%	56%	38%	0%	42%	15%	75%	62%
Argo	0%	100%	0%	28%	92%	3%	0%	17%	83%	3%
Arghanj Khwah	0%	100%	2%	19%	96%	21%	17%	77%	27%	21%
Yaftal-e-Sufla	0%	100%	23%	46%	100%	65%	15%	73%	96%	35%
Khash	0%	100%	0%	27%	100%	0%	0%	0%	82%	0%
Baharak (Badakhshan)	0%	41%	0%	38%	41%	0%	45%	3%	76%	48%
Darayem	0%	100%	0%	60%	100%	0%	0%	20%	100%	0%
Kohestan (Badakhshan)	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	40%	93%	0%	30%
Yawan	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	12%	81%	0%	35%
Jorm	0%	93%	0%	57%	93%	4%	4%	21%	57%	0%
Teshkan	0%	89%	4%	70%	89%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%
Shuhada	0%	32%	0%	53%	32%	0%	37%	26%	84%	53%
Shahr-e-Buzurg	0%	98%	0%	42%	98%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%
Raghestan	0%	100%	0%	52%	100%	4%	60%	44%	32%	36%
Kishm	0%	91%	0%	70%	91%	16%	36%	48%	95%	68%
Warduj	0%	38%	0%	63%	38%	0%	50%	21%	92%	83%



²¹ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

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

23 In the three months prior to data collection.

			%	of settlemer	nts where KIs	reported	on			
			EMERGENC	Y SHELTER A	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	VFIs)		
ce n	dequate	sources were	ced or	mage igs are	plastic, ntly most cooking		ousehold ess to or			t had no ollowings
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate	Most common heating sources winadequate heating sources 22	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 23	Current level of building damage was moderate (some buildings are unusable)	Animal dung or wast (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.) were currently most common heating source for cooking	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	74%	2%	57%	40%	6%	21%	28%	63%	33%
Tagab (Badakhshan)	0%	74%	0%	67%	74%	7%	43%	71%	95%	69%
Yamgan	0%	100%	6%	56%	100%	6%	6%	22%	50%	6%
Shighnan	0%	29%	0%	5%	19%	0%	0%	29%	29%	19%
Khwahan	0%	56%	0%	85%	56%	7%	44%	19%	15%	19%
Kofab	0%	44%	0%	96%	44%	0%	7%	0%	4%	4%
Darwaz-e-Paeen	0%	73%	0%	33%	73%	0%	37%	13%	53%	7%
Eshkashem	0%	89%	11%	17%	89%	11%	72%	83%	89%	39%
Shaki	0%	46%	0%	83%	42%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Zebak	0%	27%	0%	73%	27%	0%	67%	7%	93%	67%
Keran Wa Monjan	0%	100%	0%	90%	100%	3%	0%	53%	83%	0%
Darwaz-e-Bala	0%	50%	0%	24%	48%	0%	22%	8%	18%	8%
Wakhan	10%	61%	0%	7%	61%	2%	5%	17%	24%	7%
Baghlan									'	
Pul-e-Khumri	0%	82%	0%	56%	29%	0%	13%	13%	87%	5%
Dahana-e-Ghori	0%	100%	0%	80%	90%	0%	20%	20%	97%	7%
Doshi	0%	82%	0%	95%	64%	0%	0%	36%	68%	27%
Nahrin	0%	96%	0%	74%	78%	0%	26%	30%	96%	0%
Baghlan-e-Jadid	0%	70%	0%	91%	64%	0%	14%	52%	63%	57%
Khinjan	0%	100%	0%	74%	58%	0%	32%	26%	100%	5%
Andarab	0%	89%	0%	89%	89%	0%	0%	0%	79%	0%
Deh Salah	0%	83%	0%	78%	81%	3%	0%	6%	42%	0%
Khwaja Hejran	0%	67%	0%	75%	25%	0%	11%	17%	83%	8%
Burka	0%	96%	0%	80%	72%	0%	36%	16%	100%	4%
Tala Wa Barfak	0%	95%	0%	50%	63%	0%	0%	11%	50%	0%
Pul-e-Hisar	0%	88%	4%	72%	88%	0%	0%	4%	52%	0%
Khost Wa Fereng	0%	55%	0%	70%	40%	0%	0%	45%	75%	15%
Guzargah-e-Noor	0%	72%	0%	89%	61%	0%	28%	50%	61%	56%
Fereng Wa Gharu	0%	50%	0%	100%	33%	0%	8%	42%	67%	42%

²¹ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

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

23 In the three months prior to data collection.



	% of settlements where KIs reported on										
		I	EMERGENC	Y SHELTER	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	NFIs)			
L es	dequate	sources were	ced or	mage igs are	plastic, ntly most cooking			s in the so		t had no ollowings	
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate	Most common heating sources w inadequate heating sources ²²	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 23	Current level of building damage was moderate (some buildings are unusable)	Animal dung or wast (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.) were currently most common heating source for cooking	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers	
National level	4%	74%	2%	57%	40%	6%	21%	28%	63%	33%	
Kunduz											
Kunduz	0%	85%	5%	76%	57%	1%	37%	78%	73%	64%	
Chahar Darah	0%	92%	8%	91%	64%	2%	49%	87%	92%	40%	
Ali Abad	0%	100%	0%	26%	100%	3%	44%	62%	38%	35%	
Khan Abad	0%	89%	0%	54%	45%	0%	30%	96%	100%	96%	
Imam Sahib	1%	67%	1%	86%	59%	0%	33%	71%	99%	92%	
Dasht-e-Archi	0%	95%	0%	73%	81%	3%	86%	46%	100%	95%	
Qala-e-Zal	0%	95%	5%	100%	68%	0%	50%	91%	100%	59%	
Takhar											
Taloqan	0%	69%	0%	46%	68%	1%	38%	26%	94%	20%	
Hazar Sumuch	0%	100%	13%	100%	100%	100%	40%	0%	7%	0%	
Baharak (Takhar)	0%	74%	0%	95%	71%	20%	20%	59%	79%	55%	
Bangi	0%	100%	3%	94%	100%	0%	41%	94%	74%	97%	
Chal	0%	100%	13%	79%	100%	15%	73%	21%	79%	92%	
Namak Ab	0%	100%	23%	59%	100%	41%	95%	32%	95%	100%	
Kalafgan	0%	92%	0%	80%	72%	0%	3%	32%	92%	15%	
Farkhar	2%	98%	0%	73%	98%	0%	77%	7%	85%	13%	
Khwaja Ghar	0%	77%	0%	100%	77%	0%	0%	85%	100%	77%	
Rostaq	0%	100%	0%	95%	81%	0%	7%	2%	90%	74%	
Eshkamesh	0%	100%	0%	72%	100%	0%	22%	97%	81%	100%	
Dasht-e-Qala	0%	100%	0%	96%	100%	100%	92%	33%	0%	46%	
Warsaj	0%	35%	0%	59%	35%	0%	4%	4%	92%	8%	
Khwaja Bahawuddin	3%	100%	0%	78%	81%	9%	94%	100%	94%	78%	
Darqad	0%	76%	5%	95%	76%	5%	14%	0%	81%	62%	
Chahab	0%	97%	0%	8%	90%	0%	26%	46%	95%	26%	
Yangi Qala	19%	100%	0%	59%	91%	6%	94%	94%	84%	59%	



²¹ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

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

23 In the three months prior to data collection.

			%	of settleme	nts where KIs	reported	on			
		1	EMERGENC	Y SHELTER	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	NFIs)		
د ئ	lequate	es were	ced or	mage gs are	plastic, tly most ooking				ettlement own the fo	t had no ollowings
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate shelter ²¹	Most common heating sources were inadequate heating sources ²²	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 23	Current level of building damage was moderate (some buildings are unusable)	Animal dung or wast (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.) were currently most common heating source for cooking	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	74%	2%	57%	40%	6%	21%	28%	63%	33%
Northern										
Balkh										
Mazar-e-Sharif	0%	13%	0%	30%	5%	0%	3%	5%	52%	3%
Nahr-e-Shahi	0%	65%	2%	45%	33%	0%	0%	31%	45%	6%
Dehdadi	0%	92%	4%	46%	71%	0%	8%	17%	25%	13%
Charkent	0%	96%	0%	50%	75%	0%	4%	21%	32%	4%
Marmul	0%	100%	0%	33%	40%	0%	0%	27%	67%	13%
Balkh	0%	74%	2%	59%	51%	2%	3%	36%	52%	2%
Sholgareh	0%	78%	3%	67%	44%	0%	3%	42%	44%	3%
Chemtal	3%	90%	0%	56%	56%	0%	3%	38%	59%	10%
Dawlatabad (Balkh)	0%	90%	0%	14%	71%	5%	5%	43%	62%	5%
Khulm	0%	73%	0%	53%	40%	0%	3%	23%	30%	3%
Char Bolak	0%	89%	0%	47%	67%	0%	0%	19%	42%	3%
Shortepa	7%	57%	0%	57%	0%	7%	0%	29%	71%	14%
Kaldar	0%	38%	0%	44%	25%	0%	0%	25%	63%	0%
Keshendeh	0%	100%	0%	76%	72%	0%	0%	21%	28%	3%
Zari	0%	100%	0%	86%	73%	0%	5%	36%	36%	0%
Sharak-e-Hayratan	22%	89%	33%	56%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%
Faryab										
Maymana	0%	32%	0%	32%	32%	0%	3%	3%	82%	0%
Pashtun Kot	0%	97%	0%	26%	96%	0%	1%	1%	95%	1%
Khwaja Sabz Posh	0%	92%	0%	23%	92%	0%	0%	0%	69%	0%
Almar	0%	94%	0%	86%	94%	0%	0%	0%	74%	0%
Bilcheragh	0%	88%	0%	12%	88%	0%	0%	0%	76%	0%
Shirin Tagab	0%	89%	0%	28%	89%	0%	0%	0%	83%	0%
Qaysar	0%	84%	3%	75%	84%	0%	0%	0%	56%	3%
Gurzewan	0%	97%	0%	28%	93%	0%	0%	0%	72%	0%
Dawlat Abad (Faryab)	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	73%	0%
Kohistan (Faryab)	0%	100%	0%	37%	93%	0%	0%	0%	81%	0%



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

			%	of settlemer	nts where KIs	reported	on			
			EMERGENC	Y SHELTER A	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	VFIs)		
on Ice	in inadequate sources were		iced or	ımage ıgs are	plastic, ntly most cooking				ettlement	
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate	Most common heating sources w inadequate heating sources ²²	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 23	Current level of building damage was moderate (some buildings are unusable)	Animal dung or wast (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.) were currently most common heating source for cooking	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	74%	2%	57%	40%	6%	21%	28%	63%	33%
Qaram Qul	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	75%	0%
Qurghan	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	70%	0%
Andkhoy	0%	96%	4%	0%	96%	0%	0%	0%	65%	0%
Khan-e-Char Bagh	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	64%	0%
Jawzjan										
Shiberghan	3%	78%	3%	83%	73%	18%	23%	13%	40%	38%
Khwaja Dukoh	0%	68%	0%	95%	68%	5%	16%	42%	63%	63%
Khanaqa	0%	80%	0%	100%	80%	0%	20%	70%	65%	75%
Mingajik	0%	86%	0%	100%	86%	0%	10%	57%	48%	62%
Qush Tepa	0%	77%	8%	92%	77%	0%	0%	69%	46%	69%
Khamyab	0%	50%	0%	100%	50%	8%	0%	50%	50%	67%
Aqcha	0%	64%	0%	100%	64%	0%	9%	36%	64%	64%
Fayzabad (Jawzjan)	0%	64%	9%	91%	64%	0%	18%	64%	64%	45%
Mardyan	0%	63%	0%	100%	63%	0%	0%	38%	38%	50%
Qarqin	0%	33%	0%	100%	33%	8%	17%	58%	58%	58%
Darzab	0%	71%	0%	100%	71%	7%	7%	64%	64%	71%
Samangan										
Aybak	0%	72%	3%	97%	31%	3%	3%	14%	45%	3%
Hazrat-e-Sultan	0%	47%	0%	95%	18%	0%	5%	24%	24%	8%
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	0%	44%	0%	96%	36%	0%	4%	16%	44%	8%
Feroz Nakhchir	0%	31%	0%	100%	25%	0%	6%	25%	56%	19%
Ruy-e-Duab	0%	50%	0%	93%	32%	0%	4%	14%	43%	11%
Dara-e-Suf Payin	0%	53%	3%	95%	42%	0%	13%	37%	74%	21%
Dara-e-Suf Bala	0%	19%	3%	84%	13%	3%	16%	23%	65%	26%
Sar-e-Pul										
Sar-e-Pul	0%	60%	2%	88%	45%	2%	17%	21%	95%	21%
Sayad	0%	85%	0%	92%	85%	0%	15%	62%	100%	38%
Kohestanat	0%	69%	0%	100%	46%	0%	19%	35%	100%	23%
Sozmaqala	0%	84%	0%	98%	73%	0%	18%	61%	98%	39%



²¹ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

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

23 In the three months prior to data collection.

			%	of settlemer	nts where KIs	reported	on			
			EMERGENC	Y SHELTER A	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	VFIs)		
on ice	in inadequate sources were sources 22			mage ngs are	plastic, ntly most cooking				ettlement	had no ollowings
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate	Most common heating sources w inadequate heating sources ²²	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 23	Current level of building damage was moderate (some buildings are unusable)	Animal dung or wast (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.) were currently most common heating source for cooking	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	74%	2%	57%	40%	6%	21%	28%	63%	33%
Sancharak	0%	87%	4%	96%	87%	0%	17%	57%	100%	22%
Gosfandi	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	22%	89%	100%	44%
Balkhab	0%	28%	0%	96%	24%	0%	20%	44%	100%	28%
South Eastern									<u> </u>	
Ghazni										
Ghazni	0%	21%	8%	33%	17%	8%	33%	48%	21%	42%
Wali Muhammad Shahid	0%	53%	5%	37%	26%	5%	5%	68%	37%	37%
Khwaja Omari	0%	69%	0%	0%	15%	54%	8%	0%	23%	15%
Waghaz	0%	54%	15%	38%	19%	31%	4%	12%	46%	38%
Deh Yak	0%	95%	0%	0%	26%	47%	53%	68%	84%	63%
Jaghatu (Ghazni)	0%	77%	0%	27%	43%	20%	53%	70%	37%	67%
Andar	0%	62%	0%	29%	38%	3%	6%	32%	18%	21%
Zanakhan	0%	85%	8%	15%	38%	46%	0%	8%	38%	8%
Rashidan	0%	100%	6%	31%	50%	0%	19%	81%	38%	19%
Nawur	0%	99%	0%	90%	0%	9%	91%	99%	72%	85%
Qarabagh (Ghazni)	0%	60%	0%	34%	6%	21%	76%	79%	43%	79%
Giro	5%	95%	0%	59%	45%	14%	23%	73%	27%	32%
Ab Band	0%	100%	8%	38%	54%	15%	31%	92%	38%	54%
Jaghori	0%	66%	0%	35%	9%	1%	3%	41%	54%	35%
Muqur (Ghazni)	0%	86%	0%	36%	4%	7%	46%	100%	36%	68%
Malistan	0%	70%	0%	33%	20%	5%	3%	43%	53%	33%
Gelan	0%	93%	0%	7%	17%	48%	38%	38%	48%	45%
Ajristan	0%	78%	0%	28%	22%	0%	6%	33%	50%	33%
Nawa	0%	100%	0%	29%	4%	29%	29%	36%	36%	32%
Khost										
Matun (Khost)	0%	82%	4%	80%	69%	7%	9%	9%	84%	18%
Mandozayi	0%	96%	0%	65%	61%	0%	4%	0%	61%	26%
Gurbuz	6%	82%	0%	59%	65%	0%	6%	0%	65%	18%



²¹ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

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

23 In the three months prior to data collection.

			%	of settlemer	nts where KIs	reported	on			
			EMERGENC	Y SHELTER	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	NFIs)		
on ice	dequate	sources were	iced or	mage igs are	plastic, ntly most cooking				ettlement	t had no ollowings
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate	Most common heating sources w inadequate heating sources ²²	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 23	Current level of building damage was moderate (some buildings are unusable)	Animal dung or wast (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.) were currently most common heating source for cooking	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	74%	2%	57%	40%	6%	21%	28%	63%	33%
Tani	5%	95%	0%	67%	90%	10%	5%	5%	81%	10%
Musa Khel	0%	62%	0%	57%	43%	0%	5%	5%	57%	10%
Nadir Shah Kot	0%	100%	0%	71%	79%	21%	7%	0%	100%	21%
Sabari	0%	76%	6%	47%	47%	24%	6%	0%	53%	18%
Terezayi	0%	73%	0%	100%	20%	53%	73%	13%	87%	80%
Bak	0%	77%	8%	54%	54%	8%	0%	0%	77%	23%
Qalandar	0%	50%	17%	33%	33%	0%	0%	0%	67%	17%
Spera	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	33%	72%	0%	89%	83%
Shamul	0%	100%	0%	100%	17%	42%	50%	0%	83%	92%
Jaji Maydan	0%	100%	0%	100%	7%	47%	67%	0%	73%	100%
Paktika			<u>'</u>					·	'	
Sharan	19%	73%	0%	4%	0%	81%	46%	0%	88%	19%
Mata Khan	19%	19%	0%	81%	0%	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Yosuf Khel	27%	86%	0%	45%	0%	14%	23%	5%	41%	68%
Yahya Khel	7%	64%	0%	43%	0%	57%	43%	0%	50%	7%
Sar Rawzah	0%	7%	0%	14%	0%	64%	57%	14%	79%	79%
Omna	47%	67%	0%	47%	0%	47%	20%	0%	33%	7%
Zarghun Shahr	12%	76%	6%	41%	0%	53%	41%	6%	53%	18%
Gomal	0%	96%	30%	13%	0%	52%	91%	61%	87%	30%
Jani Khel	15%	100%	0%	40%	0%	60%	60%	35%	50%	45%
Surobi (Paktika)	0%	56%	17%	6%	0%	6%	67%	17%	83%	6%
Urgun	5%	58%	21%	11%	11%	11%	79%	21%	79%	11%
Ziruk	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	40%	60%	67%	40%
Nika	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	42%	83%	83%	75%
Barmal	0%	15%	0%	7%	4%	81%	22%	19%	56%	70%
Giyan	0%	14%	0%	10%	0%	86%	29%	14%	48%	86%
Dila	0%	100%	0%	48%	5%	67%	90%	62%	43%	48%
Wazakhwah	4%	62%	0%	31%	0%	4%	31%	38%	50%	65%
Wormamay	14%	96%	0%	36%	0%	4%	29%	29%	54%	61%



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

23 In the three months prior to data collection.

			%	of settlemer	nts where KIs	reported	on			
		-	EMERGENC	Y SHELTER	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	NFIs)		
c e	dequate	sources were	ced or	mage igs are	plastic, itly most cooking				ettlement own the fo	
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate	Most common heating sources w inadequate heating sources ²²	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 23	Current level of building damage was moderate (some buildings are unusable)	Animal dung or wast (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.) were currently most common heating source for cooking	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	74%	2%	57 %	40%	6%	21%	28%	63%	33%
Turwo	33%	100%	0%	42%	0%	8%	25%	42%	50%	42%
Paktya	'	'								
Gardez	0%	76%	NA	NA	0%	2%	2%	33%	60%	2%
Ahmadaba	0%	75%	NA	NA	6%	0%	0%	6%	13%	6%
Zurmat	0%	81%	NA	NA	0%	0%	0%	88%	94%	44%
Shawak	7%	27%	NA	NA	0%	0%	0%	13%	67%	33%
Zadran	13%	38%	NA	NA	0%	0%	0%	54%	88%	29%
Sayed Karam	0%	68%	NA	NA	0%	0%	21%	14%	75%	29%
Jaji	0%	84%	NA	NA	0%	11%	16%	26%	74%	11%
Laja Ahmad Khel	0%	23%	NA	NA	0%	0%	38%	15%	77%	38%
Jani Khel (Paktya)	0%	59%	NA	NA	0%	0%	68%	0%	95%	86%
Chamkani	67%	14%	NA	NA	0%	5%	76%	5%	100%	76%
Dand Wa Patan	58%	11%	NA	NA	5%	5%	68%	5%	95%	89%
Southern	'								_	
Helmand										
Lashkargah	0%	98%	8%	35%	10%	8%	17%	8%	60%	28%
Nad-e-Ali	1%	96%	6%	86%	14%	6%	51%	53%	89%	81%
Nawa-e-Barakzaiy	0%	100%	11%	72%	0%	2%	72%	2%	85%	56%
Nahr-e-Saraj	0%	98%	14%	82%	14%	12%	76%	33%	73%	75%
Washer	0%	59%	0%	100%	0%	0%	23%	10%	97%	46%
Garmser	0%	100%	0%	83%	0%	0%	72%	0%	66%	76%
Nawzad	0%	91%	0%	59%	2%	0%	43%	20%	94%	67%
Sangin	0%	100%	0%	79%	24%	0%	97%	55%	55%	100%
Musa Qala	0%	89%	8%	35%	49%	11%	24%	62%	14%	27%
Kajaki	0%	89%	4%	78%	29%	2%	60%	33%	64%	60%
Reg-e-Khan Nishin	0%	100%	72%	100%	0%	0%	78%	0%	83%	83%
Baghran	0%	100%	13%	93%	0%	3%	18%	77%	100%	98%
Deh-e-Shu	0%	100%	36%	97%	0%	0%	86%	0%	83%	89%

²¹ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

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

23 In the three months prior to data collection.



			%	of settleme	nts where KIs	reported	on			
		ı	EMERGENC	Y SHELTER	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	NFIs)		
ce	dequate		ced or	mage igs are	plastic, ntly most cooking				ettlement	t had no ollowings
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate	Most common heating sources were inadequate heating sources ²²	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 23	Current level of building damage was moderate (some buildings are unusable)	Animal dung or wast (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.) were currently most common heating source for cooking	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	74%	2%	57%	40%	6%	21%	28%	63%	33%
Kandahar										
Kandahar	0%	65%	1%	71%	3%	4%	32%	31%	65%	53%
Arghandab	0%	100%	0%	73%	4%	12%	27%	46%	62%	62%
Daman	0%	97%	0%	72%	10%	7%	41%	48%	76%	69%
Panjwayee	3%	100%	3%	61%	13%	16%	29%	81%	55%	52%
Zheray	0%	100%	0%	75%	5%	0%	15%	35%	50%	50%
Shah Wali Kot	2%	100%	0%	78%	7%	5%	34%	51%	78%	66%
Khakrez	4%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	64%	64%	96%	92%
Arghestan	0%	97%	0%	57%	9%	0%	6%	37%	54%	54%
Ghorak	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	95%
Maiwand	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	97%	100%	76%
Spin Boldak	0%	78%	0%	45%	15%	6%	8%	43%	40%	35%
Nesh	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	8%	85%	85%	92%	85%
Miyanshin	0%	100%	4%	100%	0%	0%	75%	75%	100%	92%
Shorabak	0%	100%	0%	100%	17%	0%	6%	0%	83%	56%
Maruf	0%	100%	0%	11%	0%	0%	2%	0%	100%	4%
Reg	67%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	87%	53%	87%	67%
Nimroz		<u>'</u>				•			'	
Zaranj	0%	61%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	3%
Kang	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Chakhansur	0%	100%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	94%	0%
Char Burjak	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Khashrod	0%	89%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Uruzgan		·								
Tirinkot	6%	100%	0%	71%	19%	48%	35%	42%	45%	32%
Dehraoud	0%	100%	7%	82%	14%	25%	4%	0%	71%	61%
Chora	0%	100%	0%	100%	27%	100%	9%	0%	0%	0%
Shahid-e-Hassas	9%	100%	3%	97%	0%	0%	9%	23%	100%	69%

²¹ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

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

23 In the three months prior to data collection.



			%	of settlemer	nts where KIs	reported	on			
		ı	EMERGENC	Y SHELTER	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	NFIs)		
E 9	dequate	sources were	ced or	mage igs are	plastic, itly most cooking				ettlement	had no ollowings
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate shelter ²¹	Most common heating sources w inadequate heating sources ²²	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 23	Current level of building damage was moderate (some buildings are unusable)	Animal dung or wast (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.) were currently most common heating source for cooking	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	74%	2%	57%	40%	6%	21%	28%	63%	33%
Khas Uruzgan	0%	100%	6%	26%	0%	3%	29%	87%	81%	81%
Chinarto	0%	100%	0%	89%	0%	0%	6%	94%	100%	100%
Gizab	0%	100%	0%	100%	28%	44%	12%	0%	0%	0%
Zabul		'							_	
Qalat	0%	92%	5%	59%	19%	8%	43%	30%	59%	46%
Tarnak Wa Jaldak	0%	94%	0%	52%	10%	6%	45%	35%	68%	45%
Shinkay	4%	96%	0%	75%	0%	0%	50%	8%	100%	88%
Mizan	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	13%	56%	63%	88%	100%
Arghandab (Zabul)	0%	100%	0%	42%	17%	0%	25%	13%	79%	38%
Shah Joi	0%	88%	0%	38%	30%	0%	3%	0%	63%	0%
Daychopan	8%	84%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	8%	100%	96%
Atghar	0%	94%	0%	67%	0%	0%	28%	11%	100%	89%
Nawbahar	5%	86%	0%	95%	0%	0%	19%	14%	100%	95%
Shamul Zai	9%	88%	0%	76%	0%	3%	27%	6%	100%	94%
Kakar	4%	93%	15%	85%	4%	7%	26%	15%	93%	81%
Western										
Badghis										
Qala-e-Naw	0%	81%	0%	69%	76%	3%	19%	69%	21%	28%
Ab Kamari	0%	87%	0%	0%	87%	21%	11%	15%	28%	70%
Muqur (Badghis)	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	15%	100%	0%	0%
Qadis	0%	100%	0%	11%	100%	0%	42%	14%	58%	92%
Bala Murghab	0%	87%	0%	0%	87%	0%	0%	0%	37%	67%
Jawand	0%	75%	2%	2%	59%	7%	3%	0%	3%	5%
Ghormach	0%	85%	0%	7%	85%	0%	0%	0%	41%	89%
Farah										
Farah	0%	57%	3%	63%	23%	27%	20%	0%	70%	43%
Pushtrod	0%	100%	0%	27%	55%	0%	0%	0%	45%	9%
Khak-e-Safed	0%	100%	0%	13%	67%	0%	0%	0%	53%	0%

²¹ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

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

23 In the three months prior to data collection.



			%	of settlemer	nts where KIs	reported	on			
			EMERGENC	Y SHELTER A	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	VFIs)		
no Ce	dequate	sources were	ced or	mage igs are	plastic, ntly most cooking				ettlement	t had no ollowings
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate	Most common heating sources w inadequate heating sources ²²	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 23	Current level of building damage was moderate (some buildings are unusable)	Animal dung or wast (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.) were currently most common heating source for cooking	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	74%	2%	57 %	40%	6%	21%	28%	63%	33%
Qala-e-Kah	0%	90%	0%	86%	57%	48%	33%	5%	95%	81%
Shibkoh	0%	100%	0%	67%	50%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%
Bala Buluk	0%	70%	0%	78%	70%	0%	0%	22%	100%	78%
Anar Dara	0%	86%	0%	52%	33%	38%	33%	0%	100%	86%
Bakwa	0%	100%	0%	83%	100%	0%	0%	39%	100%	78%
Lash-e-Juwayn	0%	100%	0%	11%	72%	0%	0%	0%	50%	6%
Gulistan	0%	100%	3%	100%	38%	17%	7%	0%	41%	48%
Pur Chaman	0%	100%	0%	100%	28%	0%	0%	0%	4%	24%
Ghor										
Feroz Koh	2%	94%	2%	65%	37%	5%	53%	37%	89%	85%
Dolayna	0%	100%	0%	52%	26%	13%	48%	26%	96%	96%
Dawlatyar	0%	100%	0%	27%	86%	0%	0%	0%	5%	91%
Charsadra	0%	100%	0%	58%	58%	0%	42%	75%	75%	100%
Pasaband	0%	100%	0%	43%	17%	4%	26%	6%	50%	56%
Shahrak	0%	100%	0%	72%	55%	3%	79%	55%	90%	97%
Lal Wa Sarjangal	0%	100%	0%	78%	26%	5%	0%	8%	83%	79%
Taywarah	0%	100%	0%	100%	8%	18%	51%	31%	85%	85%
Tolak	0%	93%	0%	81%	74%	11%	81%	59%	81%	81%
Saghar	0%	78%	0%	61%	17%	0%	50%	22%	100%	94%
Herat										
Herat	0%	20%	1%	14%	6%	0%	1%	0%	4%	2%
Injil	0%	44%	0%	16%	36%	0%	0%	29%	26%	4%
Guzara	0%	56%	0%	47%	19%	0%	8%	17%	8%	22%
Karukh	3%	91%	0%	100%	56%	25%	9%	75%	75%	47%
Zindajan	0%	100%	4%	63%	93%	11%	0%	19%	89%	7%
Pashtun Zarghun	0%	91%	2%	86%	55%	5%	11%	2%	30%	16%
Kushk	0%	96%	0%	73%	78%	0%	2%	9%	20%	11%
Gulran	0%	100%	0%	44%	0%	6%	28%	13%	94%	41%

²¹ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

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

23 In the three months prior to data collection.



			%	of settleme	nts where KIs	reported	on			
			EMERGENC	Y SHELTER	AND NON-F	OOD ITE	MS (ES/I	NFIs)		
on Ice	lequate	es were	ced or	mage gs are	plastic, tly most ooking		ousehold ess to or			t had no ollowings
Disaggregation Region/province	Most population lived in inadequate	Most common heating sources inadequate heating sources	Aware of households that faced or experienced eviction 23	Current level of building damage was moderate (some buildings are unusable)	was moderate (some buildings are unusable) Animal dung or wast (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.) were currently most common heating source for cooking	Sleeping mats or mattresses	Kitchen set or cooking items	Heating devices	Winter clothing	Water storage containers
National level	4%	74%	2%	57%	40%	6%	21%	28%	63%	33%
Adraskan	0%	100%	3%	93%	14%	28%	38%	86%	7%	72%
Kushk-e-Kuhna	0%	97%	0%	100%	97%	3%	0%	3%	6%	0%
Ghoryan	0%	44%	0%	0%	0%	6%	8%	69%	50%	78%
Obe	0%	78%	0%	97%	50%	0%	44%	3%	75%	59%
Kohsan	0%	88%	0%	23%	0%	0%	8%	0%	96%	50%
Shindand	0%	51%	1%	37%	4%	1%	3%	15%	3%	15%
Farsi	0%	63%	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%	4%	13%	4%
Chisht-e-Sharif	0%	67%	0%	100%	30%	0%	44%	7%	70%	52%



²¹ Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

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

23 In the three months prior to data collection.



METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

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

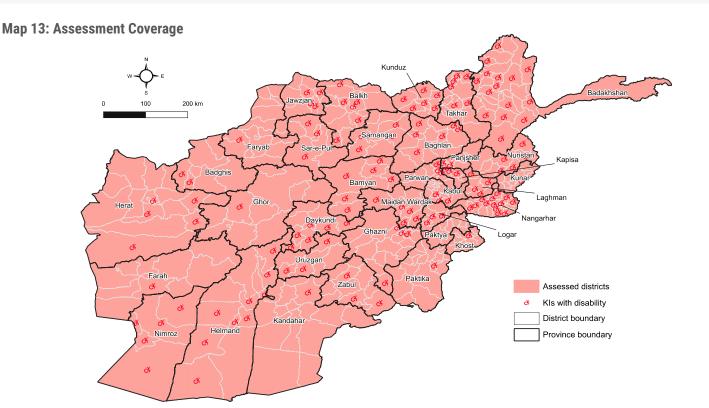
In HSM, the sampling process utilized the Basic Service Unit (BSU) approach. A BSU was defined as an economic and geographic service unit that was intermediate in size—smaller than a district (administrative level 2) yet larger than a settlement. Each BSU included shared public spaces, such as markets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

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

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

In HSM Round Ten, the distribution of settlements among BSUs in the sampling was as follows: 58% had three settlements, 27% had four settlements, 13% had five or more settlements, and 2% had one or two settlements. The assessed settlements represented 54% of Afghanistan's total 2025 estimated population and provided 21% geographic coverage, based on the number of settlements sampled within each district.

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



ABOUT REACH

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



FACTSHEET

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: DISTRICT AND SAMPLE SIZE

Province	District	# of KIIs
	Bamyan	35
	Shibar	28
an	Sayghan	19
Bamyan	Kahmard	17
Bá	Yakawlang	54
	Panjab	69
	Waras	103
	Nili	26
	Shahrestan	50
	Ashtarlay	71
ibr	Khedir	31
Jaykundi	Kiti	32
Day	Miramor	43
	Sang-e-Takht	52
	Kajran	30
	Patoo	25
	Kabul	198
	Paghman	33
	Chahar Asyab	21
	Bagrami	32
	Deh Sabz	22
	Shakar Dara	28
	Musahi	14
Inde	Mir Bacha Kot	16
2	Khak-e-Jabbar	13
	Kalakan	14
	Guldara	9
	Farza	15
	Estalef	10
	Qarabagh (Kabul)	20
	Surobi (Kabul)	31

77-1111	LL GIZL	
Province	District	# of Klls
	Mahmood-e- Raqi	31
	Hisa-e-Duwum Kohistan	21
	Koh Band	19
Kapisa	Hisa-e-Awal Kohistan	19
	Nijrab	27
	Tagab (Kapisa)	18
	Alasay	18
	Pul-e-Alam	39
	Baraki Barak	27
	Charkh	18
gar	Khoshi	18
Logar	Mohammad Agha	30
	Kharwar	18
	Azra	13
	Maydan Shahr	21
	Nerkh	25
	Jalrez	19
dak	Chak-e-Wardak	36
Varc	Saydabad	35
an V	Daymirdad	19
Maidan Wardak	Hesa-e-Awal Behsud	41
	Jaghato (Wardak)	18
	Markaz-e- Behsud	119
	Bazarak	15
	Rukha	16
er	Dara	27
Panjsher	Khenj	22
Par	Onaba	16
	Shutul	9
	Paryan	21

	·	
Province	District	# of Klls
	Charikar	49
	Bagram	33
	Shinwari	30
	Sayed Khel	25
Parwan	Jabal Saraj	20
Parv	Salang	15
	Ghorband	21
	Koh-e-Safi	15
	Surkh-e-Parsa	28
	Shekh Ali	21
	Asad Abad	22
	Marawara	14
	Watapur	25
	Narang	20
	Sar Kani	18
	Shigal	37
_	Dara-e-Pech	21
Kunar	Bar Kunar	17
\sim	Chawkay	24
	Khas Kunar	19
	Ghazi Abad	26
	Dangam	21
	Chapa Dara	19
	Nurgal	21
	Nari	19
	Mehtarlam	70
an	Qarghayee	32
-aghman	Alishang	37
Laç	Alingar	38
	Dawlatshah	25



Province	District	# of Klls
	Jalalabad	25
	Behsud	32
	Surkh Rod	46
	Chaparhar	44
	Kama	22
	Kuz Kunar	22
	Rodat	20
	Khogyani	41
	Bati Kot	24
a.	Deh Bala	27
Nangarhar	Pachir Wa Agam	23
ang	Dara-e-Nur	14
	Kot	13
	Goshta	20
	Achin	28
	Shinwar	27
	Muhmand Dara	15
	Lalpoor	19
	Sherzad	34
	Nazyan	22
	Hesarak	23
	Dur Baba	33
	Parun	15
Nuristan	Waygal	19
	Wama	18
	Nurgaram	18
Zuri	Duab	18
	Kamdesh	22
	Mandol	15
	Barg-e-Matal	18

	,
District	# of KIIs
Fayzabad (Badakhshan)	52
Argo	36
Arghanj Khwah	48
Yaftal-e-Sufla	26
Khash	22
Baharak (Badakhshan)	29
Darayem	20
Kohestan (Badakhshan)	30
Yawan	26
Jorm	28
Teshkan	27
Shuhada	19
Shahr-e-Buzurg	57
Raghestan	25
Kishm	44
Warduj	24
Tagab (Badakhshan)	42
Yamgan	18
Shighnan	21
Khwahan	27
Kofab	27
Darwaz-e-Paeen	30
Eshkashem	18
Shaki	24
Zebak	15
Keran Wa Monjan	30
Darwaz-e-Bala	50
Wakhan	41
	Fayzabad (Badakhshan) Argo Arghanj Khwah Yaftal-e-Sufla Khash Baharak (Badakhshan) Darayem Kohestan (Badakhshan) Yawan Jorm Teshkan Shuhada Shahr-e-Buzurg Raghestan Kishm Warduj Tagab (Badakhshan) Yamgan Shighnan Khwahan Kofab Darwaz-e-Paeen Eshkashem Shaki Zebak Keran Wa Monjan Darwaz-e-Bala

Province	District	# of KIIs
	Pul-e-Khumri	55
	Dahana-e-Ghori	30
	Doshi	22
	Nahrin	23
	Baghlan-e-Jadid	56
	Khinjan	19
ر	Andarab	19
saghlan	Deh Salah	36
Bag	Khwaja Hejran	36
	Burka	25
	Tala Wa Barfak	38
	Pul-e-Hisar	25
	Khost Wa Fereng	20
	Guzargah-e- Noor	18
	Fereng Wa Gharu	12
	Kunduz	129
Kunduz	Chahar Darah	53
	Ali Abad	34
	Khan Abad	56
	Imam Sahib	107
	Dasht-e-Archi	37
	Qala-e-Zal	22



Province	District	# of Klls
	Taloqan	80
	Hazar Sumuch	15
	Baharak (Takhar)	66
	Bangi	34
	Chal	48
	Namak Ab	22
	Kalafgan	60
	Farkhar	60
Takhar	Khwaja Ghar	26
Tal	Rostaq	42
	Eshkamesh	32
	Dasht-e-Qala	24
	Warsaj	51
	Khwaja Bahawuddin	32
	Darqad	21
	Chahab	39
	Yangi Qala	32
	Mazar-e-Sharif	64
	Nahr-e-Shahi	49
	Dehdadi	24
	Charkent	28
	Marmul	15
	Balkh	61
	Sholgareh	36
_	Chemtal	39
Balkh	Dawlatabad (Balkh)	21
	Khulm	30
	Char Bolak	36
	Shortepa	14
	Kaldar	16
	Keshendeh	29
	Zari	22
	Sharak-e- Hayratan	9

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

Province	District	# of KIIs
	Sar-e-Pul	42
	Sayad	13
Inc	Kohestanat	26
Sar-e-Pul	Sozmaqala	49
Sa	Sancharak	23
	Gosfandi	9
	Balkhab	25
	Ghazni	48
	Wali Muhammad Shahid	19
	Khwaja Omari	13
	Waghaz	26
	Deh Yak	19
	Jaghatu (Ghazni)	30
	Andar	34
	Zanakhan	13
azni	Rashidan	16
Ghazni	Nawur	67
	Qarabagh (Ghazni)	67
	Giro	22
	Ab Band	13
	Jaghori	74
	Muqur (Ghazni)	28
	Malistan	40
	Gelan	29
	Ajristan	18
	Nawa	28



Province	District	# of Klls
	Matun (Khost)	45
	Mandozayi	23
	Gurbuz	17
	Tani	21
	Musa Khel	21
	Nadir Shah Kot	14
Khost	Sabari	17
\geq	Terezayi	15
	Bak	13
	Qalandar	12
	Spera	18
	Shamul	12
	Jaji Maydan	15
	Sharan	26
	Mata Khan	16
	Yosuf Khel	22
	Yahya Khel	14
	Sar Rawzah	14
	Omna	15
	Zarghun Shahr	17
	Gomal	23
ka	Jani Khel	20
Paktik	Surobi (Paktika)	18
, a	Urgun	19
	Ziruk	15
	Nika	12
	Barmal	27
	Giyan	21
	Dila	21
	Wazakhwah	26
	Wormamay	28
	Turwo	12

Province	District	# of Klls
	Gardez	42
	Ahmadaba	16
	Zurmat	32
	Shawak	15
_	Zadran	24
Paktya	Sayed Karam	28
Pa	Jaji	19
	Laja Ahmad Khel	26
	Jani Khel (Paktya)	22
	Chamkani	21
	Dand Wa Patan	19
	Lashkargah	60
	Nad-e-Ali	72
	Nawa-e- Barakzaiy	61
	Nahr-e-Saraj	51
	Washer	39
pt pt	Garmser	29
Helmand	Nawzad	54
He	Sangin	29
	Musa Qala	37
	Kajaki	45
	Reg-e-Khan Nishin	18
	Baghran	61
	Deh-e-Shu	36

Province	District	# of KIIs
	Kandahar	72
	Arghandab	26
	Daman	29
	Panjwayee	31
	Zheray	20
	Shah Wali Kot	41
_	Khakrez	25
Kandahar	Arghestan	35
(anc	Ghorak	22
	Maiwand	38
	Spin Boldak	65
	Nesh	13
	Miyanshin	24
	Shorabak	18
	Maruf	54
	Reg	15
	Zaranj	31
Z	Kang	21
Nimroz	Chakhansur	17
Z	Char Burjak	21
	Khashrod	35
	Tirinkot	31
Jruzgan	Dehraoud	28
	Chora	11
	Shahid-e-Hassas	35
	Khas Uruzgan	31
	Chinarto	18
	Gizab	25



Province	District	# of KIIs
	Qalat	37
	Tarnak Wa Jaldak	31
	Shinkay	24
	Mizan	16
Jnc	Arghandab (Zabul)	24
Zabul	Shah Joi	40
	Daychopan	25
	Atghar	18
	Nawbahar	21
	Shamul Zai	33
	Kakar	27
	Qala-e-Naw	67
sadghis	Ab Kamari	47
	Muqur (Badghis)	13
	Qadis	36
	Bala Murghab	30
	Jawand	59
	Ghormach	27

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

Province	District	# of KIIs
	Llauat	00
Herat	Herat	90
	Injil	73
	Guzara	36
	Karukh	32
	Zindajan	27
	Pashtun Zarghun	44
	Kushk	45
	Gulran	32
	Adraskan	29
	Kushk-e-Kuhna	31
	Ghoryan	36
	Obe	32
	Kohsan	26
	Shindand	71
	Farsi	24
	Chisht-e-Sharif	27

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ANNEX 2: SUMMARY OF KEY FIGURES

HSM round ten data collection took place between:	16 February 2025 and 16 March 2025
# of KIIs in settlements (sampled from all settlements)	12,015
# of all registered and geo-located settlements with REACH	58,222
# of basic service units (BSUs) (all covered)	3,235
(In urban areas Nahia were considered as a BSU)	
# of districts (administrative level 2) (all covered)	401
# of provinces (administrative level 1) (all covered)	34
# of female KI in the survey	1,322
% of female KI in the survey	11%
# of KIs with disabilities	480
% of KIs with disablities	4%



ASSESSMENT COORDINATION FRAMEWORK:

Afghanistan Inter-Cluster Coordination Team



















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