

Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM)

Round 8

The District Tables Factsheet

August, 2024
Afghanistan

KEY MESSAGES

- Economic shocks** remained the most reported **event in 90%** of the assessed settlements, reflecting ongoing **vulnerability** despite a slight **decrease** from **95%** in June 2024 (HSM Round 7). These **shocks** were likely **driven by natural hazards** such as **floods** (47%) and **droughts** (40%).
- Food** remained **the top priority need in 73%** of the assessed settlements, **down** from **79%** in June 2024 (HSM Round 7). Meanwhile, the priorities for **health** and **water** have slightly **increased** compared to the previous round in June 2024. Moreover, **livelihoods**, primarily reliant on **agriculture** (67%) and **livestock** (52%), remained particularly **vulnerable** to natural **hazards**.
- Health** was the **third** most reported **priority need**, reported in **43%** of the assessed settlements. **Health concerns** rose in this round, reflecting a **growing demand** for **healthcare** and **medical services**, as **disease** outbreaks had sharply increased. Reports of disease outbreaks **rose** from **6%** in June (HSM R7) to **14%** in August (HSM R8), underscoring **escalating health risks**. Despite this, access to healthcare services remained stable at 87%.

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



Food
73%



Livelihood
53%



Health
43%



Water
38%



Cash
30%



Education
27%



KIs in **17%** of the assessed settlements reported being **aware** of households who **received** humanitarian **assistance**, a **substantial drop** from **41%** in HSM R7. Additionally, **34%** of the settlements **experienced** a complete **suspension** of humanitarian assistance.



KIs in **39%** of the assessed settlements reported that households had **no access** to a **sufficient** quantity of **water** for **daily needs**. Additionally, KIs in **46%** of the settlements reported that households had **no access** to **improved sanitation** facilities.



KIs in **9%** of the assessed settlements reported **no access** to **schools** for **boys**, while **16%** of settlements reported **no access** to **schools** for **girls** (6-12). Additionally, KIs in **12%** of the settlements reported few or no **attendance** (0-25%) for **boys** and **24%** for **girls** (aged 6-12).



KIs in **6%** of the assessed settlements reported **awareness** of the **presence** of **explosive hazards**, such as **mines**, within a **5-kilometer** radius of their settlements.



KIs in **4%** of the assessed settlements reported households were residing in **inadequate** (unsafe for living in) **shelters**. Moreover, KIs in **71%** of the settlements reported **shelter issues**, with **leaks during rainfall** being the most **commonly** reported **issue**.

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 eight data collection took place **from 17 July 2024 until 13 August 2024**.

A total of 12,011 key informants (KIs) were surveyed. From the total interviewed KIs, 1,746 (15%) were female KIs, and 247 (2%) self-identified as key informants with disabilities.

The HSM round eight was conducted across **12,011 settlements** within **3,235 Basic Service Units (BSUs)**, encompassing all 401 districts (administrative level II) across each of the 34 provinces (administrative level I).

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

The [HSM round eight analysis](#), which this document is based on, is available on the [IMPACT resource centre](#).

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SHOCKS AND LIVELIHOODS

Key Findings

- In the **majority (90%)** of assessed settlements, **economic shock** remained the **primary shock** faced by households, consistent with previous HSM rounds. This shock was presumably driven by **natural hazards**, including **droughts** and **floods**, alongside other contributing factors. In settlements **affected** by economic **shock**, key informants (KIs) reported that most households responded by incurring **debt (91%)** and experiencing limited access to **food (88%)**.
- In the assessed settlements, while **drought** conditions remained **steady** at **40%**, while excessive rainfall has **decreased** to **47%**, compared to **58%** reported in the **last round** (June 2024). This suggested an inverse relationship between drought and flooding. Both **hazards** continued to severely **impact livelihoods** in the assessed settlements.
- Agriculture (67%)** and **livestock (52%)** were reported as the **top two income sources** in the assessed settlements. Meanwhile, **agriculture** remained **vulnerable** to natural **hazards** due to irregular onset of El Niño.¹ **Casual labor** was the **third** most common **income source** this round, with a slight **decline** from **40%** in June to **36%** in August 2024.



In **17%** of the assessed settlements, KIs reported awareness of humanitarian aid distribution in their settlements 30 days prior to data collection.



In **44%** of the assessed settlements, KIs reported 'a lot of' reduction in the distribution of humanitarian assistance in the three months prior to data collection.

Map 1: % of settlements where KIs reported floods by district

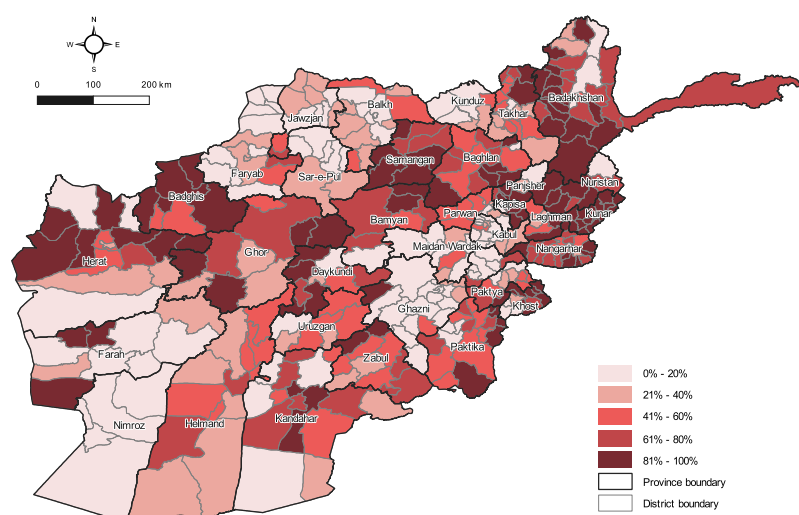


Figure 1: % of settlements where KIs reported economic shock, drought, and flood (HSM R6-R8)

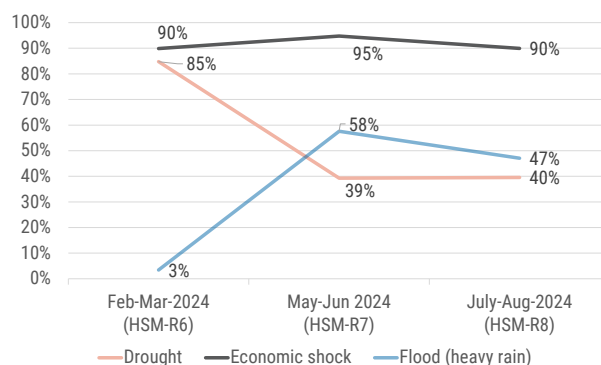
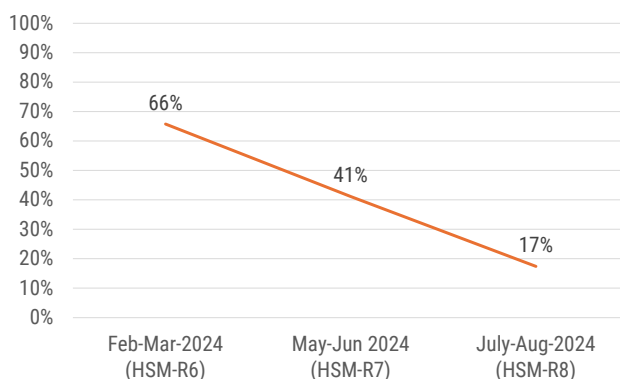
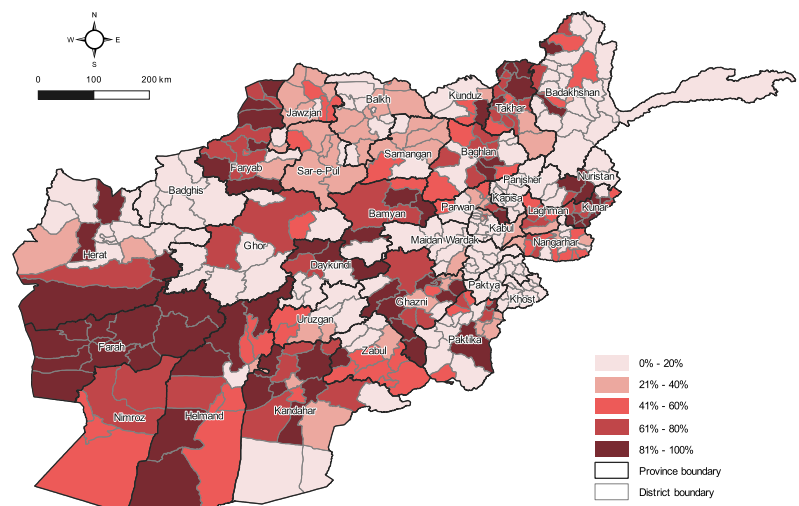


Figure 2: % of settlements where KIs reported being aware of humanitarian aid distributed in the settlements (HSM R6-R8)



Map 2: % of settlements where KIs reported drought by district



In **36%** of the assessed settlements, KIs reported that 'many households (51-75%)' were in debt.

¹WFP Afghanistan: [Situation Report](#), August 2024

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------|---|--|--|--|
| | Shocks experienced by households in the settlement ² | | | LIVELIHOODS | | | | AID | |
| | Economic shock ³ | Drought / precipitation deficit | Flood / heavy rain | Primary and secondary sources of income ⁴ | | Many men (51-75%) are reportedly unemployed | Women cannot be reportedly be employed | Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid | Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵ |
| | | | | Agriculture | Livestock | | | | |
| National level | 90% | 40% | 47% | 67% | 52% | 21% | 28% | 82% | 34% |
| Regional level | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Highland | 96% | 62% | 57% | 96% | 78% | 10% | 15% | 95% | 34% |
| Capital | 90% | 11% | 26% | 55% | 49% | 30% | 16% | 88% | 56% |
| Eastern | 76% | 50% | 76% | 78% | 65% | 28% | 11% | 56% | 21% |
| North Eastern | 96% | 43% | 53% | 75% | 57% | 19% | 26% | 85% | 34% |
| Northern | 83% | 37% | 28% | 64% | 36% | 21% | 13% | 85% | 32% |
| South Eastern | 92% | 36% | 39% | 44% | 32% | 27% | 49% | 91% | 38% |
| Southern | 90% | 52% | 44% | 78% | 47% | 19% | 49% | 86% | 38% |
| Western | 94% | 35% | 59% | 59% | 61% | 10% | 29% | 73% | 20% |
| Provincial level | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Highland Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Bamyan | 91% | 63% | 52% | 96% | 85% | 17% | 22% | 94% | 24% |
| Daykundi | 99% | 62% | 62% | 97% | 72% | 3% | 9% | 96% | 43% |
| Capital Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Kabul | 80% | 9% | 16% | 37% | 28% | 53% | 9% | 84% | 61% |
| Kapisa | 100% | 0% | 49% | 69% | 52% | 48% | 9% | 97% | 95% |
| Logar | 100% | 2% | 18% | 94% | 67% | 39% | 51% | 70% | 54% |
| Maidan Wardak | 93% | 5% | 13% | 47% | 63% | 0% | 12% | 99% | 46% |
| Panjsher | 99% | 0% | 65% | 38% | 55% | 50% | 0% | 77% | 2% |
| Parwan | 91% | 40% | 33% | 74% | 56% | 0% | 24% | 94% | 65% |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Kunar | 98% | 72% | 97% | 94% | 95% | 49% | 3% | 24% | 9% |
| Laghman | 25% | 60% | 60% | 57% | 69% | 39% | 20% | 90% | 61% |
| Nangarhar | 75% | 38% | 70% | 71% | 42% | 18% | 14% | 60% | 13% |
| Nuristan | 97% | 35% | 78% | 98% | 84% | 7% | 0% | 65% | 20% |
| North Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Badakhshan | 95% | 25% | 67% | 73% | 66% | 23% | 22% | 81% | 32% |
| Baghlan | 100% | 47% | 72% | 70% | 56% | 23% | 19% | 81% | 23% |
| Kunduz | 90% | 36% | 16% | 89% | 18% | 16% | 13% | 90% | 20% |
| Takhar | 99% | 68% | 47% | 73% | 70% | 15% | 45% | 88% | 50% |

² In the six months prior to data collection.

³ This meant the loss of one of the main sources of income for most households in the settlement and/or a substantial loss of income for most households in the settlement.

⁴ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------|---|--|--|--|
| | Shocks experienced by households in the settlement ² | | | LIVELIHOODS | | | | AID | |
| | Economic shock ³ | Drought / precipitation deficit | Flood / heavy rain | Primary and secondary sources of income ⁴ | | Many men (51-75%) are reportedly unemployed | Women cannot be reportedly be employed | Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid | Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵ |
| | | | | Agriculture | Livestock | | | | |
| National level | 90% | 40% | 47% | 67% | 52% | 21% | 28% | 82% | 34% |
| Northern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Balkh | 85% | 20% | 17% | 63% | 30% | 11% | 4% | 76% | 38% |
| Faryab | 100% | 71% | 17% | 75% | 64% | 49% | 26% | 96% | 27% |
| Jawzjan | 98% | 32% | 28% | 46% | 16% | 29% | 18% | 94% | 36% |
| Samangan | 51% | 32% | 88% | 64% | 39% | 7% | 2% | 75% | 26% |
| Sar-e-Pul | 65% | 31% | 15% | 60% | 11% | 2% | 18% | 91% | 26% |
| South Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghazni | 85% | 68% | 11% | 63% | 41% | 23% | 49% | 95% | 42% |
| Khost | 100% | 0% | 69% | 0% | 3% | 34% | 67% | 100% | 62% |
| Paktika | 92% | 33% | 62% | 64% | 53% | 21% | 55% | 79% | 30% |
| Paktya | 100% | 0% | 45% | 12% | 8% | 39% | 27% | 93% | 18% |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Helmand | 98% | 63% | 45% | 67% | 52% | 17% | 23% | 94% | 40% |
| Kandahar | 94% | 54% | 50% | 86% | 45% | 30% | 67% | 82% | 54% |
| Nimroz | 87% | 57% | 0% | 51% | 52% | 1% | 10% | 54% | 15% |
| Uruzgan | 97% | 31% | 32% | 84% | 32% | 31% | 72% | 89% | 13% |
| Zabul | 64% | 39% | 59% | 94% | 50% | 2% | 71% | 92% | 32% |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Badghis | 95% | 4% | 76% | 82% | 47% | 11% | 25% | 81% | 0% |
| Farah | 100% | 98% | 30% | 38% | 44% | 19% | 8% | 70% | 29% |
| Ghor | 90% | 21% | 71% | 57% | 92% | 5% | 46% | 66% | 4% |
| Herat | 92% | 31% | 55% | 57% | 56% | 10% | 29% | 75% | 35% |

² In the six months prior to data collection.

³ This meant the loss of one of the main sources of income for most households in the settlement and/or a substantial loss of income for most households in the settlement.

⁴ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.

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| | Economic shock ³ | Drought / precipitation deficit | Flood / heavy rain | Primary and secondary sources of income ⁴ | | Many men (51-75%) are reportedly unemployed | Women cannot be reportedly be employed | Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid | Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵ |
| | | | | Agriculture | Livestock | | | | |
| National level | 90% | 40% | 47% | 67% | 52% | 21% | 28% | 82% | 34% |
| District level | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Highland Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Bamyan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Bamyan | 100% | 71% | 46% | 77% | 46% | 66% | 69% | 86% | 0% |
| Shibar | 96% | 93% | 64% | 100% | 54% | 25% | 61% | 93% | 0% |
| Sayghan | 100% | 95% | 84% | 100% | 89% | 47% | 95% | 79% | 0% |
| Kahmard | 100% | 59% | 94% | 100% | 71% | 59% | 71% | 59% | 0% |
| Yakawlang | 100% | 80% | 76% | 93% | 91% | 7% | 2% | 100% | 56% |
| Panjab | 99% | 93% | 72% | 100% | 100% | 1% | 0% | 100% | 73% |
| Waras | 75% | 19% | 12% | 100% | 94% | 2% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| Daykundi Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Nili | 100% | 77% | 38% | 96% | 54% | 0% | 4% | 100% | 100% |
| Shahrestan | 96% | 16% | 46% | 100% | 84% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% |
| Ashtarlay | 100% | 100% | 7% | 86% | 69% | 0% | 0% | 97% | 21% |
| Khadir | 100% | 65% | 100% | 100% | 90% | 3% | 39% | 94% | 0% |
| Kiti | 100% | 13% | 78% | 100% | 63% | 6% | 0% | 88% | 0% |
| Miramor | 100% | 100% | 63% | 100% | 53% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% |
| Sang-e-Takht | 100% | 100% | 100% | 98% | 87% | 4% | 27% | 92% | 0% |
| Kajran | 100% | 3% | 87% | 100% | 43% | 17% | 20% | 97% | 0% |
| Patoo | 100% | 12% | 92% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 92% | 88% |
| Capital Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Kabul Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Kabul | 81% | 4% | 9% | 3% | 3% | 44% | 6% | 83% | 56% |
| Paghman | 100% | 9% | 6% | 27% | 42% | 64% | 12% | 79% | 45% |
| Chahar Asyab | 29% | 0% | 14% | 48% | 29% | 43% | 0% | 100% | 95% |
| Bagrami | 72% | 0% | 13% | 41% | 47% | 47% | 9% | 72% | 19% |
| Deh Sabz | 95% | 0% | 9% | 45% | 32% | 59% | 27% | 50% | 0% |
| Shakar Dara | 79% | 4% | 43% | 86% | 29% | 82% | 0% | 100% | 93% |
| Musahi | 0% | 0% | 0% | 79% | 14% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 86% |
| Mir Bacha Kot | 69% | 25% | 31% | 75% | 38% | 50% | 13% | 100% | 100% |
| Khak-e-Jabbar | 54% | 8% | 31% | 77% | 46% | 46% | 0% | 100% | 100% |
| Kalakan | 100% | 79% | 21% | 100% | 71% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 100% |

² In the six months prior to data collection.

³ This meant the loss of one of the main sources of income for most households in the settlement and/or a substantial loss of income for most households in the settlement.

⁴ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|------------|---|--|--|--|
| | Shocks experienced by households in the settlement ² | | | LIVELIHOODS | | | | AID | |
| | Economic shock ³ | Drought / precipitation deficit | Flood / heavy rain | Primary and secondary sources of income ⁴ | | Many men (51-75%) are reportedly unemployed | Women cannot be reportedly be employed | Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid | Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵ |
| | | | | Agriculture | Livestock | | | | |
| National level | 90% | 40% | 47% | 67% | 52% | 21% | 28% | 82% | 34% |
| Gul dara | 100% | 0% | 11% | 89% | 22% | 89% | 44% | 100% | 100% |
| Farza | 100% | 0% | 13% | 87% | 67% | 80% | 47% | 100% | 100% |
| Estalef | 100% | 0% | 20% | 80% | 100% | 60% | 30% | 70% | 0% |
| Qara Bagh | 100% | 25% | 20% | 35% | 40% | 55% | 15% | 80% | 60% |
| Surobi | 87% | 35% | 39% | 77% | 77% | 65% | 0% | 74% | 61% |
| Kapisa Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Mahmood-e-Raqi | 100% | 0% | 13% | 71% | 26% | 13% | 39% | 97% | 90% |
| Hisa-e-Duwum-e-Kohistan | 100% | 0% | 0% | 52% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 95% | 95% |
| Koh Band | 100% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 100% | 100% |
| Hisa-e-Awal-e-Kohistan | 100% | 0% | 42% | 47% | 47% | 42% | 0% | 100% | 100% |
| Nijrab | 100% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 96% | 0% | 93% | 89% |
| Tagab | 100% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 100% |
| Alasay | 100% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 100% |
| Logar Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Pul-e-Alam | 100% | 0% | 0% | 93% | 45% | 8% | 75% | 95% | 93% |
| Baraki Barak | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 85% | 4% | 33% | 15% |
| Charkh | 100% | 0% | 0% | 89% | 94% | 83% | 17% | 44% | 17% |
| Khoshi | 100% | 0% | 11% | 94% | 61% | 56% | 56% | 89% | 72% |
| Mohammad Agha | 100% | 0% | 13% | 97% | 37% | 27% | 83% | 80% | 73% |
| Kharwar | 100% | 16% | 68% | 100% | 89% | 16% | 47% | 68% | 21% |
| Azra | 100% | 0% | 77% | 77% | 69% | 23% | 46% | 62% | 46% |
| Maidan Wardak Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Maydan Shahr | 67% | 0% | 0% | 71% | 67% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 86% |
| Nerkh | 96% | 0% | 8% | 88% | 36% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% |
| Jalrez | 42% | 16% | 26% | 89% | 21% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% |
| Chak-e-Wardak | 97% | 0% | 44% | 56% | 11% | 0% | 72% | 100% | 64% |
| Saydabad | 97% | 26% | 0% | 77% | 34% | 0% | 3% | 100% | 51% |
| Daymirdad | 100% | 5% | 16% | 95% | 53% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 74% |

² In the six months prior to data collection.

³ This meant the loss of one of the main sources of income for most households in the settlement and/or a substantial loss of income for most households in the settlement.

⁴ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------|---|--|--|--|
| | Shocks experienced by households in the settlement ² | | | LIVELIHOODS | | | | AID | |
| | Economic shock ³ | Drought / precipitation deficit | Flood / heavy rain | Primary and secondary sources of income ⁴ | | Many men (51-75%) are reportedly unemployed | Women cannot be reportedly be employed | Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid | Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵ |
| | | | | Agriculture | Livestock | | | | |
| National level | 90% | 40% | 47% | 67% | 52% | 21% | 28% | 82% | 34% |
| Hesa-e-Awal-e-Behsud | 100% | 0% | 5% | 59% | 93% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 46% |
| Jaghatsu | 94% | 0% | 28% | 22% | 17% | 0% | 78% | 89% | 50% |
| Markaz-e-Behsud | 99% | 2% | 9% | 8% | 99% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 5% |
| Panjsher Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Bazarak | 100% | 0% | 100% | 20% | 100% | 87% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| Rukha | 100% | 0% | 100% | 25% | 88% | 88% | 0% | 88% | 0% |
| Dara | 96% | 0% | 100% | 11% | 85% | 100% | 0% | 96% | 4% |
| Khenj | 100% | 0% | 23% | 77% | 18% | 0% | 0% | 59% | 0% |
| Anawa | 100% | 0% | 81% | 63% | 38% | 38% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| Shutul | 100% | 0% | 67% | 78% | 22% | 0% | 0% | 89% | 11% |
| Paryan | 100% | 0% | 0% | 19% | 24% | 14% | 0% | 24% | 0% |
| Parwan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Charikar | 76% | 31% | 12% | 57% | 37% | 0% | 20% | 92% | 55% |
| Bagram | 100% | 70% | 24% | 91% | 52% | 0% | 33% | 97% | 73% |
| Shinwari | 90% | 38% | 41% | 52% | 100% | 0% | 17% | 97% | 72% |
| Sayed Khel | 100% | 40% | 32% | 96% | 32% | 0% | 40% | 96% | 68% |
| Jabal Saraj | 95% | 35% | 25% | 75% | 55% | 5% | 10% | 100% | 45% |
| Salang | 67% | 47% | 60% | 53% | 73% | 0% | 27% | 87% | 33% |
| Ghorband | 100% | 14% | 57% | 57% | 86% | 0% | 19% | 95% | 81% |
| Koh-e-Safi | 100% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 40% | 0% | 20% | 93% | 73% |
| Surkh-e-Parsa | 96% | 11% | 52% | 78% | 63% | 0% | 30% | 89% | 67% |
| Shekh Ali | 95% | 43% | 48% | 95% | 38% | 0% | 19% | 90% | 81% |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Kunar Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Asad Abad | 86% | 27% | 82% | 91% | 91% | 18% | 5% | 55% | 45% |
| Marawara | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 93% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Watapur | 100% | 92% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 56% | 0% | 16% | 4% |
| Narang | 100% | 65% | 95% | 100% | 100% | 20% | 0% | 65% | 0% |
| Sar Kani | 100% | 83% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 94% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Shigal | 100% | 92% | 100% | 97% | 100% | 16% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Dara-e-Pech | 100% | 67% | 100% | 71% | 90% | 81% | 24% | 76% | 71% |

² In the six months prior to data collection.

³ This meant the loss of one of the main sources of income for most households in the settlement and/or a substantial loss of income for most households in the settlement.

⁴ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|------------|---|--|--|--|
| | Shocks experienced by households in the settlement ² | | | LIVELIHOODS | | | | AID | |
| | Economic shock ³ | Drought / precipitation deficit | Flood / heavy rain | Primary and secondary sources of income ⁴ | | Many men (51-75%) are reportedly unemployed | Women cannot be reportedly be employed | Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid | Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵ |
| | | | | Agriculture | Livestock | | | | |
| National level | 90% | 40% | 47% | 67% | 52% | 21% | 28% | 82% | 34% |
| Bar Kunar | 100% | 82% | 100% | 94% | 94% | 24% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Chawkay | 100% | 88% | 96% | 83% | 83% | 83% | 0% | 4% | 0% |
| Khas Kunar | 100% | 95% | 100% | 89% | 89% | 16% | 0% | 58% | 0% |
| Ghazi Abad | 100% | 15% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 77% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Dangam | 100% | 67% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 24% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Chapa Dara | 95% | 68% | 84% | 79% | 84% | 68% | 21% | 21% | 11% |
| Nurgal | 100% | 95% | 95% | 95% | 95% | 19% | 0% | 81% | 10% |
| Nari | 95% | 58% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 68% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Laghman Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Mehtarlam | 18% | 72% | 54% | 54% | 66% | 32% | 18% | 87% | 51% |
| Qarghayi | 9% | 33% | 82% | 70% | 82% | 36% | 27% | 94% | 79% |
| Alishang | 41% | 65% | 38% | 62% | 70% | 35% | 14% | 89% | 57% |
| Alingar | 34% | 55% | 84% | 53% | 63% | 61% | 26% | 89% | 61% |
| Dawlatshah | 32% | 60% | 48% | 48% | 64% | 36% | 16% | 92% | 72% |
| Nangarhar Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Jalalabad | 96% | 0% | 24% | 4% | 8% | 20% | 52% | 88% | 20% |
| Behsud | 88% | 22% | 50% | 63% | 6% | 16% | 3% | 41% | 9% |
| Surkh Rod | 70% | 46% | 78% | 76% | 33% | 22% | 13% | 80% | 20% |
| Chaparhar | 70% | 75% | 41% | 68% | 30% | 11% | 25% | 68% | 23% |
| Kama | 55% | 9% | 68% | 100% | 68% | 0% | 0% | 27% | 5% |
| Kuz Kunar | 100% | 5% | 73% | 86% | 64% | 32% | 18% | 50% | 14% |
| Rodat | 69% | 38% | 75% | 75% | 38% | 13% | 0% | 31% | 0% |
| Khogyani | 61% | 68% | 68% | 80% | 54% | 27% | 15% | 61% | 12% |
| Bati Kot | 79% | 25% | 96% | 88% | 54% | 21% | 17% | 75% | 25% |
| Deh Bala | 78% | 56% | 78% | 89% | 52% | 22% | 0% | 70% | 11% |
| Pachir Wa Agam | 87% | 17% | 65% | 83% | 39% | 13% | 17% | 61% | 13% |
| Dara-e-Nur | 100% | 7% | 93% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 43% | 0% |
| Kot | 92% | 0% | 85% | 92% | 0% | 8% | 31% | 69% | 0% |
| Goshta | 65% | 55% | 50% | 25% | 90% | 5% | 0% | 30% | 0% |
| Achin | 75% | 46% | 100% | 64% | 36% | 32% | 11% | 64% | 18% |
| Shinwar | 100% | 33% | 37% | 85% | 22% | 0% | 11% | 56% | 7% |
| Muhmand Dara | 93% | 7% | 87% | 80% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 80% | 47% |

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⁴ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.

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| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|------------|---|--|--|--|
| | Shocks experienced by households in the settlement ² | | | LIVELIHOODS | | | | AID | |
| | Economic shock ³ | Drought / precipitation deficit | Flood / heavy rain | Primary and secondary sources of income ⁴ | | Many men (51-75%) are reportedly unemployed | Women cannot be reportedly be employed | Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid | Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵ |
| | | | | Agriculture | Livestock | | | | |
| National level | 90% | 40% | 47% | 67% | 52% | 21% | 28% | 82% | 34% |
| Lalpur | 65% | 40% | 100% | 80% | 50% | 35% | 15% | 60% | 0% |
| Sherzad | 56% | 47% | 71% | 79% | 53% | 15% | 24% | 50% | 9% |
| Nazyan | 64% | 41% | 82% | 45% | 45% | 32% | 0% | 50% | 14% |
| Hesarak | 57% | 39% | 96% | 83% | 57% | 9% | 17% | 61% | 22% |
| Dur Baba | 70% | 52% | 76% | 36% | 48% | 36% | 21% | 67% | 9% |
| Nuristan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Parun | 100% | 100% | 93% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 47% | 0% |
| Waygal | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| Wama | 100% | 72% | 67% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 72% | 0% |
| Nurgaram | 100% | 5% | 100% | 89% | 42% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 26% |
| Duab | 100% | 11% | 100% | 100% | 67% | 0% | 0% | 89% | 61% |
| Kamdesb | 82% | 0% | 64% | 95% | 86% | 23% | 0% | 9% | 5% |
| Mandol | 100% | 7% | 100% | 100% | 93% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 80% |
| Barg-e-Matal | 100% | 0% | 6% | 100% | 89% | 28% | 0% | 11% | 0% |
| North Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Badakhshan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Fayzabad | 98% | 17% | 65% | 38% | 44% | 25% | 4% | 85% | 27% |
| Argo | 97% | 3% | 97% | 8% | 25% | 64% | 83% | 100% | 86% |
| Arghanj Khwah | 100% | 49% | 0% | 47% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 21% | 21% |
| Yaftal-e-Sufla | 100% | 4% | 85% | 8% | 31% | 58% | 85% | 100% | 92% |
| Khash | 100% | 33% | 14% | 67% | 95% | 0% | 0% | 33% | 24% |
| Baharak (Badakhshan) | 100% | 17% | 59% | 86% | 38% | 3% | 0% | 90% | 7% |
| Darayem | 100% | 50% | 100% | 100% | 90% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| Kohistan | 73% | 3% | 73% | 93% | 30% | 20% | 0% | 100% | 40% |
| Yawan | 38% | 0% | 92% | 100% | 50% | 0% | 4% | 38% | 4% |
| Jorm | 100% | 14% | 79% | 36% | 50% | 50% | 50% | 100% | 64% |
| Teshkan | 100% | 100% | 100% | 63% | 67% | 0% | 0% | 96% | 4% |
| Shuhada | 100% | 5% | 68% | 89% | 26% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 16% |
| Shahr-e-Buzorg | 100% | 70% | 82% | 91% | 56% | 2% | 0% | 100% | 7% |
| Raghestan | 68% | 0% | 76% | 100% | 60% | 0% | 0% | 64% | 0% |

² In the six months prior to data collection.

³ This meant the loss of one of the main sources of income for most households in the settlement and/or a substantial loss of income for most households in the settlement.

⁴ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|------------|---|--|--|--|
| | Shocks experienced by households in the settlement ² | | | LIVELIHOODS | | | | AID | |
| | Economic shock ³ | Drought / precipitation deficit | Flood / heavy rain | Primary and secondary sources of income ⁴ | | Many men (51-75%) are reportedly unemployed | Women cannot be reportedly be employed | Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid | Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵ |
| | | | | Agriculture | Livestock | | | | |
| National level | 90% | 40% | 47% | 67% | 52% | 21% | 28% | 82% | 34% |
| Keshem | 100% | 14% | 68% | 91% | 66% | 20% | 41% | 100% | 59% |
| Warduj | 92% | 0% | 92% | 92% | 75% | 25% | 0% | 100% | 4% |
| Tagab | 100% | 5% | 83% | 43% | 40% | 38% | 83% | 95% | 93% |
| Yamgan | 100% | 17% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| Shighnan | 90% | 14% | 62% | 95% | 86% | 19% | 10% | 95% | 14% |
| Khwahan | 100% | 89% | 81% | 78% | 96% | 78% | 0% | 11% | 4% |
| Kofab | 100% | 56% | 30% | 78% | 81% | 89% | 0% | 22% | 19% |
| Darwaz-e-Payin | 100% | 0% | 83% | 93% | 57% | 17% | 83% | 100% | 90% |
| Eshkashem | 89% | 11% | 61% | 94% | 72% | 0% | 6% | 94% | 11% |
| Shaki | 100% | 79% | 29% | 96% | 96% | 96% | 0% | 21% | 8% |
| Zebak | 100% | 0% | 87% | 100% | 87% | 13% | 0% | 80% | 0% |
| Koran Wa Monjan | 100% | 0% | 97% | 90% | 100% | 7% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| Darwaz-e-Balla | 100% | 12% | 12% | 98% | 84% | 14% | 84% | 100% | 88% |
| Wakhan | 95% | 7% | 68% | 66% | 95% | 12% | 0% | 98% | 2% |
| Baghlan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Pul-e-Khumri | 100% | 0% | 71% | 60% | 11% | 25% | 24% | 78% | 29% |
| Dahana-e-Ghori | 100% | 67% | 67% | 93% | 50% | 20% | 10% | 77% | 23% |
| Doshi | 100% | 0% | 45% | 77% | 23% | 32% | 41% | 86% | 9% |
| Nahrin | 96% | 65% | 57% | 74% | 48% | 17% | 9% | 61% | 0% |
| Baghlan-e-Jadid | 100% | 43% | 54% | 68% | 46% | 20% | 9% | 75% | 0% |
| Khinjan | 100% | 74% | 68% | 63% | 84% | 26% | 0% | 95% | 47% |
| Andarab | 100% | 100% | 95% | 37% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| Deh Salah | 100% | 92% | 100% | 44% | 100% | 17% | 0% | 89% | 22% |
| Khwaja Hejran | 97% | 75% | 69% | 78% | 44% | 31% | 25% | 56% | 3% |
| Burka | 100% | 68% | 72% | 92% | 36% | 12% | 16% | 60% | 0% |
| Tala Wa Barfak | 100% | 55% | 87% | 79% | 97% | 13% | 0% | 84% | 47% |
| Pul-e-Hisar | 100% | 60% | 100% | 92% | 96% | 36% | 0% | 100% | 100% |
| Khost Wa Fereng | 100% | 0% | 60% | 55% | 60% | 35% | 65% | 100% | 20% |
| Guzargah-e-Nur | 100% | 0% | 100% | 72% | 39% | 44% | 89% | 100% | 33% |
| Fereng Wa Gharu | 100% | 0% | 8% | 58% | 50% | 17% | 67% | 100% | 42% |

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⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------|---|--|--|--|
| | Shocks experienced by households in the settlement ² | | | LIVELIHOODS | | | | AID | |
| | Economic shock ³ | Drought / precipitation deficit | Flood / heavy rain | Primary and secondary sources of income ⁴ | | Many men (51-75%) are reportedly unemployed | Women cannot be reportedly be employed | Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid | Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵ |
| | | | | Agriculture | Livestock | | | | |
| National level | 90% | 40% | 47% | 67% | 52% | 21% | 28% | 82% | 34% |
| Kunduz Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Kunduz | 89% | 52% | 5% | 76% | 10% | 2% | 16% | 98% | 31% |
| Chahar Darah | 100% | 2% | 9% | 92% | 36% | 0% | 34% | 77% | 32% |
| Ali Abad | 100% | 54% | 34% | 91% | 11% | 77% | 0% | 69% | 0% |
| Khan Abad | 46% | 95% | 38% | 89% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 89% | 0% |
| Imam Sahib | 100% | 5% | 4% | 97% | 29% | 3% | 11% | 93% | 22% |
| Dasht-e-Archi | 100% | 30% | 49% | 95% | 5% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| Qala-e-Zal | 100% | 0% | 14% | 100% | 45% | 0% | 36% | 91% | 32% |
| Takhar Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Taloqan | 96% | 80% | 40% | 74% | 58% | 8% | 33% | 96% | 49% |
| Hazar Sumuch | 100% | 53% | 13% | 53% | 93% | 0% | 20% | 80% | 80% |
| Baharak (Takhar) | 97% | 85% | 50% | 85% | 70% | 18% | 39% | 92% | 64% |
| Bangi | 100% | 65% | 21% | 76% | 68% | 6% | 50% | 56% | 26% |
| Chal | 100% | 67% | 48% | 67% | 85% | 19% | 48% | 75% | 46% |
| Namak Ab | 95% | 76% | 48% | 76% | 86% | 14% | 43% | 81% | 62% |
| Kalafgan | 98% | 65% | 32% | 70% | 82% | 7% | 37% | 85% | 48% |
| Farkhar | 98% | 40% | 43% | 55% | 83% | 12% | 50% | 78% | 33% |
| Khwaja Ghar | 100% | 62% | 46% | 85% | 50% | 19% | 50% | 100% | 65% |
| Rostaq | 100% | 86% | 81% | 79% | 60% | 31% | 62% | 100% | 60% |
| Eshkmesh | 100% | 47% | 34% | 69% | 75% | 6% | 28% | 75% | 41% |
| Dasht-e-Qala | 100% | 75% | 50% | 92% | 83% | 4% | 21% | 100% | 54% |
| Warsaj | 100% | 35% | 25% | 45% | 67% | 10% | 43% | 84% | 25% |
| Khwaja Bahawuddin | 97% | 68% | 52% | 94% | 58% | 23% | 52% | 100% | 52% |
| Darqad | 100% | 81% | 71% | 95% | 81% | 14% | 57% | 95% | 57% |
| Chahab | 100% | 85% | 90% | 72% | 51% | 36% | 67% | 100% | 64% |
| Yangi Qala | 100% | 84% | 66% | 78% | 69% | 19% | 59% | 100% | 72% |
| Northern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Balkh Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Mazar-e-Sharif | 86% | 6% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 20% | 2% | 95% | 55% |
| Nahr-e-Shahi | 90% | 22% | 6% | 24% | 4% | 10% | 8% | 90% | 41% |
| Dehdadi | 83% | 33% | 0% | 54% | 13% | 17% | 4% | 92% | 50% |

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⁴ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|------------|---|--|--|--|
| | Shocks experienced by households in the settlement ² | | | LIVELIHOODS | | | | AID | |
| | Economic shock ³ | Drought / precipitation deficit | Flood / heavy rain | Primary and secondary sources of income ⁴ | | Many men (51-75%) are reportedly unemployed | Women cannot be reportedly be employed | Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid | Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵ |
| | | | | Agriculture | Livestock | | | | |
| National level | 90% | 40% | 47% | 67% | 52% | 21% | 28% | 82% | 34% |
| Charkent | 86% | 11% | 18% | 86% | 54% | 7% | 11% | 96% | 36% |
| Marmul | 73% | 13% | 27% | 73% | 80% | 7% | 20% | 87% | 40% |
| Balkh | 87% | 13% | 3% | 80% | 16% | 7% | 0% | 100% | 59% |
| Sholgareh | 86% | 28% | 25% | 83% | 53% | 8% | 6% | 44% | 31% |
| Chemtal | 90% | 26% | 21% | 85% | 36% | 15% | 3% | 51% | 26% |
| Dawlat Abad | 100% | 19% | 5% | 95% | 33% | 0% | 0% | 29% | 5% |
| Khulm | 80% | 40% | 47% | 70% | 27% | 23% | 3% | 83% | 33% |
| Char Bolak | 89% | 17% | 28% | 78% | 25% | 3% | 6% | 69% | 31% |
| Shortepa | 93% | 0% | 43% | 100% | 71% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 50% |
| Kaldar | 69% | 31% | 38% | 75% | 50% | 6% | 0% | 50% | 25% |
| Keshendeh | 86% | 21% | 31% | 86% | 59% | 14% | 7% | 14% | 7% |
| Zari | 77% | 18% | 41% | 86% | 59% | 18% | 5% | 91% | 36% |
| Sharak-e-Hayratan | 56% | 44% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 89% | 44% |
| Faryab Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Maymana | 100% | 50% | 21% | 34% | 11% | 63% | 42% | 95% | 0% |
| Pashtun Kot | 100% | 76% | 23% | 99% | 82% | 62% | 22% | 100% | 49% |
| Khwaja Sabz Posh | 100% | 92% | 0% | 85% | 54% | 62% | 31% | 92% | 69% |
| Almar | 100% | 80% | 0% | 94% | 94% | 17% | 14% | 100% | 11% |
| Bilcheragh | 100% | 18% | 76% | 94% | 76% | 18% | 59% | 88% | 0% |
| Shirin Tagab | 100% | 78% | 22% | 94% | 56% | 83% | 22% | 100% | 22% |
| Qaysar | 100% | 91% | 0% | 91% | 84% | 25% | 25% | 91% | 0% |
| Garzewan | 100% | 24% | 59% | 93% | 55% | 55% | 48% | 97% | 0% |
| Dawlat Abad | 100% | 91% | 0% | 55% | 55% | 55% | 0% | 100% | 36% |
| Kohistan | 100% | 96% | 0% | 96% | 96% | 52% | 30% | 96% | 78% |
| Qaram Qul | 100% | 100% | 0% | 25% | 63% | 50% | 25% | 100% | 50% |
| Qurghan | 100% | 80% | 0% | 30% | 50% | 45% | 20% | 95% | 5% |
| Andkhoy | 100% | 62% | 0% | 27% | 15% | 31% | 15% | 88% | 23% |
| Khan-e-Char Bagh | 100% | 100% | 0% | 9% | 55% | 73% | 0% | 82% | 64% |

² In the six months prior to data collection.

³ This meant the loss of one of the main sources of income for most households in the settlement and/or a substantial loss of income for most households in the settlement.

⁴ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|------------|---|--|--|--|
| | Shocks experienced by households in the settlement ² | | | LIVELIHOODS | | | | AID | |
| | Economic shock ³ | Drought / precipitation deficit | Flood / heavy rain | Primary and secondary sources of income ⁴ | | Many men (51-75%) are reportedly unemployed | Women cannot be reportedly be employed | Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid | Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵ |
| | | | | Agriculture | Livestock | | | | |
| National level | 90% | 40% | 47% | 67% | 52% | 21% | 28% | 82% | 34% |
| Jawzjan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Shiberghan | 93% | 30% | 18% | 33% | 15% | 35% | 8% | 100% | 43% |
| Khwaja Dukoh | 100% | 25% | 35% | 35% | 15% | 35% | 25% | 95% | 40% |
| Khanaqa | 100% | 11% | 11% | 44% | 17% | 33% | 22% | 100% | 44% |
| Mingajik | 100% | 57% | 29% | 71% | 10% | 10% | 24% | 95% | 19% |
| Qush Tepa | 100% | 15% | 46% | 46% | 23% | 38% | 38% | 92% | 38% |
| Khamyab | 100% | 33% | 33% | 58% | 17% | 8% | 8% | 92% | 25% |
| Aqcha | 100% | 45% | 18% | 55% | 18% | 18% | 9% | 100% | 36% |
| Fayzabad | 100% | 55% | 27% | 45% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 100% | 27% |
| Mardyan | 100% | 38% | 13% | 63% | 13% | 25% | 13% | 100% | 38% |
| Qarqin | 100% | 25% | 25% | 67% | 0% | 33% | 8% | 58% | 33% |
| Darzab | 100% | 21% | 71% | 21% | 29% | 50% | 36% | 86% | 43% |
| Samangan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Aybak | 62% | 38% | 79% | 66% | 45% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 24% |
| Hazrat-e-Sultan | 61% | 37% | 76% | 58% | 39% | 0% | 0% | 87% | 11% |
| Khuram Wa Sarbagh | 68% | 32% | 88% | 24% | 16% | 4% | 12% | 28% | 4% |
| Feroz Nakhchir | 63% | 19% | 100% | 63% | 56% | 0% | 0% | 88% | 13% |
| Ruy-e-Duab | 61% | 11% | 93% | 36% | 21% | 0% | 0% | 39% | 0% |
| Dara-e-Suf-e-Payin | 29% | 34% | 95% | 97% | 45% | 26% | 0% | 87% | 58% |
| Dara-e-Suf-e-Bala | 29% | 45% | 94% | 90% | 52% | 13% | 3% | 84% | 58% |
| Sar-e-Pul Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Sar-e-Pul | 64% | 29% | 5% | 45% | 10% | 2% | 12% | 74% | 21% |
| Sayad | 62% | 46% | 8% | 77% | 46% | 8% | 46% | 100% | 8% |
| Kohestanat | 65% | 35% | 38% | 69% | 0% | 0% | 46% | 96% | 27% |
| Sozmaqala | 67% | 27% | 10% | 60% | 6% | 0% | 10% | 100% | 33% |
| Sancharak | 61% | 35% | 9% | 61% | 9% | 4% | 4% | 83% | 35% |
| Gosfandi | 50% | 13% | 0% | 75% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 25% |
| Balkhab | 72% | 32% | 28% | 60% | 24% | 4% | 20% | 100% | 24% |

² In the six months prior to data collection.

³ This meant the loss of one of the main sources of income for most households in the settlement and/or a substantial loss of income for most households in the settlement.

⁴ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------|---|--|--|--|
| | Shocks experienced by households in the settlement ² | | | LIVELIHOODS | | | | AID | |
| | Economic shock ³ | Drought / precipitation deficit | Flood / heavy rain | Primary and secondary sources of income ⁴ | | Many men (51-75%) are reportedly unemployed | Women cannot be reportedly be employed | Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid | Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵ |
| | | | | Agriculture | Livestock | | | | |
| National level | 90% | 40% | 47% | 67% | 52% | 21% | 28% | 82% | 34% |
| South Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghazni Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghazni | 42% | 35% | 17% | 42% | 15% | 17% | 42% | 98% | 65% |
| Wal-e-Muhammad-e-Shahid | 53% | 89% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 58% | 32% | 95% | 95% |
| Khwaja Umari | 23% | 38% | 31% | 54% | 46% | 31% | 92% | 100% | 54% |
| Waghaz | 27% | 42% | 15% | 69% | 69% | 23% | 81% | 88% | 50% |
| Deh Yak | 100% | 95% | 21% | 100% | 47% | 42% | 32% | 74% | 58% |
| Jaghatsu | 83% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 37% | 7% | 93% | 93% |
| Andar | 100% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 43% | 40% | 43% | 83% | 60% |
| Zanakhan | 8% | 38% | 31% | 54% | 100% | 15% | 92% | 100% | 62% |
| Rashidan | 75% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 13% | 100% | 100% |
| Nawur | 100% | 70% | 3% | 99% | 94% | 7% | 10% | 91% | 16% |
| Qara Bagh | 100% | 27% | 3% | 47% | 47% | 21% | 62% | 100% | 0% |
| Giro | 100% | 14% | 14% | 86% | 23% | 9% | 86% | 95% | 9% |
| Ab Band | 100% | 77% | 54% | 100% | 23% | 31% | 54% | 69% | 77% |
| Jaghuri | 95% | 91% | 4% | 73% | 30% | 32% | 34% | 99% | 47% |
| Muqur | 100% | 68% | 0% | 71% | 14% | 14% | 100% | 100% | 4% |
| Malistan | 100% | 85% | 15% | 5% | 93% | 45% | 5% | 100% | 100% |
| Gelan | 100% | 100% | 0% | 86% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 97% | 0% |
| Ajristan | 100% | 11% | 100% | 100% | 72% | 0% | 67% | 100% | 0% |
| Nawa | 100% | 100% | 0% | 93% | 4% | 0% | 100% | 96% | 0% |
| Khost Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Matun | 98% | 0% | 69% | 0% | 2% | 4% | 100% | 100% | 62% |
| Mandozayi | 100% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Gurbuz | 100% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 94% |
| Tani | 100% | 0% | 19% | 0% | 29% | 14% | 81% | 100% | 67% |
| Musa Khel | 100% | 0% | 87% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| Nadir Shah Kot | 100% | 0% | 21% | 0% | 0% | 50% | 36% | 100% | 100% |
| Sabari | 100% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| Terezayi | 100% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

² In the six months prior to data collection.

³ This meant the loss of one of the main sources of income for most households in the settlement and/or a substantial loss of income for most households in the settlement.

⁴ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------|---|--|--|--|
| | Shocks experienced by households in the settlement ² | | | LIVELIHOODS | | | | AID | |
| | Economic shock ³ | Drought / precipitation deficit | Flood / heavy rain | Primary and secondary sources of income ⁴ | | Many men (51-75%) are reportedly unemployed | Women cannot be reportedly be employed | Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid | Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵ |
| | | | | Agriculture | Livestock | | | | |
| National level | 90% | 40% | 47% | 67% | 52% | 21% | 28% | 82% | 34% |
| Bak | 100% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Qalandar | 100% | 0% | 92% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| Spera | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 89% | 100% | 83% |
| Shamal | 100% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 58% | 75% | 100% | 83% |
| Jaji Maydan | 100% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 73% | 27% | 100% | 27% |
| Paktika Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Sharan | 100% | 62% | 65% | 92% | 54% | 0% | 35% | 96% | 0% |
| Mata Khan | 100% | 44% | 56% | 88% | 44% | 19% | 38% | 100% | 38% |
| Yosuf Khel | 95% | 50% | 60% | 75% | 45% | 0% | 50% | 60% | 15% |
| Yahya Khel | 43% | 14% | 7% | 64% | 21% | 14% | 93% | 93% | 50% |
| Sar Rawzah | 71% | 0% | 43% | 57% | 43% | 29% | 93% | 86% | 71% |
| Omna | 94% | 0% | 69% | 94% | 56% | 44% | 100% | 69% | 44% |
| Zarghun Shahr | 82% | 12% | 12% | 88% | 6% | 35% | 88% | 24% | 6% |
| Gomal | 100% | 91% | 52% | 17% | 87% | 65% | 57% | 100% | 100% |
| Jani Khel | 65% | 5% | 20% | 85% | 35% | 20% | 95% | 65% | 15% |
| Surobi | 100% | 33% | 56% | 6% | 56% | 50% | 50% | 78% | 78% |
| Urgun | 100% | 63% | 68% | 79% | 89% | 0% | 16% | 100% | 0% |
| Ziruk | 100% | 87% | 93% | 47% | 100% | 0% | 60% | 0% | 0% |
| Nika | 100% | 50% | 100% | 33% | 100% | 0% | 92% | 100% | 0% |
| Barmal | 100% | 33% | 81% | 26% | 63% | 33% | 63% | 59% | 0% |
| Giyan | 100% | 38% | 100% | 48% | 95% | 0% | 67% | 100% | 0% |
| Dila | 76% | 5% | 67% | 100% | 43% | 19% | 95% | 81% | 38% |
| Wazakhah | 100% | 8% | 54% | 62% | 46% | 31% | 4% | 100% | 54% |
| Wormamay | 100% | 0% | 96% | 82% | 14% | 21% | 0% | 82% | 11% |
| Turwo | 100% | 42% | 50% | 75% | 25% | 8% | 8% | 100% | 83% |
| Paktya Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Gardez | 100% | 0% | 45% | 2% | 7% | 36% | 0% | 83% | 24% |
| Ahmadaba | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 38% | 0% | 88% | 0% |
| Zurmat | 100% | 0% | 69% | 53% | 3% | 66% | 100% | 100% | 0% |
| Shawak | 100% | 0% | 67% | 7% | 7% | 60% | 60% | 100% | 20% |
| Zadran | 100% | 0% | 96% | 0% | 0% | 79% | 100% | 100% | 0% |
| Sayed Karam | 100% | 0% | 32% | 21% | 11% | 43% | 14% | 96% | 18% |

² In the six months prior to data collection.

³ This meant the loss of one of the main sources of income for most households in the settlement and/or a substantial loss of income for most households in the settlement.

⁴ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| | Shocks experienced by households in the settlement ² | | | LIVELIHOODS | | | | AID | |
| | Economic shock ³ | Drought / precipitation deficit | Flood / heavy rain | Primary and secondary sources of income ⁴ | | Many men (51-75%) are reportedly unemployed | Women cannot be reportedly employed | Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid | Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵ |
| | | | | Agriculture | Livestock | | | | |
| National level | 90% | 40% | 47% | 67% | 52% | 21% | 28% | 82% | 34% |
| Jaji | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 5% | 0% | 84% | 0% |
| Lija Ahmad Khel | 100% | 0% | 22% | 4% | 7% | 26% | 0% | 89% | 19% |
| Jani Khel | 100% | 0% | 53% | 24% | 18% | 29% | 0% | 88% | 35% |
| Chamkani | 100% | 0% | 52% | 5% | 24% | 14% | 0% | 100% | 48% |
| Dand Wa Patan | 100% | 0% | 47% | 5% | 11% | 21% | 5% | 100% | 47% |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Helmand Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Lashkargah | 88% | 55% | 27% | 35% | 28% | 10% | 32% | 95% | 25% |
| Nad-e-Ali | 100% | 68% | 44% | 49% | 50% | 17% | 7% | 89% | 40% |
| Nawa-e-Barakzaiy | 98% | 51% | 48% | 67% | 39% | 20% | 13% | 90% | 41% |
| Nahr-e-Saraj | 100% | 6% | 78% | 76% | 75% | 18% | 88% | 92% | 35% |
| Washer | 100% | 82% | 23% | 79% | 74% | 54% | 59% | 95% | 26% |
| Garmser | 100% | 55% | 24% | 69% | 66% | 10% | 24% | 93% | 17% |
| Nawzad | 98% | 93% | 30% | 78% | 50% | 20% | 15% | 96% | 50% |
| Sangin | 100% | 38% | 52% | 79% | 59% | 0% | 3% | 90% | 55% |
| Musa Qala | 100% | 54% | 51% | 65% | 54% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 46% |
| Kajaki | 98% | 58% | 58% | 91% | 53% | 4% | 0% | 100% | 56% |
| Reg-i-Khan Nishin | 100% | 100% | 61% | 67% | 44% | 28% | 0% | 100% | 50% |
| Baghran | 100% | 93% | 57% | 77% | 44% | 26% | 15% | 95% | 54% |
| Deh-e-Shu | 97% | 81% | 31% | 61% | 56% | 17% | 28% | 92% | 28% |
| Kandahar Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandahar | 98% | 44% | 77% | 42% | 16% | 9% | 7% | 98% | 86% |
| Arghandab | 100% | 35% | 100% | 100% | 27% | 46% | 35% | 88% | 58% |
| Daman | 100% | 86% | 83% | 100% | 28% | 52% | 59% | 72% | 28% |
| Panjwayi | 100% | 65% | 74% | 100% | 58% | 55% | 39% | 71% | 58% |
| Zheray | 100% | 100% | 60% | 90% | 35% | 40% | 45% | 45% | 40% |
| Shah Wali Kot | 100% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 93% | 68% | 100% | 95% | 90% |
| Khakrez | 88% | 76% | 64% | 100% | 32% | 48% | 52% | 92% | 64% |
| Arghestan | 100% | 71% | 77% | 100% | 51% | 74% | 49% | 86% | 54% |
| Ghorak | 86% | 82% | 5% | 100% | 9% | 0% | 100% | 27% | 27% |

² In the six months prior to data collection.

³ This meant the loss of one of the main sources of income for most households in the settlement and/or a substantial loss of income for most households in the settlement.

⁴ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|------------|---|--|--|--|
| | Shocks experienced by households in the settlement ² | | | LIVELIHOODS | | | | AID | |
| | Economic shock ³ | Drought / precipitation deficit | Flood / heavy rain | Primary and secondary sources of income ⁴ | | Many men (51-75%) are reportedly unemployed | Women cannot be reportedly be employed | Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid | Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵ |
| | | | | Agriculture | Livestock | | | | |
| National level | 90% | 40% | 47% | 67% | 52% | 21% | 28% | 82% | 34% |
| Maywand | 57% | 95% | 8% | 100% | 3% | 0% | 100% | 49% | 49% |
| Spin Boldak | 89% | 22% | 51% | 72% | 29% | 20% | 78% | 82% | 37% |
| Nesh | 100% | 62% | 69% | 100% | 38% | 62% | 69% | 100% | 54% |
| Miyanshin | 100% | 71% | 46% | 100% | 63% | 42% | 67% | 92% | 67% |
| Shorabak | 100% | 0% | 28% | 100% | 94% | 0% | 100% | 83% | 44% |
| Maruf | 100% | 2% | 40% | 91% | 85% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 36% |
| Reg | 100% | 0% | 7% | 13% | 93% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 60% |
| Nimroz Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Zaranj | 71% | 45% | 0% | 26% | 39% | 3% | 10% | 58% | 26% |
| Kang | 95% | 52% | 0% | 43% | 81% | 0% | 10% | 76% | 5% |
| Chakhansur | 75% | 80% | 0% | 70% | 45% | 0% | 10% | 60% | 10% |
| Char Burjak | 90% | 43% | 0% | 52% | 62% | 0% | 24% | 71% | 29% |
| Khashrod | 100% | 66% | 0% | 66% | 43% | 0% | 3% | 23% | 6% |
| Uruzgan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Tirinkot | 97% | 32% | 48% | 71% | 39% | 52% | 65% | 97% | 10% |
| Dehrawud | 96% | 54% | 25% | 93% | 14% | 25% | 93% | 79% | 21% |
| Chora | 91% | 0% | 45% | 91% | 55% | 73% | 64% | 100% | 27% |
| Shahid-e-Hassas | 100% | 51% | 0% | 100% | 6% | 9% | 97% | 89% | 23% |
| Khas Uruzgan | 100% | 19% | 42% | 68% | 48% | 26% | 58% | 81% | 0% |
| Chinarto | 100% | 22% | 33% | 78% | 33% | 11% | 72% | 83% | 0% |
| Gizab | 92% | 12% | 48% | 88% | 48% | 48% | 40% | 100% | 12% |
| Zabul Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Qalat | 16% | 59% | 32% | 65% | 46% | 8% | 35% | 92% | 62% |
| Tarnak Wa Jaldak | 10% | 48% | 39% | 87% | 39% | 10% | 52% | 84% | 77% |
| Shinkay | 100% | 42% | 50% | 100% | 13% | 0% | 83% | 79% | 8% |
| Mizan | 100% | 88% | 44% | 100% | 6% | 0% | 81% | 94% | 0% |
| Arghandab | 75% | 17% | 58% | 100% | 54% | 0% | 83% | 75% | 29% |
| Shah Joi | 0% | 33% | 48% | 98% | 60% | 0% | 35% | 95% | 88% |
| Daychopan | 100% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 4% |
| Atghar | 100% | 56% | 61% | 100% | 11% | 0% | 78% | 94% | 0% |
| Nawbahar | 100% | 48% | 62% | 100% | 33% | 0% | 90% | 95% | 0% |

² In the six months prior to data collection.

³ This meant the loss of one of the main sources of income for most households in the settlement and/or a substantial loss of income for most households in the settlement.

⁴ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------|---|--|--|--|
| | Shocks experienced by households in the settlement ² | | | LIVELIHOODS | | | | AID | |
| | Economic shock ³ | Drought / precipitation deficit | Flood / heavy rain | Primary and secondary sources of income ⁴ | | Many men (51-75%) are reportedly unemployed | Women cannot be reportedly be employed | Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid | Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵ |
| | | | | Agriculture | Livestock | | | | |
| National level | 90% | 40% | 47% | 67% | 52% | 21% | 28% | 82% | 34% |
| Shamul Zayi | 100% | 52% | 73% | 100% | 58% | 0% | 91% | 97% | 0% |
| Kakar | 96% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 96% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 15% |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Badghis Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Qala-e-Naw | 88% | 15% | 51% | 69% | 15% | 10% | 6% | 88% | 0% |
| Ab Kamari | 96% | 0% | 83% | 93% | 100% | 35% | 15% | 76% | 0% |
| Muqur | 100% | 0% | 86% | 100% | 64% | 64% | 0% | 71% | 0% |
| Qadis | 100% | 0% | 42% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 100% | 0% |
| Bala Murghab | 100% | 0% | 100% | 80% | 63% | 0% | 100% | 57% | 0% |
| Jawand | 95% | 2% | 97% | 81% | 58% | 0% | 2% | 85% | 0% |
| Ghormach | 100% | 0% | 100% | 67% | 44% | 0% | 100% | 74% | 0% |
| Farah Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Farah | 100% | 100% | 10% | 37% | 17% | 7% | 0% | 83% | 30% |
| Pushrod | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 55% | 27% | 9% | 100% | 100% |
| Khak-e-Safed | 100% | 100% | 87% | 7% | 13% | 20% | 0% | 27% | 27% |
| Qala-e-Kah | 100% | 100% | 5% | 86% | 81% | 5% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| Shibkoh | 100% | 83% | 33% | 58% | 33% | 25% | 17% | 100% | 0% |
| Bala Buluk | 100% | 96% | 4% | 0% | 42% | 46% | 25% | 100% | 100% |
| Anar Dara | 100% | 100% | 95% | 0% | 19% | 19% | 0% | 24% | 10% |
| Bakwa | 100% | 94% | 0% | 6% | 44% | 11% | 44% | 100% | 100% |
| Lash-e-Juwayn | 100% | 100% | 89% | 11% | 22% | 11% | 0% | 22% | 17% |
| Gulistan | 100% | 100% | 0% | 97% | 87% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| Pur Chaman | 100% | 100% | 37% | 54% | 48% | 33% | 7% | 39% | 0% |

² In the six months prior to data collection.

³ This meant the loss of one of the main sources of income for most households in the settlement and/or a substantial loss of income for most households in the settlement.

⁴ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|------------|---|--|--|--|
| | Shocks experienced by households in the settlement ² | | | LIVELIHOODS | | | | AID | |
| | Economic shock ³ | Drought / precipitation deficit | Flood / heavy rain | Primary and secondary sources of income ⁴ | | Many men (51-75%) are reportedly unemployed | Women cannot be reportedly be employed | Not aware of any households that received humanitarian aid | Complete stop of humanitarian aid ⁵ |
| | | | | Agriculture | Livestock | | | | |
| National level | 90% | 40% | 47% | 67% | 52% | 21% | 28% | 82% | 34% |
| Ghor Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Feroz Koh | 97% | 68% | 60% | 38% | 92% | 25% | 70% | 60% | 6% |
| DoLayna | 67% | 0% | 29% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 92% | 0% |
| Dawlatyar | 59% | 41% | 95% | 50% | 50% | 9% | 59% | 86% | 0% |
| Charsadra | 58% | 0% | 50% | 33% | 100% | 8% | 100% | 100% | 0% |
| Pasaband | 83% | 0% | 39% | 98% | 89% | 0% | 72% | 78% | 0% |
| Shahrak | 100% | 69% | 69% | 28% | 97% | 0% | 100% | 97% | 0% |
| Lal Wa Sarjanganal | 96% | 5% | 99% | 0% | 99% | 0% | 10% | 96% | 11% |
| Taywarah | 100% | 0% | 97% | 100% | 92% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 0% |
| Tolak | 100% | 0% | 96% | 100% | 96% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% |
| Saghar | 100% | 0% | 39% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 0% |
| Herat Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Herat | 75% | 0% | 35% | 16% | 0% | 6% | 6% | 85% | 40% |
| Injil | 78% | 5% | 55% | 77% | 32% | 5% | 4% | 78% | 18% |
| Guzara | 94% | 0% | 56% | 64% | 47% | 0% | 0% | 58% | 14% |
| Karukh | 100% | 0% | 84% | 88% | 63% | 9% | 0% | 16% | 13% |
| Zindajan | 100% | 93% | 96% | 44% | 89% | 70% | 56% | 48% | 0% |
| Pashtun Zarghun | 100% | 30% | 68% | 91% | 66% | 2% | 16% | 61% | 55% |
| Kushk | 100% | 84% | 84% | 78% | 89% | 16% | 62% | 98% | 16% |
| Gulran | 80% | 0% | 17% | 14% | 80% | 0% | 71% | 100% | 57% |
| Adraskan | 100% | 72% | 31% | 66% | 62% | 14% | 48% | 52% | 34% |
| Kushk-e-Kuhna | 100% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 71% | 0% | 68% | 100% | 97% |
| Ghoryan | 97% | 22% | 89% | 94% | 83% | 6% | 28% | 69% | 53% |
| Obe | 100% | 0% | 100% | 58% | 79% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| Kohsan | 100% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 23% | 42% | 42% |
| Shindand | 96% | 100% | 19% | 53% | 47% | 22% | 61% | 82% | 52% |
| Farsi | 96% | 96% | 21% | 58% | 50% | 13% | 58% | 71% | 58% |
| Chisht-e-Sharif | 100% | 0% | 100% | 48% | 78% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |

² In the six months prior to data collection.

³ This meant the loss of one of the main sources of income for most households in the settlement and/or a substantial loss of income for most households in the settlement.

⁴ Sources of income which people in settlements had access to.

⁵ In the three months prior to data collection.



FOOD SECURITY

Key Findings

- Food remained the top priority** in the assessed settlements (73%), followed by **livelihoods** (53%) and **health** (43%). **Food access** in the current round (Round 8) was relatively **consistent** with the previous round (Round 7) in June 2024. In a **quarter** of the assessed settlements (24%), only a **few households** (1-25%) could access **sufficient** food to meet minimum daily needs, while **severe hunger**⁶ was reported in **11%** of settlements. This issue was particularly pronounced in the northeastern provinces of Takhar (51%) and Baghlan (49%).
- Food security** indicators **remained stable** compared to Round 7 (June 2024), with notable **improvements** in food **access** throughout 2024 relative to 2023. For example, the percentage of settlements where KIs reported **severe hunger**⁶ **dropped** from **20%** in September 2023 (HSM R4) to **11%** in August 2024 (HSM R8). This **positive trend** was likely **attributable** to increased rainfall, improved **harvests**, **Afghani** currency **appreciation**, and slightly **lower food prices**.
- Markets** remained largely **accessible** in the assessed settlements. However, **women's** access to **markets** was **restricted**. In assessed settlements, **41%** reportedly required women to be **accompanied** by a **relative** (male or female) to **access markets**, **31%** allowed access only with **male relatives**, and **4%** **not allowed** access entirely, according to KIs.

Percentage of assessed settlements where KIs reported perceived changes in prices of food and non-food items⁷

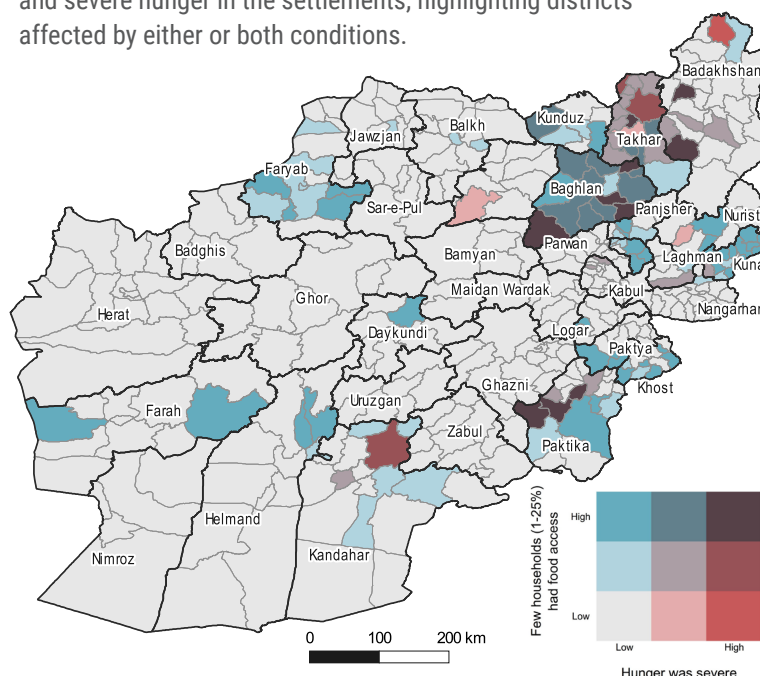
| At national level | Increased a little | Increased a lot |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Staple food | 41% | 3% |
| Non-food items | 36% | 2% |

Percentage of assessed settlements households engaged in coping behaviors due to lack of food or money by type of behavior⁷

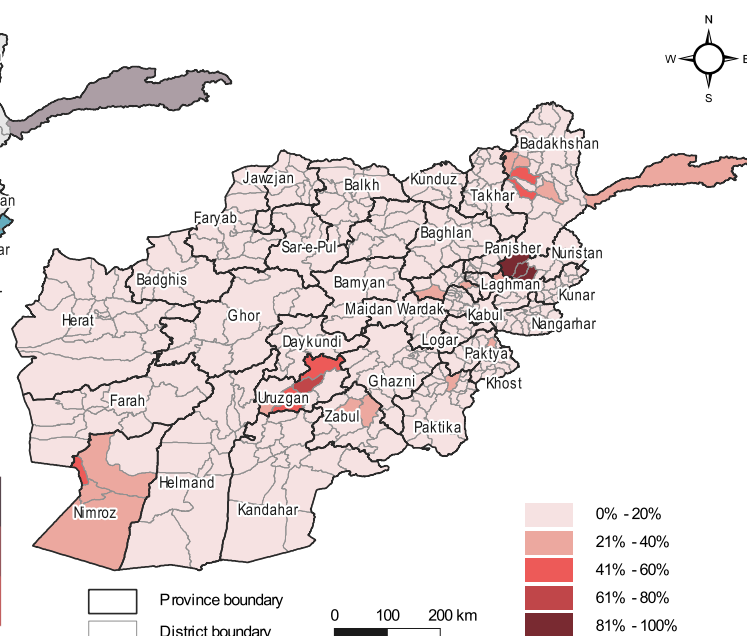
| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Borrowed food or money to buy food | 90% |
| Sold more animals than usual | 59% |
| Sold income generating equipment | 34% |
| Child Labour | 31% |

Map 3: Food Access (% of assessed settlements where KIs reported 'few households' (1-25%) with adequate food access), vs. Severe Hunger⁷(% settlements where KIs reported severe hunger)

Map 3 illustrates the relationship between limited food access and severe hunger in the settlements, highlighting districts affected by either or both conditions.



Map 4: Food Prices (% of assessed settlements where KIs reported that the price of staple food in the markets 'increased a lot'⁷)



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

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----|--|
| Financial constraints | 90% | |
| Market too far | 43% | |
| Too many checkpoints | 3% | |

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

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----|--|
| Financial constraints | 83% | |
| Market too far | 49% | |
| No access for women alone | 43% | |

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

⁷In the 30 days prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|-------|----------------|-------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | FOOD SECURITY | | | | | | | | |
| | Hunger was severe for most households ⁸ | Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food ⁹ | Of settlements with markets access, the three most common challenges regarding access to the markets | | | | | Price of staple food increased a little in the markets ¹⁰ | Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{10,11} |
| | | | Financial constraints | | Market too far | | No access for women alone | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | Women | | |
| National level | 11% | 24% | 90% | 83% | 43% | 49% | 43% | 41% | 36% |
| Regional level | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Highland | 1% | 14% | 99% | 98% | 47% | 71% | 37% | 58% | 32% |
| Capital | 4% | 17% | 80% | 80% | 26% | 35% | 35% | 33% | 36% |
| Eastern | 6% | 38% | 84% | 78% | 54% | 57% | 41% | 54% | 47% |
| North Eastern | 34% | 45% | 96% | 90% | 53% | 61% | 44% | 40% | 36% |
| Northern | 8% | 22% | 91% | 87% | 26% | 29% | 33% | 43% | 42% |
| South Eastern | 5% | 24% | 93% | 86% | 41% | 44% | 69% | 30% | 29% |
| Southern | 7% | 15% | 82% | 68% | 57% | 55% | 39% | 50% | 48% |
| Western | 3% | 8% | 95% | 86% | 39% | 46% | 42% | 31% | 19% |
| Provincial level | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Highland Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Bamyan | 1% | 12% | 100% | 99% | 61% | 84% | 20% | 53% | 23% |
| Daykundi | 2% | 17% | 99% | 97% | 34% | 61% | 52% | 63% | 40% |
| Capital Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Kabul | 13% | 16% | 65% | 62% | 21% | 26% | 43% | 21% | 31% |
| Kapisa | 0% | 63% | 100% | 100% | 5% | 12% | 5% | 53% | 52% |
| Logar | 1% | 16% | 99% | 95% | 16% | 19% | 12% | 35% | 34% |
| Maidan Wardak | 0% | 3% | 81% | 81% | 18% | 39% | 50% | 44% | 45% |
| Panjsher | 0% | 35% | 60% | 87% | 38% | 48% | 32% | 31% | 24% |
| Parwan | 0% | 2% | 94% | 87% | 56% | 64% | 33% | 28% | 33% |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Kunar | 7% | 83% | 97% | 96% | 54% | 60% | 81% | 95% | 79% |
| Laghman | 13% | 31% | 78% | 62% | 65% | 64% | 48% | 46% | 43% |
| Nangarhar | 1% | 16% | 84% | 77% | 46% | 48% | 25% | 47% | 41% |
| Nuristan | 15% | 30% | 69% | 65% | 72% | 73% | 1% | 3% | 1% |
| North Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Badakhshan | 24% | 23% | 92% | 89% | 41% | 54% | 38% | 49% | 40% |
| Baghlan | 49% | 83% | 98% | 95% | 44% | 44% | 47% | 35% | 39% |
| Kunduz | 14% | 35% | 99% | 98% | 59% | 77% | 26% | 45% | 38% |
| Takhar | 51% | 54% | 99% | 83% | 68% | 71% | 60% | 28% | 30% |

⁸ 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).

⁹ Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹⁰ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹¹ Non-food items (NFIs) including soap, fuel, clothing etc.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|-------|----------------|-------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | FOOD SECURITY | | | | | | | | |
| | Hunger was severe for most households ⁸ | Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food ⁹ | Of settlements with markets access, the three most common challenges regarding access to the markets | | | | | Price of staple food increased a little in the markets ¹⁰ | Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{10,11} |
| | | | Financial constraints | | Market too far | | No access for women alone | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | Women | | |
| National level | 11% | 24% | 90% | 83% | 43% | 49% | 43% | 41% | 36% |
| Northern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Balkh | 15% | 19% | 98% | 97% | 19% | 26% | 15% | 26% | 28% |
| Faryab | 1% | 44% | 79% | 78% | 39% | 45% | 48% | 61% | 61% |
| Jawzjan | 1% | 20% | 99% | 96% | 12% | 13% | 48% | 54% | 52% |
| Samangan | 14% | 7% | 85% | 65% | 45% | 39% | 36% | 46% | 39% |
| Sar-e-Pul | 1% | 9% | 96% | 94% | 12% | 12% | 31% | 41% | 40% |
| South Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghazni | 1% | 3% | 88% | 77% | 46% | 48% | 49% | 34% | 33% |
| Khost | 0% | 44% | 99% | 99% | 51% | 56% | 90% | 37% | 34% |
| Paktika | 20% | 37% | 96% | 91% | 26% | 28% | 68% | 31% | 28% |
| Paktya | 0% | 36% | 96% | 86% | 44% | 47% | 94% | 16% | 15% |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Helmand | 5% | 16% | 92% | 73% | 51% | 43% | 46% | 71% | 68% |
| Kandahar | 13% | 25% | 77% | 66% | 61% | 67% | 25% | 41% | 36% |
| Nimroz | 2% | 2% | 75% | 73% | 31% | 35% | 51% | 43% | 42% |
| Uruzgan | 8% | 4% | 93% | 55% | 50% | 37% | 20% | 28% | 30% |
| Zabul | 0% | 5% | 69% | 67% | 80% | 80% | 53% | 39% | 41% |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Badghis | 3% | 6% | 91% | 89% | 52% | 54% | 53% | 45% | 15% |
| Farah | 4% | 28% | 95% | 72% | 20% | 21% | 61% | 39% | 36% |
| Ghor | 0% | 3% | 95% | 83% | 44% | 61% | 44% | 38% | 23% |
| Herat | 3% | 4% | 96% | 91% | 39% | 43% | 29% | 19% | 13% |

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⁹ Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹⁰ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹¹ Non-food items (NFIs) including soap, fuel, clothing etc.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|-------|----------------|-------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | FOOD SECURITY | | | | | | | | |
| | Hunger was severe for most households ⁸ | Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food ⁹ | Of settlements with markets access, the three most common challenges regarding access to the markets | | | | | Price of staple food increased a little in the markets ¹⁰ | Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{10,11} |
| | | | Financial constraints | | Market too far | | No access for women alone | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | Women | | |
| National level | 11% | 24% | 90% | 83% | 43% | 49% | 43% | 41% | 36% |
| District level | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Highland Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Bamyan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Bamyan | 3% | 29% | 100% | 97% | 54% | 57% | 11% | 66% | 6% |
| Shibar | 4% | 32% | 96% | 96% | 96% | 96% | 29% | 32% | 25% |
| Sayghan | 0% | 21% | 100% | 100% | 89% | 89% | 5% | 84% | 11% |
| Kahmard | 0% | 24% | 100% | 94% | 65% | 71% | 29% | 59% | 29% |
| Yakawlang | 0% | 6% | 100% | 100% | 69% | 85% | 37% | 67% | 48% |
| Panjab | 0% | 6% | 100% | 99% | 70% | 84% | 18% | 78% | 40% |
| Waras | 0% | 5% | 100% | 100% | 37% | 89% | 14% | 23% | 6% |
| Daykundi Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Nili | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 46% | 46% | 54% | 54% | 4% |
| Shahrestan | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 46% | 70% | 34% | 74% | 64% |
| Ashtarlay | 3% | 77% | 96% | 90% | 24% | 54% | 15% | 55% | 25% |
| Khadir | 6% | 3% | 100% | 100% | 16% | 39% | 39% | 55% | 29% |
| Kiti | 0% | 3% | 100% | 97% | 28% | 81% | 75% | 63% | 56% |
| Miramor | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 72% | 72% | 77% | 58% | 21% |
| Sang-e-Takht | 6% | 2% | 100% | 100% | 13% | 54% | 58% | 60% | 35% |
| Kajran | 0% | 7% | 100% | 97% | 43% | 83% | 90% | 60% | 47% |
| Patoo | 0% | 0% | 100% | 92% | 20% | 44% | 76% | 100% | 96% |
| Capital Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Kabul Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Kabul | 11% | 14% | 69% | 63% | 13% | 14% | 30% | 23% | 35% |
| Paghman | 0% | 3% | 64% | 64% | 45% | 48% | 64% | 21% | 0% |
| Chahar Asyab | 5% | 10% | 24% | 33% | 14% | 14% | 43% | 5% | 10% |
| Bagrami | 0% | 6% | 38% | 41% | 0% | 16% | 9% | 38% | 13% |
| Deh Sabz | 0% | 9% | 91% | 91% | 41% | 50% | 36% | 59% | 23% |
| Shakar Dara | 21% | 18% | 50% | 43% | 32% | 39% | 57% | 7% | 21% |
| Musahi | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 0% |
| Mir Bacha Kot | 25% | 19% | 50% | 56% | 19% | 19% | 44% | 6% | 44% |

⁸ 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).

⁹ Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹⁰ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹¹ Non-food items (NFIs) including soap, fuel, clothing etc.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|-------|----------------|-------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | FOOD SECURITY | | | | | | | | |
| | Hunger was severe for most households ⁸ | Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food ⁹ | Of settlements with markets access, the three most common challenges regarding access to the markets | | | | | Price of staple food increased a little in the markets ¹⁰ | Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{10,11} |
| | | | Financial constraints | | Market too far | | No access for women alone | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | Women | | |
| National level | 11% | 24% | 90% | 83% | 43% | 49% | 43% | 41% | 36% |
| Khak-e-Jabbar | 31% | 31% | 38% | 38% | 69% | 69% | 69% | 15% | 23% |
| Kalakan | 14% | 14% | 100% | 100% | 21% | 21% | 93% | 0% | 64% |
| Guldara | 56% | 56% | 100% | 100% | 11% | 56% | 67% | 0% | 89% |
| Farza | 20% | 20% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 67% | 0% | 53% |
| Estalef | 0% | 20% | 70% | 40% | 20% | 60% | 40% | 40% | 0% |
| Qara Bagh | 40% | 45% | 100% | 95% | 60% | 65% | 95% | 25% | 50% |
| Surobi | 19% | 23% | 74% | 74% | 32% | 45% | 68% | 26% | 48% |
| Kapisa Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Mahmood-e-Raqi | 0% | 19% | 100% | 100% | 16% | 23% | 23% | 26% | 26% |
| Hisa-e-Duwum-e-Kohistan | 0% | 38% | 100% | 100% | 5% | 29% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Koh Band | 0% | 37% | 100% | 100% | 11% | 26% | 0% | 5% | 5% |
| Hisa-e-Awal-e-Kohistan | 0% | 63% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 47% | 47% |
| Nijrab | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 96% |
| Tagab | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 94% |
| Alasay | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% |
| Logar Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Pul-e-Alam | 0% | 5% | 98% | 93% | 3% | 5% | 0% | 48% | 40% |
| Baraki Barak | 0% | 81% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 15% |
| Charkh | 0% | 17% | 100% | 100% | 28% | 33% | 0% | 22% | 44% |
| Khoshi | 6% | 0% | 100% | 94% | 22% | 22% | 28% | 28% | 17% |
| Mohammad Agha | 0% | 0% | 100% | 93% | 20% | 27% | 13% | 63% | 60% |
| Kharwar | 0% | 0% | 100% | 95% | 26% | 32% | 47% | 11% | 11% |
| Azra | 8% | 0% | 100% | 92% | 50% | 42% | 8% | 42% | 42% |
| Maidan Wardak Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Maydan Shahr | 0% | 5% | 100% | 100% | 19% | 19% | 67% | 29% | 67% |
| Nerkh | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 32% | 32% | 88% | 40% | 44% |
| Jalrez | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 21% | 21% | 53% | 32% | 53% |

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⁹ Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | FOOD SECURITY | | | | | | | | |
| | Hunger was severe for most households ⁸ | Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food ⁹ | Of settlements with markets access, the three most common challenges regarding access to the markets | | | | | Price of staple food increased a little in the markets ¹⁰ | Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{10,11} |
| | | | Financial constraints | | Market too far | | No access for women alone | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | Women | | |
| National level | 11% | 24% | 90% | 83% | 43% | 49% | 43% | 41% | 36% |
| Chak-e-Wardak | 0% | 17% | 97% | 89% | 3% | 3% | 81% | 8% | 8% |
| Saydabad | 0% | 6% | 71% | 74% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 74% | 71% |
| Daymirdad | 0% | 0% | 11% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 68% | 16% | 21% |
| Hesa-e-Awal-e-Behsud | 0% | 0% | 63% | 68% | 34% | 66% | 39% | 22% | 27% |
| Jaghathu | 0% | 0% | 94% | 72% | 11% | 22% | 78% | 11% | 6% |
| Markaz-e-Behsud | 0% | 0% | 83% | 90% | 22% | 70% | 41% | 70% | 60% |
| Panjsher Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Bazarak | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 80% | 80% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Rukha | 0% | 81% | 88% | 100% | 50% | 50% | 19% | 13% | 13% |
| Dara | 0% | 37% | 96% | 96% | 74% | 74% | 22% | 4% | 4% |
| Khenj | 0% | 0% | 36% | 68% | 9% | 32% | 55% | 64% | 50% |
| Anawa | 0% | 38% | 56% | 94% | 25% | 44% | 56% | 56% | 38% |
| Shutul | 0% | 0% | 22% | 100% | 11% | 11% | 56% | 78% | 56% |
| Paryan | 0% | 0% | 10% | 62% | 5% | 29% | 24% | 29% | 24% |
| Parwan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Charikar | 0% | 0% | 90% | 73% | 27% | 33% | 35% | 18% | 24% |
| Bagram | 0% | 9% | 100% | 100% | 52% | 58% | 24% | 39% | 39% |
| Shinwari | 0% | 0% | 93% | 90% | 59% | 76% | 38% | 24% | 31% |
| Sayed Khel | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 52% | 56% | 20% | 32% | 32% |
| Jabal Saraj | 0% | 0% | 90% | 70% | 45% | 55% | 40% | 20% | 25% |
| Salang | 0% | 0% | 80% | 80% | 73% | 87% | 40% | 20% | 27% |
| Ghorband | 0% | 0% | 100% | 95% | 71% | 81% | 24% | 29% | 29% |
| Koh-e-Safi | 0% | 0% | 93% | 87% | 100% | 93% | 40% | 47% | 60% |
| Surkh-e-Parsa | 4% | 4% | 96% | 93% | 78% | 85% | 33% | 22% | 22% |
| Shekh Ali | 0% | 5% | 95% | 90% | 62% | 71% | 43% | 43% | 52% |

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| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | FOOD SECURITY | | | | | | | | |
| | Hunger was severe for most households ⁸ | Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food ⁹ | Of settlements with markets access, the three most common challenges regarding access to the markets | | | | | Price of staple food increased a little in the markets ¹⁰ | Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{10,11} |
| | | | Financial constraints | | Market too far | | No access for women alone | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | Women | | |
| National level | 11% | 24% | 90% | 83% | 43% | 49% | 43% | 41% | 36% |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Kunar Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Asad Abad | 9% | 32% | 100% | 95% | 50% | 41% | 82% | 77% | 55% |
| Marawara | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 21% | 57% | 93% | 100% | 100% |
| Watapur | 16% | 92% | 100% | 96% | 60% | 60% | 88% | 100% | 80% |
| Narang | 0% | 40% | 100% | 100% | 65% | 70% | 95% | 80% | 30% |
| Sar Kani | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 50% | 61% | 89% | 100% | 100% |
| Shigal | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 22% | 22% | 92% | 100% | 100% |
| Dara-e-Pech | 0% | 86% | 81% | 76% | 71% | 76% | 29% | 95% | 86% |
| Bar Kunar | 0% | 94% | 100% | 100% | 53% | 76% | 100% | 88% | 88% |
| Chawkay | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 67% | 71% | 29% | 100% | 100% |
| Khas Kunar | 21% | 47% | 84% | 84% | 79% | 84% | 100% | 100% | 26% |
| Ghazi Abad | 0% | 96% | 100% | 100% | 73% | 92% | 88% | 100% | 100% |
| Dangam | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 24% | 29% | 95% | 90% | 95% |
| Chapa Dara | 5% | 79% | 79% | 79% | 53% | 58% | 47% | 89% | 89% |
| Nurgal | 57% | 62% | 100% | 100% | 81% | 81% | 100% | 95% | 24% |
| Nari | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 53% | 53% | 95% | 100% | 100% |
| Laghman Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Mehtarlam | 4% | 30% | 77% | 61% | 49% | 50% | 54% | 47% | 49% |
| Qarghayi | 36% | 52% | 73% | 58% | 70% | 64% | 21% | 36% | 39% |
| Alishang | 0% | 16% | 84% | 73% | 76% | 73% | 59% | 54% | 43% |
| Alingar | 32% | 42% | 74% | 50% | 68% | 68% | 34% | 37% | 34% |
| Dawlatshah | 0% | 12% | 88% | 72% | 84% | 84% | 68% | 56% | 44% |
| Nangarhar Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Jalalabad | 0% | 24% | 88% | 92% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 32% | 32% |
| Behsud | 3% | 25% | 84% | 81% | 28% | 28% | 9% | 50% | 47% |
| Surkh Rod | 2% | 9% | 87% | 76% | 39% | 41% | 17% | 46% | 41% |
| Chaparhar | 0% | 23% | 80% | 75% | 41% | 41% | 43% | 45% | 36% |
| Kama | 0% | 0% | 86% | 82% | 23% | 18% | 5% | 27% | 32% |
| Kuz Kunar | 5% | 36% | 91% | 91% | 41% | 41% | 23% | 55% | 32% |

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| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|-------|----------------|-------|---------------------------|--|--|
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| | | | Financial constraints | | Market too far | | No access for women alone | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | Women | | |
| National level | 11% | 24% | 90% | 83% | 43% | 49% | 43% | 41% | 36% |
| Rodat | 0% | 0% | 69% | 69% | 44% | 56% | 13% | 44% | 50% |
| Khogyani | 0% | 7% | 85% | 71% | 63% | 76% | 22% | 41% | 32% |
| Bati Kot | 8% | 33% | 75% | 67% | 54% | 54% | 17% | 63% | 58% |
| Deh Bala | 11% | 33% | 81% | 81% | 56% | 56% | 41% | 74% | 56% |
| Pachir Wa Agam | 0% | 9% | 83% | 74% | 48% | 48% | 43% | 39% | 26% |
| Dara-e-Nur | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 36% | 36% |
| Kot | 0% | 0% | 100% | 77% | 31% | 31% | 31% | 54% | 62% |
| Goshta | 0% | 0% | 90% | 35% | 75% | 75% | 0% | 10% | 15% |
| Achin | 0% | 25% | 79% | 82% | 68% | 71% | 43% | 61% | 57% |
| Shinwar | 0% | 11% | 78% | 67% | 15% | 19% | 15% | 37% | 33% |
| Muhmand Dara | 0% | 20% | 93% | 80% | 33% | 33% | 20% | 40% | 20% |
| Lalpur | 0% | 20% | 75% | 75% | 45% | 50% | 20% | 70% | 75% |
| Sherzad | 0% | 9% | 85% | 85% | 56% | 59% | 47% | 50% | 50% |
| Nazyan | 0% | 27% | 73% | 68% | 77% | 82% | 36% | 64% | 59% |
| Hesarak | 0% | 9% | 83% | 83% | 61% | 65% | 39% | 13% | 9% |
| Dur Baba | 0% | 21% | 88% | 76% | 70% | 70% | 33% | 64% | 52% |
| Nuristan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Parun | 0% | 100% | 93% | 93% | 67% | 67% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Waygal | 0% | 32% | 100% | 100% | 95% | 100% | 0% | 5% | 0% |
| Wama | 0% | 67% | 67% | 67% | 72% | 72% | 0% | 6% | 0% |
| Nurgaram | 11% | 0% | 95% | 79% | 63% | 74% | 0% | 5% | 0% |
| Duab | 39% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 78% | 83% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Kamdesb | 23% | 23% | 9% | 5% | 36% | 32% | 5% | 9% | 5% |
| Mandol | 20% | 7% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 93% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Barg-e-Matal | 28% | 22% | 6% | 0% | 72% | 72% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| North Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Badakhshan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Fayzabad | 23% | 25% | 98% | 96% | 29% | 50% | 44% | 60% | 33% |
| Argo | 3% | 17% | 19% | 11% | 89% | 89% | 6% | 11% | 22% |

⁸ 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).

⁹ Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹⁰ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹¹ Non-food items (NFIs) including soap, fuel, clothing etc.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | FOOD SECURITY | | | | | | | | |
| | Hunger was severe for most households ⁸ | Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food ⁹ | Of settlements with markets access, the three most common challenges regarding access to the markets | | | | | Price of staple food increased a little in the markets ¹⁰ | Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{10,11} |
| | | | Financial constraints | | Market too far | | No access for women alone | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | Women | | |
| National level | 11% | 24% | 90% | 83% | 43% | 49% | 43% | 41% | 36% |
| Arghanj Khwah | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 77% | 55% |
| Yaftal-e-Sufla | 73% | 81% | 15% | 15% | 85% | 85% | 0% | 8% | 19% |
| Khash | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 38% | 14% |
| Baharak (Badakhshan) | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 55% | 55% | 3% | 48% | 48% |
| Darayem | 50% | 50% | 100% | 100% | 60% | 65% | 90% | 80% | 80% |
| Kohistan | 0% | 0% | 97% | 100% | 97% | 97% | 90% | 7% | 7% |
| Yawan | 0% | 0% | 100% | 92% | 77% | 77% | 77% | 0% | 4% |
| Jorm | 57% | 61% | 43% | 43% | 68% | 68% | 11% | 14% | 21% |
| Teshkan | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 11% | 37% | 0% | 37% | 19% |
| Shuhada | 0% | 0% | 95% | 95% | 58% | 53% | 0% | 58% | 63% |
| Shahr-e-Buzorg | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 9% | 21% | 0% | 39% | 21% |
| Raghestan | 0% | 4% | 100% | 88% | 96% | 100% | 100% | 4% | 0% |
| Keshem | 59% | 66% | 100% | 98% | 16% | 77% | 80% | 80% | 34% |
| Warduj | 25% | 25% | 100% | 92% | 46% | 75% | 46% | 88% | 79% |
| Tagab | 100% | 93% | 100% | 100% | 7% | 98% | 100% | 95% | 52% |
| Yamgan | 17% | 17% | 100% | 100% | 44% | 50% | 61% | 61% | 61% |
| Shighnan | 10% | 0% | 100% | 86% | 76% | 86% | 29% | 67% | 62% |
| Khwahan | 15% | 0% | 100% | 93% | 11% | 15% | 22% | 15% | 15% |
| Kofab | 7% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 7% | 7% | 11% | 30% | 26% |
| Darwaz-e-Payin | 70% | 27% | 100% | 93% | 10% | 10% | 77% | 60% | 63% |
| Eshkashem | 0% | 11% | 100% | 94% | 89% | 94% | 6% | 83% | 72% |
| Shaki | 13% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 13% | 13% | 13% | 42% | 46% |
| Zebak | 0% | 7% | 100% | 87% | 87% | 93% | 27% | 73% | 67% |
| Koran Wa Monjan | 27% | 23% | 100% | 100% | 77% | 90% | 70% | 47% | 67% |
| Darwaz-e-Balla | 20% | 34% | 100% | 100% | 6% | 8% | 48% | 70% | 68% |
| Wakhan | 44% | 41% | 100% | 98% | 80% | 90% | 44% | 46% | 37% |

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| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | FOOD SECURITY | | | | | | | | |
| | Hunger was severe for most households ⁸ | Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food ⁹ | Of settlements with markets access, the three most common challenges regarding access to the markets | | | | | Price of staple food increased a little in the markets ¹⁰ | Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{10,11} |
| | | | Financial constraints | | Market too far | | No access for women alone | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | Women | | |
| National level | 11% | 24% | 90% | 83% | 43% | 49% | 43% | 41% | 36% |
| Baghlan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Pul-e-Khumri | 33% | 82% | 100% | 93% | 47% | 56% | 51% | 36% | 27% |
| Dahana-e-Ghori | 20% | 70% | 100% | 93% | 50% | 50% | 43% | 13% | 47% |
| Doshi | 36% | 68% | 100% | 91% | 64% | 68% | 50% | 23% | 23% |
| Nahrin | 52% | 83% | 100% | 100% | 30% | 30% | 43% | 4% | 26% |
| Baghlan-e-Jadid | 41% | 71% | 100% | 100% | 39% | 38% | 39% | 25% | 23% |
| Khinjan | 58% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 53% | 58% | 53% |
| Andarab | 58% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 74% | 74% | 37% | 32% | 68% |
| Deh Salah | 69% | 100% | 97% | 100% | 39% | 42% | 39% | 36% | 56% |
| Khwaja Hejran | 14% | 61% | 83% | 69% | 50% | 44% | 53% | 28% | 36% |
| Burka | 44% | 76% | 100% | 100% | 32% | 32% | 64% | 32% | 36% |
| Tala Wa Barfak | 84% | 97% | 100% | 100% | 11% | 13% | 50% | 37% | 53% |
| Pul-e-Hisar | 68% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 72% | 36% |
| Khost Wa Fereng | 50% | 90% | 95% | 100% | 100% | 95% | 70% | 40% | 40% |
| Guzargah-e-Nur | 89% | 94% | 100% | 94% | 89% | 83% | 83% | 61% | 61% |
| Fereng Wa Gharu | 58% | 83% | 100% | 100% | 92% | 92% | 42% | 58% | 33% |
| Kunduz Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Kunduz | 18% | 39% | 98% | 98% | 36% | 72% | 27% | 29% | 16% |
| Chahar Darah | 25% | 51% | 100% | 98% | 100% | 100% | 66% | 40% | 28% |
| Ali Abad | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 77% | 74% |
| Khan Abad | 7% | 73% | 96% | 92% | 2% | 2% | 0% | 51% | 40% |
| Imam Sahib | 9% | 18% | 98% | 100% | 60% | 89% | 25% | 62% | 56% |
| Dasht-e-Archi | 0% | 0% | 100% | 97% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 19% | 30% |
| Qala-e-Zal | 45% | 73% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 73% | 50% | 50% |
| Takhar Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Taloqan | 55% | 29% | 100% | 88% | 78% | 75% | 74% | 10% | 9% |
| Hazar Sumuch | 73% | 73% | 100% | 93% | 53% | 47% | 47% | 80% | 87% |
| Baharak (Takhar) | 52% | 41% | 100% | 82% | 70% | 71% | 64% | 17% | 12% |

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| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | FOOD SECURITY | | | | | | | | |
| | Hunger was severe for most households ⁸ | Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food ⁹ | Of settlements with markets access, the three most common challenges regarding access to the markets | | | | | Price of staple food increased a little in the markets ¹⁰ | Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{10,11} |
| | | | Financial constraints | | Market too far | | No access for women alone | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | Women | | |
| National level | 11% | 24% | 90% | 83% | 43% | 49% | 43% | 41% | 36% |
| Bangi | 41% | 65% | 100% | 88% | 53% | 65% | 59% | 47% | 53% |
| Chal | 54% | 69% | 98% | 90% | 50% | 71% | 40% | 48% | 54% |
| Namak Ab | 62% | 81% | 100% | 95% | 29% | 67% | 38% | 57% | 57% |
| Kalafgan | 48% | 68% | 100% | 85% | 55% | 68% | 48% | 47% | 45% |
| Farkhar | 38% | 60% | 98% | 85% | 53% | 67% | 48% | 43% | 47% |
| Khwaja Ghar | 46% | 50% | 100% | 73% | 85% | 85% | 65% | 0% | 0% |
| Rostaq | 67% | 52% | 100% | 71% | 98% | 76% | 74% | 17% | 17% |
| Eshkmesh | 44% | 66% | 97% | 78% | 53% | 66% | 63% | 44% | 41% |
| Dasht-e-Qala | 63% | 58% | 100% | 79% | 88% | 88% | 63% | 0% | 0% |
| Warsaj | 25% | 43% | 98% | 88% | 59% | 63% | 59% | 45% | 43% |
| Khwaja Bahawuddin | 52% | 52% | 100% | 74% | 90% | 81% | 55% | 10% | 10% |
| Darqad | 67% | 62% | 100% | 76% | 90% | 76% | 76% | 19% | 19% |
| Chahab | 62% | 51% | 100% | 77% | 87% | 74% | 74% | 13% | 21% |
| Yangi Qala | 59% | 56% | 100% | 81% | 75% | 69% | 69% | 6% | 22% |
| Northern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Balkh Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Mazar-e-Sharif | 11% | 18% | 100% | 100% | 2% | 5% | 2% | 25% | 28% |
| Nahr-e-Shahi | 12% | 12% | 100% | 100% | 14% | 27% | 4% | 24% | 20% |
| Dehdadi | 21% | 38% | 100% | 100% | 17% | 38% | 17% | 33% | 50% |
| Charkent | 21% | 32% | 100% | 96% | 32% | 36% | 32% | 18% | 21% |
| Marmul | 0% | 40% | 93% | 93% | 13% | 7% | 0% | 13% | 20% |
| Balkh | 16% | 21% | 100% | 100% | 11% | 18% | 10% | 23% | 28% |
| Sholgareh | 8% | 8% | 94% | 89% | 28% | 33% | 22% | 28% | 33% |
| Chemtal | 23% | 18% | 95% | 95% | 28% | 33% | 18% | 23% | 21% |
| Dawlat Abad | 10% | 10% | 100% | 100% | 38% | 48% | 29% | 24% | 29% |
| Khulm | 17% | 3% | 93% | 93% | 20% | 23% | 3% | 23% | 30% |
| Char Bolak | 19% | 31% | 100% | 100% | 22% | 31% | 33% | 33% | 31% |
| Shortepa | 14% | 14% | 100% | 93% | 14% | 29% | 36% | 14% | 14% |

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| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | FOOD SECURITY | | | | | | | | |
| | Hunger was severe for most households ⁸ | Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food ⁹ | Of settlements with markets access, the three most common challenges regarding access to the markets | | | | | Price of staple food increased a little in the markets ¹⁰ | Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{10,11} |
| | | | Financial constraints | | Market too far | | No access for women alone | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | Women | | |
| National level | 11% | 24% | 90% | 83% | 43% | 49% | 43% | 41% | 36% |
| Kaldar | 0% | 19% | 94% | 94% | 25% | 19% | 6% | 44% | 31% |
| Keshendeh | 14% | 21% | 100% | 100% | 45% | 41% | 31% | 41% | 38% |
| Zari | 32% | 27% | 91% | 91% | 18% | 32% | 14% | 14% | 23% |
| Sharak-e-Hayratan | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 33% | 33% |
| Faryab Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Maymana | 0% | 45% | 76% | 76% | 24% | 37% | 16% | 45% | 45% |
| Pashtun Kot | 0% | 50% | 96% | 95% | 28% | 37% | 71% | 58% | 67% |
| Khwaja Sabz Posh | 0% | 0% | 62% | 62% | 62% | 62% | 23% | 15% | 15% |
| Almar | 0% | 86% | 86% | 86% | 14% | 14% | 86% | 97% | 94% |
| Bilcheragh | 0% | 76% | 76% | 76% | 59% | 82% | 47% | 41% | 71% |
| Shirin Tagab | 0% | 44% | 100% | 100% | 44% | 61% | 72% | 61% | 67% |
| Qaysar | 0% | 66% | 66% | 66% | 34% | 34% | 66% | 78% | 75% |
| Garzewan | 0% | 69% | 69% | 69% | 69% | 79% | 52% | 59% | 59% |
| Dawlat Abad | 0% | 18% | 82% | 82% | 18% | 18% | 0% | 64% | 36% |
| Kohistan | 4% | 4% | 89% | 74% | 81% | 85% | 81% | 67% | 67% |
| Qaram Qul | 0% | 38% | 63% | 63% | 38% | 38% | 0% | 75% | 63% |
| Qurghan | 0% | 15% | 70% | 70% | 30% | 30% | 0% | 60% | 25% |
| Andkhoy | 8% | 0% | 58% | 58% | 42% | 42% | 0% | 58% | 58% |
| Khan-e-Char Bagh | 0% | 9% | 64% | 64% | 36% | 36% | 0% | 55% | 36% |
| Jawzjan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Shiberghan | 0% | 23% | 100% | 98% | 3% | 8% | 48% | 55% | 45% |
| Khwaja Dukoh | 0% | 20% | 90% | 80% | 30% | 20% | 45% | 55% | 45% |
| Khanaqa | 0% | 39% | 100% | 100% | 6% | 6% | 39% | 61% | 67% |
| Mingajik | 5% | 14% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 71% | 43% | 38% |
| Qush Tepa | 0% | 15% | 100% | 100% | 15% | 23% | 38% | 15% | 23% |
| Khamyab | 0% | 8% | 100% | 92% | 17% | 17% | 33% | 50% | 67% |
| Aqcha | 0% | 18% | 100% | 100% | 18% | 9% | 55% | 82% | 73% |

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| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | FOOD SECURITY | | | | | | | | |
| | Hunger was severe for most households ⁸ | Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food ⁹ | Of settlements with markets access, the three most common challenges regarding access to the markets | | | | | Price of staple food increased a little in the markets ¹⁰ | Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{10,11} |
| | | | Financial constraints | | Market too far | | No access for women alone | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | Women | | |
| National level | 11% | 24% | 90% | 83% | 43% | 49% | 43% | 41% | 36% |
| Fayzabad | 0% | 27% | 100% | 100% | 27% | 27% | 45% | 64% | 82% |
| Mardyan | 0% | 25% | 100% | 100% | 13% | 13% | 50% | 75% | 75% |
| Qarqin | 0% | 8% | 100% | 92% | 8% | 17% | 67% | 58% | 42% |
| Darzab | 0% | 14% | 100% | 100% | 14% | 21% | 36% | 50% | 50% |
| Samangan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Aybak | 7% | 3% | 100% | 93% | 38% | 34% | 41% | 59% | 38% |
| Hazrat-e-Sultan | 8% | 5% | 95% | 89% | 32% | 34% | 50% | 61% | 47% |
| Khuram Wa Sarbagh | 4% | 8% | 88% | 24% | 88% | 76% | 44% | 72% | 76% |
| Feroz Nakhchir | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 38% | 38% | 38% | 44% | 38% |
| Ruy-e-Duab | 0% | 0% | 100% | 43% | 61% | 61% | 61% | 61% | 61% |
| Dara-e-Suf-e-Payin | 24% | 8% | 68% | 68% | 37% | 21% | 13% | 26% | 13% |
| Dara-e-Suf-e-Bala | 42% | 19% | 55% | 42% | 35% | 23% | 13% | 10% | 13% |
| Sar-e-Pul Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Sar-e-Pul | 2% | 10% | 90% | 93% | 5% | 7% | 5% | 43% | 43% |
| Sayad | 0% | 15% | 85% | 69% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 23% | 15% |
| Kohestanat | 0% | 4% | 96% | 92% | 31% | 31% | 50% | 50% | 54% |
| Sozmaqala | 0% | 10% | 98% | 96% | 11% | 11% | 47% | 53% | 49% |
| Sancharak | 4% | 4% | 100% | 100% | 4% | 0% | 22% | 17% | 17% |
| Gosfandi | 0% | 13% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 25% | 25% | 25% |
| Balkhab | 0% | 8% | 100% | 100% | 24% | 24% | 57% | 43% | 43% |
| South Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghazni Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghazni | 2% | 2% | 83% | 83% | 6% | 13% | 42% | 13% | 17% |
| Wal-e-Muhammad-e-Shahid | 0% | 5% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 95% | 5% | 5% |
| Khwaja Umari | 0% | 0% | 77% | 77% | 8% | 8% | 54% | 0% | 8% |
| Waghaz | 0% | 0% | 96% | 85% | 4% | 0% | 23% | 8% | 0% |

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| | | | Financial constraints | | Market too far | | No access for women alone | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | Women | | |
| National level | 11% | 24% | 90% | 83% | 43% | 49% | 43% | 41% | 36% |
| Deh Yak | 0% | 16% | 100% | 100% | 74% | 74% | 100% | 11% | 11% |
| Jaghatsu | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 20% | 30% |
| Andar | 3% | 17% | 100% | 100% | 68% | 85% | 97% | 15% | 12% |
| Zanakhan | 0% | 0% | 100% | 85% | 8% | 8% | 23% | 15% | 8% |
| Rashidan | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 94% | 100% | 19% | 0% |
| Nawur | 0% | 0% | 9% | 6% | 63% | 60% | 7% | 24% | 7% |
| Qara Bagh | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 45% | 45% | 0% | 62% | 56% |
| Giro | 0% | 9% | 100% | 100% | 45% | 50% | 14% | 86% | 86% |
| Ab Band | 8% | 15% | 100% | 100% | 92% | 100% | 100% | 23% | 15% |
| Jaghuri | 1% | 0% | 99% | 99% | 27% | 28% | 1% | 30% | 27% |
| Muqur | 0% | 4% | 100% | 54% | 29% | 29% | 68% | 68% | 79% |
| Malistan | 0% | 0% | 98% | 98% | 83% | 93% | 90% | 75% | 55% |
| Gelan | 0% | 0% | 100% | 21% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 48% | 86% |
| Ajristan | 0% | 0% | 100% | 94% | 67% | 67% | 44% | 0% | 0% |
| Nawa | 0% | 0% | 100% | 32% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 43% | 75% |
| Khost Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Matun | 0% | 24% | 100% | 100% | 13% | 20% | 89% | 42% | 27% |
| Mandozayi | 0% | 96% | 100% | 100% | 57% | 57% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| Gurbuz | 0% | 82% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 71% | 12% | 12% |
| Tani | 0% | 43% | 100% | 100% | 71% | 71% | 71% | 86% | 86% |
| Musa Khel | 0% | 9% | 100% | 100% | 17% | 39% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| Nadir Shah Kot | 0% | 0% | 86% | 86% | 64% | 71% | 71% | 86% | 93% |
| Sabari | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 6% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| Terezayi | 0% | 67% | 100% | 100% | 87% | 80% | 100% | 53% | 40% |
| Bak | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| Qalandar | 0% | 25% | 100% | 100% | 42% | 42% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| Spera | 0% | 89% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 94% | 100% | 100% |
| Shamal | 0% | 42% | 100% | 100% | 67% | 75% | 83% | 100% | 100% |
| Jaji Maydan | 0% | 27% | 100% | 100% | 27% | 47% | 93% | 13% | 20% |

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| | | | Financial constraints | | Market too far | | No access for women alone | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | Women | | |
| National level | 11% | 24% | 90% | 83% | 43% | 49% | 43% | 41% | 36% |
| Paktika Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Sharan | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| Mata Khan | 0% | 0% | 100% | 94% | 31% | 38% | 50% | 13% | 19% |
| Yosuf Khel | 10% | 15% | 90% | 85% | 35% | 35% | 65% | 25% | 5% |
| Yahya Khel | 14% | 14% | 93% | 93% | 21% | 29% | 36% | 43% | 36% |
| Sar Rawzah | 50% | 50% | 100% | 100% | 29% | 21% | 50% | 43% | 50% |
| Omna | 88% | 81% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 9% | 27% | 82% | 82% |
| Zarghun Shahr | 47% | 41% | 94% | 94% | 0% | 0% | 47% | 59% | 47% |
| Gomal | 17% | 91% | 65% | 26% | 91% | 87% | 91% | 70% | 70% |
| Jani Khel | 95% | 90% | 100% | 100% | 5% | 5% | 50% | 65% | 65% |
| Surobi | 6% | 78% | 100% | 56% | 78% | 83% | 83% | 72% | 44% |
| Urgun | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 95% | 5% | 5% |
| Ziruk | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 7% | 7% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| Nika | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| Barmal | 0% | 41% | 93% | 96% | 52% | 56% | 100% | 37% | 30% |
| Giyan | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| Dila | 71% | 81% | 100% | 100% | 14% | 19% | 48% | 71% | 71% |
| Wazakhah | 0% | 50% | 100% | 100% | 27% | 31% | 15% | 8% | 4% |
| Wormamay | 0% | 29% | 100% | 100% | 25% | 39% | 54% | 11% | 18% |
| Turwo | 0% | 0% | 92% | 100% | 42% | 50% | 67% | 0% | 0% |
| Paktya Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Gardez | 0% | 17% | 100% | 81% | 17% | 31% | 86% | 14% | 14% |
| Ahmadaba | 0% | 0% | 69% | 100% | 6% | 13% | 94% | 13% | 0% |
| Zurmat | 0% | 97% | 100% | 100% | 38% | 38% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| Shawak | 0% | 73% | 100% | 87% | 80% | 87% | 100% | 13% | 13% |
| Zadran | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 96% | 0% | 0% |
| Sayed Karam | 0% | 25% | 96% | 82% | 25% | 29% | 82% | 11% | 7% |
| Jaji | 0% | 0% | 79% | 100% | 26% | 32% | 100% | 32% | 32% |
| Lija Ahmad Khel | 0% | 15% | 100% | 85% | 30% | 41% | 96% | 22% | 26% |

⁸ 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).

⁹ Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹⁰ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹¹ Non-food items (NFIs) including soap, fuel, clothing etc.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | FOOD SECURITY | | | | | | | | |
| | Hunger was severe for most households ⁸ | Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food ⁹ | Of settlements with markets access, the three most common challenges regarding access to the markets | | | | | Price of staple food increased a little in the markets ¹⁰ | Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{10,11} |
| | | | Financial constraints | | Market too far | | No access for women alone | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | Women | | |
| National level | 11% | 24% | 90% | 83% | 43% | 49% | 43% | 41% | 36% |
| Jani Khel | 0% | 12% | 100% | 76% | 82% | 71% | 100% | 18% | 24% |
| Chamkani | 0% | 19% | 100% | 67% | 62% | 57% | 95% | 52% | 38% |
| Dand Wa Patan | 0% | 21% | 100% | 63% | 58% | 47% | 100% | 11% | 21% |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Helmand Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Lashkargah | 0% | 2% | 85% | 63% | 20% | 13% | 35% | 70% | 63% |
| Nad-e-Ali | 0% | 0% | 97% | 92% | 63% | 61% | 42% | 79% | 71% |
| Nawa-e-Barakzaiy | 0% | 0% | 87% | 79% | 39% | 28% | 54% | 66% | 62% |
| Nahr-e-Saraj | 2% | 0% | 98% | 6% | 47% | 0% | 88% | 18% | 16% |
| Washer | 3% | 0% | 72% | 38% | 59% | 31% | 74% | 54% | 64% |
| Garmser | 0% | 0% | 76% | 55% | 38% | 48% | 55% | 86% | 76% |
| Nawzad | 11% | 28% | 94% | 81% | 61% | 59% | 43% | 69% | 72% |
| Sangin | 10% | 55% | 100% | 90% | 38% | 24% | 55% | 76% | 66% |
| Musa Qala | 11% | 68% | 100% | 95% | 41% | 43% | 19% | 95% | 95% |
| Kajaki | 22% | 67% | 100% | 98% | 47% | 49% | 18% | 98% | 100% |
| Reg-i-Khan Nishin | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 78% | 67% | 11% | 89% | 67% |
| Baghran | 5% | 11% | 95% | 85% | 74% | 77% | 34% | 72% | 72% |
| Deh-e-Shu | 0% | 0% | 94% | 78% | 61% | 58% | 61% | 81% | 75% |
| Kandahar Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandahar | 7% | 12% | 95% | 91% | 21% | 32% | 7% | 56% | 44% |
| Arghandab | 0% | 27% | 65% | 65% | 8% | 23% | 4% | 58% | 35% |
| Daman | 7% | 45% | 55% | 55% | 76% | 83% | 3% | 55% | 55% |
| Panjwayi | 23% | 23% | 87% | 87% | 87% | 97% | 13% | 19% | 23% |
| Zheray | 35% | 40% | 95% | 95% | 65% | 65% | 0% | 25% | 40% |
| Shah Wali Kot | 78% | 63% | 95% | 85% | 92% | 82% | 10% | 36% | 46% |
| Khakrez | 0% | 28% | 76% | 76% | 44% | 84% | 28% | 20% | 32% |
| Arghestan | 23% | 46% | 69% | 71% | 86% | 97% | 3% | 37% | 43% |
| Ghorak | 0% | 9% | 91% | 91% | 100% | 100% | 86% | 77% | 77% |
| Maywand | 0% | 5% | 86% | 86% | 78% | 76% | 86% | 30% | 24% |

⁸ 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).

⁹ Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹⁰ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹¹ Non-food items (NFIs) including soap, fuel, clothing etc.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | FOOD SECURITY | | | | | | | | |
| | Hunger was severe for most households ⁸ | Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food ⁹ | Of settlements with markets access, the three most common challenges regarding access to the markets | | | | | Price of staple food increased a little in the markets ¹⁰ | Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{10,11} |
| | | | Financial constraints | | Market too far | | No access for women alone | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | Women | | |
| National level | 11% | 24% | 90% | 83% | 43% | 49% | 43% | 41% | 36% |
| Spin Boldak | 0% | 20% | 72% | 58% | 55% | 75% | 12% | 43% | 35% |
| Nesh | 0% | 46% | 46% | 46% | 85% | 100% | 46% | 69% | 69% |
| Miyanshin | 33% | 58% | 71% | 67% | 96% | 96% | 33% | 33% | 29% |
| Shorabak | 0% | 0% | 33% | 17% | 61% | 6% | 44% | 0% | 11% |
| Maruf | 0% | 0% | 82% | 18% | 44% | 49% | 47% | 51% | 16% |
| Reg | 0% | 13% | 33% | 13% | 27% | 20% | 7% | 20% | 20% |
| Nimroz Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Zaranj | 0% | 0% | 68% | 68% | 35% | 35% | 29% | 32% | 45% |
| Kang | 0% | 0% | 67% | 62% | 33% | 38% | 29% | 33% | 33% |
| Chakhansur | 0% | 0% | 65% | 65% | 25% | 25% | 55% | 30% | 15% |
| Char Burjak | 0% | 14% | 62% | 57% | 43% | 43% | 38% | 29% | 19% |
| Khashrod | 6% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 23% | 34% | 89% | 74% | 74% |
| Uruzgan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Tirinkot | 6% | 3% | 97% | 45% | 61% | 35% | 32% | 19% | 29% |
| Dehrawud | 0% | 0% | 93% | 50% | 18% | 14% | 11% | 25% | 18% |
| Chora | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 36% | 0% | 36% | 0% | 0% |
| Shahid-e-Hassas | 0% | 0% | 80% | 66% | 29% | 34% | 9% | 26% | 29% |
| Khas Uruzgan | 23% | 16% | 97% | 94% | 94% | 87% | 3% | 55% | 45% |
| Chinarto | 28% | 11% | 100% | 100% | 67% | 67% | 0% | 44% | 72% |
| Gizab | 0% | 0% | 96% | 4% | 40% | 0% | 56% | 12% | 8% |
| Zabul Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Qalat | 3% | 16% | 30% | 24% | 62% | 57% | 22% | 43% | 59% |
| Tarnak Wa Jaldak | 0% | 3% | 6% | 3% | 55% | 52% | 42% | 52% | 71% |
| Shinkay | 0% | 0% | 100% | 96% | 88% | 88% | 54% | 29% | 38% |
| Mizan | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 81% | 88% | 50% | 25% | 25% |
| Arghandab | 0% | 0% | 92% | 92% | 88% | 88% | 46% | 25% | 17% |
| Shah Joi | 0% | 13% | 13% | 13% | 80% | 80% | 45% | 15% | 50% |
| Daychopan | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 88% | 88% | 100% | 88% | 60% |
| Atghar | 0% | 6% | 100% | 100% | 61% | 67% | 56% | 6% | 17% |

⁸ 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).

⁹ Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹⁰ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹¹ Non-food items (NFIs) including soap, fuel, clothing etc.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | FOOD SECURITY | | | | | | | | |
| | Hunger was severe for most households ⁸ | Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food ⁹ | Of settlements with markets access, the three most common challenges regarding access to the markets | | | | | Price of staple food increased a little in the markets ¹⁰ | Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{10,11} |
| | | | Financial constraints | | Market too far | | No access for women alone | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | Women | | |
| National level | 11% | 24% | 90% | 83% | 43% | 49% | 43% | 41% | 36% |
| Nawbahar | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 90% | 90% | 48% | 33% | 33% |
| Shamul Zayi | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 91% | 94% | 48% | 30% | 36% |
| Kakar | 0% | 4% | 100% | 96% | 100% | 100% | 96% | 74% | 15% |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Badghis Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Qala-e-Naw | 6% | 9% | 100% | 99% | 27% | 28% | 3% | 13% | 6% |
| Ab Kamari | 2% | 0% | 98% | 96% | 43% | 48% | 30% | 89% | 7% |
| Muqur | 29% | 7% | 100% | 100% | 21% | 14% | 50% | 93% | 0% |
| Qadis | 0% | 22% | 100% | 92% | 86% | 89% | 36% | 33% | 28% |
| Bala Murghab | 0% | 3% | 63% | 63% | 47% | 53% | 100% | 57% | 53% |
| Jawand | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 92% | 90% | 98% | 32% | 0% |
| Ghormach | 0% | 0% | 52% | 48% | 22% | 30% | 89% | 52% | 30% |
| Farah Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Farah | 3% | 30% | 100% | 77% | 7% | 17% | 67% | 30% | 30% |
| Pushtrod | 0% | 9% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 82% | 55% | 27% |
| Khak-e-Safed | 13% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 33% | 40% | 47% |
| Qala-e-Kah | 5% | 86% | 95% | 57% | 10% | 33% | 81% | 48% | 29% |
| Shibkoh | 0% | 0% | 83% | 67% | 42% | 25% | 33% | 8% | 17% |
| Bala Buluk | 0% | 13% | 100% | 88% | 0% | 0% | 67% | 58% | 54% |
| Anar Dara | 5% | 0% | 100% | 90% | 0% | 0% | 29% | 38% | 43% |
| Bakwa | 0% | 17% | 100% | 78% | 11% | 11% | 44% | 56% | 61% |
| Lash-e-Juwayn | 6% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 22% | 39% | 44% |
| Gulistan | 7% | 97% | 87% | 90% | 23% | 17% | 60% | 63% | 60% |
| Pur Chaman | 7% | 11% | 87% | 20% | 70% | 65% | 96% | 13% | 7% |
| Ghor Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Feroz Koh | 0% | 2% | 100% | 95% | 54% | 59% | 67% | 49% | 37% |
| DoLayna | 0% | 8% | 67% | 54% | 54% | 42% | 33% | 4% | 17% |
| Dawlatyar | 0% | 9% | 91% | 91% | 9% | 0% | 14% | 50% | 59% |
| Charsadra | 0% | 0% | 25% | 25% | 50% | 33% | 8% | 50% | 33% |

⁸ 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).

⁹ Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹⁰ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹¹ Non-food items (NFIs) including soap, fuel, clothing etc.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | FOOD SECURITY | | | | | | | | |
| | Hunger was severe for most households ⁸ | Few households (1 - 25%) in settlements were able to access enough food ⁹ | Of settlements with markets access, the three most common challenges regarding access to the markets | | | | | Price of staple food increased a little in the markets ¹⁰ | Price of non-food items increased a little in the markets ^{10,11} |
| | | | Financial constraints | | Market too far | | No access for women alone | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | Women | | |
| National level | 11% | 24% | 90% | 83% | 43% | 49% | 43% | 41% | 36% |
| Pasaband | 0% | 4% | 98% | 78% | 54% | 87% | 76% | 6% | 4% |
| Shahrak | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 24% | 28% | 100% | 72% | 48% |
| Lal Wa Sarjantal | 0% | 4% | 100% | 97% | 76% | 82% | 9% | 86% | 30% |
| Taywarah | 0% | 0% | 100% | 77% | 10% | 51% | 62% | 0% | 0% |
| Tolak | 0% | 0% | 100% | 59% | 11% | 74% | 7% | 0% | 0% |
| Saghar | 0% | 0% | 100% | 83% | 11% | 72% | 17% | 0% | 0% |
| Herat Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Herat | 0% | 4% | 100% | 100% | 24% | 24% | 0% | 16% | 11% |
| Injil | 0% | 0% | 99% | 97% | 41% | 42% | 4% | 18% | 4% |
| Guzara | 0% | 19% | 100% | 100% | 25% | 42% | 33% | 19% | 11% |
| Karukh | 0% | 25% | 100% | 100% | 25% | 50% | 22% | 25% | 3% |
| Zindajan | 33% | 4% | 78% | 70% | 89% | 70% | 33% | 11% | 19% |
| Pashtun Zarghun | 2% | 5% | 100% | 100% | 14% | 20% | 20% | 9% | 7% |
| Kushk | 2% | 2% | 91% | 80% | 62% | 62% | 24% | 2% | 2% |
| Gulran | 0% | 0% | 57% | 34% | 57% | 51% | 14% | 17% | 17% |
| Adraskan | 0% | 0% | 100% | 90% | 66% | 55% | 97% | 62% | 48% |
| Kushk-e-Kuhna | 0% | 0% | 100% | 97% | 6% | 81% | 45% | 10% | 23% |
| Ghoryan | 11% | 3% | 97% | 97% | 17% | 19% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Obe | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 88% | 88% | 0% | 6% | 3% |
| Kohsan | 15% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Shindand | 0% | 0% | 100% | 84% | 31% | 30% | 94% | 40% | 31% |
| Farsi | 0% | 0% | 100% | 96% | 38% | 33% | 100% | 38% | 21% |
| Chisht-e-Sharif | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 85% | 85% | 0% | 15% | 4% |

⁸ 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).

⁹ Enough food to meet minimum daily needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹⁰ In the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹¹ Non-food items (NFIs) including soap, fuel, clothing etc.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

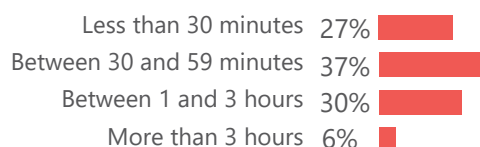
Key Findings

- Healthcare access** in this HSM round remained **consistent** with the previous round (seven) in June 2024, with **13%** of assessed settlements **lacking healthcare** services. **Access to healthcare** was particularly **limited** in the **southern provinces** of Kandahar (41%) and Zabul (40%). Moreover, In the assessed settlements, key informants (KIs) reported the top **three healthcare concerns** in their settlements as **lack of medicine (55%)**, **poor quality of services (43%)**, and **lack of equipment (38%)**.
- In **87%** of the assessed settlements, households reportedly had **access** to active **health centres** in the three months prior to data collection. However, in **two-thirds (65%)** of these settlements, **medicines** and **equipment** were reportedly **unavailable**. Additionally, **10%** of these facilities **lacked proper water, hand-washing, sanitation, and heating** systems. Furthermore, in **47%** of the assessed settlements, **healthcare** facilities were accessible to **women and girls** when **accompanied** by a male relative, female relative, or female friend. In comparison, in **29%** of the assessed settlements, access was permitted **only** with a **male** relative.
- In **41%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **most** households were **unaware** of available **nutrition** services. The **commonly** reported concerns regarding **nutrition services** were a **lack** of available **services (46%)** and a **shortage** of nutrition-related **supplies (32%)**.

In **21%** Of the assessed settlements with healthcare facilities, these facilities were structurally damaged.

In **47%** Of the assessed settlements with healthcare facilities, there was a shortage of medical doctors.

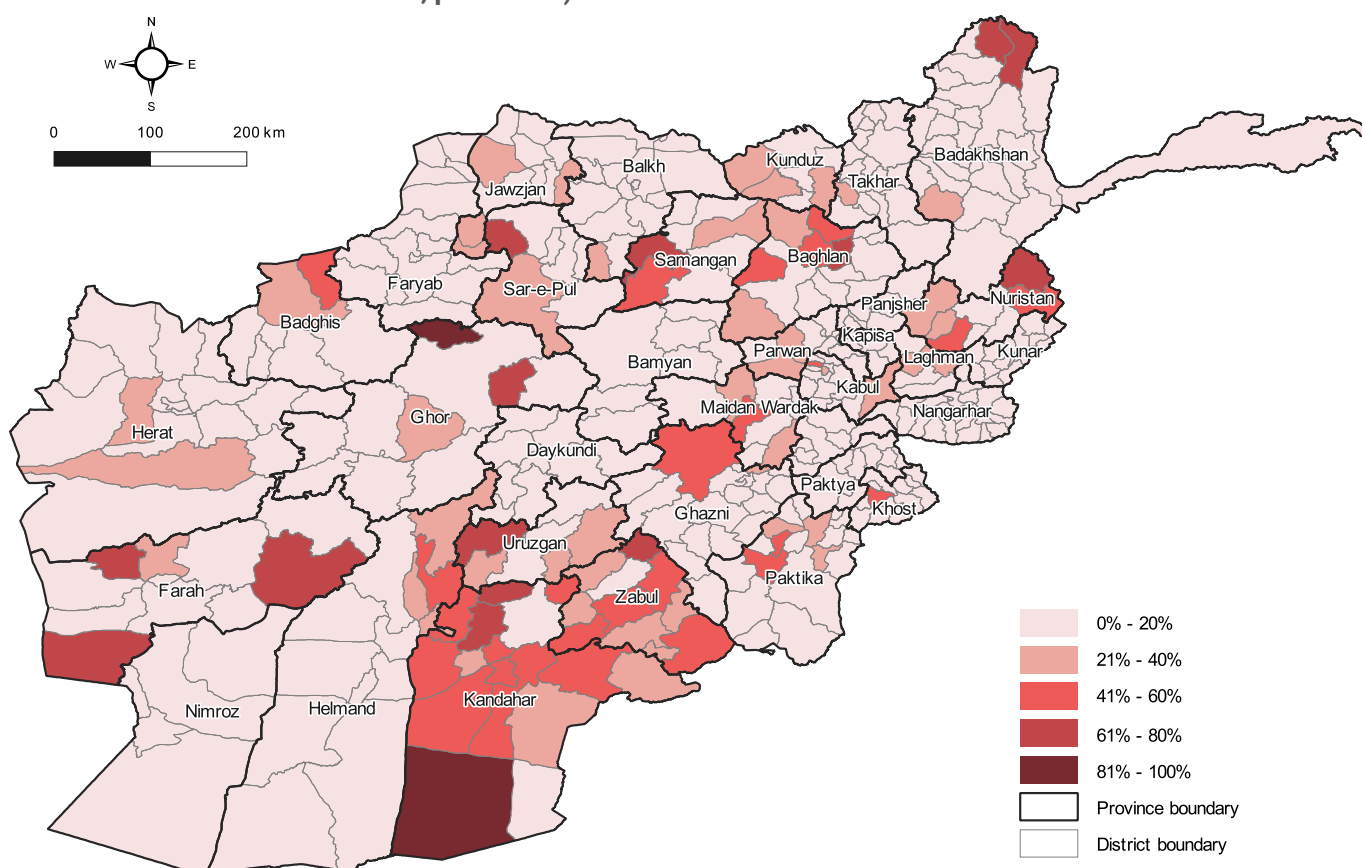
The nearest health facility for most of the households in the settlements, by the time needed to reach health facility from the assessed settlements



In the assessed settlements, the top three challenges in accessing healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection were:

- 1 Medicine needed was usually unavailable
- 2 Specific medicine, treatment were unavailable
- 3 No functional health facility nearby

Map 5: Access to Healthcare (%of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most households did not have access to active health facilities in settlements, per district)



| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|-------|-------------------------------|-------|--|--|--|
| | HEALTH | | | | | | | NUTRITION | |
| | Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹² | The main healthcare facility was structurally damaged ¹³ | Barriers most commonly encountered when attempting to access health services or treatment ¹² | | | | | Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services ¹² | 'No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern |
| | | | No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴ | | Medicine needed not available | | Not enough female staff at health facility | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | | | |
| National level | 13% | 21% | 42% | 44% | 59% | 53% | 19% | 41% | 46% |
| Regional level | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Highland | 1% | 12% | 49% | 56% | 80% | 83% | 9% | 21% | 23% |
| Capital | 7% | 21% | 28% | 32% | 51% | 47% | 26% | 45% | 46% |
| Eastern | 8% | 18% | 40% | 42% | 65% | 55% | 19% | 21% | 43% |
| North Eastern | 15% | 23% | 51% | 54% | 73% | 65% | 21% | 52% | 49% |
| Northern | 12% | 13% | 35% | 38% | 57% | 52% | 10% | 52% | 50% |
| South Eastern | 7% | 21% | 33% | 35% | 61% | 51% | 24% | 41% | 44% |
| Southern | 27% | 29% | 41% | 40% | 55% | 52% | 16% | 53% | 56% |
| Western | 12% | 26% | 60% | 59% | 34% | 33% | 20% | 25% | 41% |
| Provincial level | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Highland Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Bamyan | 2% | 11% | 50% | 53% | 83% | 83% | 6% | 36% | 24% |
| Daykundi | 1% | 12% | 48% | 58% | 76% | 84% | 13% | 7% | 23% |
| Capital Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Kabul | 9% | 4% | 16% | 22% | 55% | 50% | 19% | 48% | 48% |
| Kapisa | 3% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 42% | 42% | 1% | 67% | 69% |
| Logar | 1% | 45% | 15% | 14% | 52% | 46% | 48% | 59% | 71% |
| Maidan Wardak | 12% | 20% | 45% | 50% | 61% | 54% | 41% | 34% | 47% |
| Panjsher | 0% | 23% | 57% | 61% | 41% | 44% | 66% | 37% | 13% |
| Parwan | 7% | 46% | 38% | 40% | 40% | 35% | 1% | 38% | 32% |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Kunar | 0% | 7% | 38% | 42% | 72% | 46% | 35% | 7% | 57% |
| Laghman | 21% | 16% | 37% | 38% | 55% | 45% | 10% | 55% | 52% |
| Nangarhar | 1% | 21% | 40% | 42% | 78% | 75% | 6% | 18% | 35% |
| Nuristan | 33% | 31% | 51% | 48% | 9% | 8% | 50% | 14% | 33% |
| North Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Badakhshan | 11% | 10% | 59% | 65% | 79% | 73% | 16% | 49% | 49% |
| Baghlan | 26% | 13% | 68% | 64% | 53% | 39% | 40% | 73% | 58% |
| Kunduz | 16% | 42% | 31% | 43% | 89% | 82% | 28% | 21% | 23% |
| Takhar | 14% | 31% | 42% | 41% | 67% | 59% | 10% | 63% | 59% |

¹² In the three months prior to data collection.¹³ Damage to windows, doors, walls or roof.¹⁴ Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|-------|-------------------------------|-------|--|--|--|
| | HEALTH | | | | | | | NUTRITION | |
| | Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹² | The main healthcare facility was structurally damaged ¹³ | Barriers most commonly encountered when attempting to access health services or treatment ¹² | | | | | Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services ¹² | 'No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern |
| | | | No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴ | | Medicine needed not available | | Not enough female staff at health facility | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | | | |
| National level | 13% | 21% | 42% | 44% | 59% | 53% | 19% | 41% | 46% |
| Northern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Balkh | 11% | 4% | 36% | 38% | 52% | 52% | 8% | 27% | 29% |
| Faryab | 1% | 3% | 22% | 31% | 77% | 71% | 15% | 58% | 50% |
| Jawzjan | 20% | 42% | 37% | 46% | 54% | 43% | 8% | 91% | 69% |
| Samangan | 28% | 17% | 60% | 60% | 37% | 33% | 16% | 40% | 57% |
| Sar-e-Pul | 14% | 27% | 25% | 22% | 55% | 42% | 2% | 79% | 77% |
| South Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghazni | 7% | 10% | 29% | 33% | 74% | 64% | 2% | 25% | 26% |
| Khost | 5% | 54% | 24% | 30% | 53% | 39% | 27% | 77% | 77% |
| Paktika | 12% | 28% | 42% | 39% | 40% | 38% | 56% | 16% | 46% |
| Paktya | 1% | 4% | 35% | 37% | 68% | 50% | 29% | 76% | 52% |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Helmand | 14% | 52% | 22% | 22% | 62% | 54% | 15% | 63% | 56% |
| Kandahar | 41% | 10% | 62% | 61% | 50% | 52% | 19% | 56% | 66% |
| Nimroz | 2% | 0% | 32% | 35% | 71% | 78% | 6% | 29% | 12% |
| Uruzgan | 28% | 3% | 36% | 35% | 62% | 55% | 15% | 53% | 60% |
| Zabul | 40% | 38% | 46% | 46% | 39% | 35% | 18% | 35% | 55% |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Badghis | 14% | 12% | 52% | 53% | 52% | 45% | 38% | 36% | 47% |
| Farah | 26% | 43% | 50% | 52% | 35% | 30% | 1% | 20% | 37% |
| Ghor | 12% | 50% | 79% | 83% | 38% | 41% | 2% | 23% | 25% |
| Herat | 6% | 13% | 56% | 50% | 24% | 24% | 30% | 24% | 49% |

¹² In the three months prior to data collection.

¹³ Damage to windows, doors, walls or roof.

¹⁴ Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|-------|-------------------------------|-------|--|--|--|
| | HEALTH | | | | | | | NUTRITION | |
| | Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹² | The main healthcare facility was structurally damaged ¹³ | Barriers most commonly encountered when attempting to access health services or treatment ¹² | | | | | Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services ¹² | 'No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern |
| | | | No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴ | | Medicine needed not available | | Not enough female staff at health facility | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | | | |
| National level | 13% | 21% | 42% | 44% | 59% | 53% | 19% | 41% | 46% |
| District level | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Highland Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Bamyan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Bamyan | 6% | 10% | 26% | 29% | 83% | 83% | 9% | 29% | 29% |
| Shibar | 11% | 14% | 50% | 57% | 75% | 75% | 11% | 75% | 57% |
| Sayghan | 0% | 11% | 26% | 42% | 95% | 84% | 37% | 32% | 5% |
| Kahmard | 0% | 19% | 41% | 47% | 82% | 88% | 18% | 47% | 18% |
| Yakawlang | 4% | 4% | 89% | 89% | 81% | 78% | 2% | 54% | 43% |
| Panjab | 0% | 7% | 87% | 88% | 85% | 88% | 0% | 27% | 16% |
| Waras | 0% | 17% | 21% | 21% | 84% | 84% | 1% | 22% | 13% |
| Daykundi Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Nili | 0% | 4% | 38% | 38% | 50% | 73% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Shahrestan | 4% | 22% | 46% | 68% | 82% | 82% | 2% | 2% | 34% |
| Ashtarlay | 0% | 27% | 55% | 62% | 92% | 89% | 13% | 0% | 10% |
| Khadir | 0% | 0% | 39% | 39% | 58% | 77% | 29% | 19% | 39% |
| Kiti | 0% | 0% | 50% | 56% | 44% | 81% | 13% | 0% | 22% |
| Miramor | 0% | 2% | 77% | 77% | 93% | 95% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Sang-e-Takht | 0% | 6% | 19% | 33% | 83% | 81% | 38% | 25% | 27% |
| Kajran | 0% | 0% | 60% | 60% | 53% | 70% | 10% | 13% | 63% |
| Patoo | 0% | 29% | 44% | 96% | 96% | 100% | 0% | 4% | 28% |
| Capital Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Kabul Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Kabul | 3% | 5% | 2% | 1% | 58% | 54% | 17% | 44% | 40% |
| Paghman | 6% | 5% | 55% | 52% | 27% | 18% | 33% | 61% | 61% |
| Chahar Asyab | 10% | 8% | 19% | 19% | 86% | 71% | 5% | 86% | 86% |
| Bagrami | 0% | 6% | 3% | 3% | 53% | 56% | 41% | 38% | 31% |
| Deh Sabz | 0% | 0% | 9% | 9% | 41% | 32% | 50% | 23% | 18% |
| Shakar Dara | 14% | 0% | 32% | 43% | 57% | 32% | 0% | 68% | 64% |
| Musahi | 7% | 0% | 43% | 43% | 57% | 57% | 0% | 100% | 100% |
| Mir Bacha Kot | 25% | 0% | 44% | 56% | 50% | 56% | 0% | 63% | 63% |

¹² In the three months prior to data collection.

¹³ Damage to windows, doors, walls or roof.

¹⁴ Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|-------|-------------------------------|-------|--|--|--|
| | HEALTH | | | | | | | NUTRITION | |
| | Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹² | The main healthcare facility was structurally damaged ¹³ | Barriers most commonly encountered when attempting to access health services or treatment ¹² | | | | | Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services ¹² | 'No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern |
| | | | No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴ | | Medicine needed not available | | Not enough female staff at health facility | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | | | |
| National level | 13% | 21% | 42% | 44% | 59% | 53% | 19% | 41% | 46% |
| Khak-e-Jabbar | 0% | 0% | 62% | 69% | 31% | 31% | 8% | 62% | 62% |
| Kalakan | 14% | 13% | 21% | 64% | 79% | 71% | 7% | 43% | 50% |
| Guldara | 11% | 0% | 11% | 22% | 67% | 56% | 0% | 44% | 44% |
| Farza | 60% | 0% | 20% | 47% | 67% | 67% | 0% | 60% | 73% |
| Estalef | 0% | 0% | 20% | 30% | 20% | 30% | 60% | 20% | 30% |
| Qara Bagh | 20% | 0% | 5% | 20% | 50% | 50% | 20% | 30% | 30% |
| Surobi | 23% | 5% | 29% | 55% | 55% | 48% | 32% | 32% | 45% |
| Kapisa Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Mahmood-e-Raqi | 16% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 61% | 61% | 0% | 32% | 35% |
| Hisa-e-Duwum-e-Kohistan | 0% | 11% | 0% | 0% | 81% | 86% | 0% | 62% | 67% |
| Koh Band | 0% | 0% | 5% | 11% | 89% | 89% | 5% | 37% | 42% |
| Hisa-e-Awal-e-Kohistan | 0% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 53% | 53% | 5% | 53% | 53% |
| Nijrab | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 96% | 96% |
| Tagab | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% |
| Alasay | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% |
| Logar Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Pul-e-Alam | 0% | 5% | 3% | 3% | 30% | 28% | 38% | 83% | 83% |
| Baraki Barak | 0% | 70% | 11% | 15% | 44% | 30% | 63% | 26% | 48% |
| Charkh | 0% | 65% | 28% | 6% | 56% | 39% | 72% | 17% | 33% |
| Khoshi | 0% | 50% | 17% | 17% | 78% | 78% | 50% | 67% | 78% |
| Mohammad Agha | 0% | 33% | 20% | 20% | 43% | 47% | 33% | 83% | 97% |
| Kharwar | 5% | 78% | 5% | 11% | 89% | 74% | 58% | 68% | 74% |
| Azra | 0% | 69% | 38% | 46% | 54% | 62% | 31% | 38% | 62% |
| Maidan Wardak Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Maydan Shahr | 0% | 14% | 0% | 0% | 33% | 38% | 43% | 81% | 10% |
| Nerkh | 0% | 20% | 12% | 12% | 64% | 36% | 36% | 84% | 12% |
| Jalrez | 11% | 21% | 26% | 21% | 53% | 47% | 16% | 79% | 74% |
| Chak-e-Wardak | 0% | 3% | 33% | 31% | 39% | 53% | 22% | 14% | 19% |
| Saydabad | 34% | 0% | 29% | 34% | 60% | 49% | 54% | 43% | 46% |

¹² In the three months prior to data collection.

¹³ Damage to windows, doors, walls or roof.

¹⁴ Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|-------|-------------------------------|-------|--|--|--|
| | HEALTH | | | | | | | NUTRITION | |
| | Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹² | The main healthcare facility was structurally damaged ¹³ | Barriers most commonly encountered when attempting to access health services or treatment ¹² | | | | | Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services ¹² | 'No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern |
| | | | No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴ | | Medicine needed not available | | Not enough female staff at health facility | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | | | |
| National level | 13% | 21% | 42% | 44% | 59% | 53% | 19% | 41% | 46% |
| Daymirdad | 58% | 0% | 63% | 63% | 47% | 16% | 42% | 68% | 63% |
| Hesa-e-Awal-e-Behsud | 27% | 19% | 73% | 73% | 63% | 54% | 44% | 44% | 61% |
| Jaghatsu | 0% | 0% | 39% | 61% | 28% | 17% | 22% | 17% | 11% |
| Markaz-e-Behsud | 3% | 52% | 59% | 72% | 81% | 77% | 50% | 3% | 62% |
| Panjsher Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Bazarak | 0% | 20% | 73% | 67% | 87% | 93% | 100% | 27% | 0% |
| Rukha | 0% | 56% | 44% | 44% | 88% | 75% | 88% | 13% | 0% |
| Dara | 0% | 12% | 41% | 37% | 85% | 89% | 85% | 96% | 56% |
| Khenj | 0% | 5% | 68% | 77% | 0% | 5% | 50% | 5% | 5% |
| Anawa | 0% | 19% | 56% | 56% | 6% | 13% | 25% | 19% | 0% |
| Shutul | 0% | 75% | 67% | 67% | 0% | 11% | 22% | 44% | 0% |
| Paryan | 0% | 14% | 62% | 86% | 5% | 10% | 67% | 33% | 0% |
| Parwan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Charikar | 6% | 23% | 16% | 24% | 29% | 31% | 2% | 29% | 29% |
| Bagram | 3% | 53% | 30% | 33% | 48% | 36% | 3% | 30% | 24% |
| Shinwari | 3% | 65% | 38% | 34% | 45% | 41% | 0% | 31% | 31% |
| Sayed Khel | 4% | 33% | 24% | 24% | 40% | 40% | 0% | 16% | 16% |
| Jabal Saraj | 0% | 50% | 35% | 30% | 60% | 50% | 0% | 20% | 20% |
| Salang | 0% | 36% | 47% | 53% | 53% | 53% | 0% | 33% | 33% |
| Ghorband | 24% | 50% | 57% | 57% | 29% | 24% | 0% | 57% | 52% |
| Koh-e-Safi | 0% | 67% | 87% | 80% | 47% | 13% | 7% | 87% | 60% |
| Surkh-e-Parsa | 22% | 48% | 48% | 44% | 19% | 33% | 0% | 48% | 37% |
| Shekh Ali | 10% | 58% | 48% | 67% | 57% | 33% | 0% | 57% | 33% |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Kunar Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Asad Abad | 0% | 21% | 41% | 41% | 55% | 36% | 27% | 27% | 59% |
| Marawara | 0% | 0% | 29% | 36% | 93% | 71% | 0% | 0% | 86% |
| Watapur | 0% | 15% | 28% | 36% | 80% | 52% | 24% | 0% | 60% |
| Narang | 0% | 0% | 70% | 70% | 30% | 30% | 65% | 5% | 25% |
| Sar Kani | 0% | 0% | 22% | 56% | 100% | 94% | 0% | 0% | 89% |

¹² In the three months prior to data collection.

¹³ Damage to windows, doors, walls or roof.

¹⁴ Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|-------|-------------------------------|-------|--|--|--|
| | HEALTH | | | | | | | NUTRITION | |
| | Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹² | The main healthcare facility was structurally damaged ¹³ | Barriers most commonly encountered when attempting to access health services or treatment ¹² | | | | | Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services ¹² | 'No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern |
| | | | No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴ | | Medicine needed not available | | Not enough female staff at health facility | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | | | |
| National level | 13% | 21% | 42% | 44% | 59% | 53% | 19% | 41% | 46% |
| Shigal | 0% | 7% | 5% | 5% | 73% | 19% | 70% | 0% | 81% |
| Dara-e-Pech | 0% | 11% | 43% | 52% | 67% | 48% | 10% | 19% | 5% |
| Bar Kunar | 0% | 20% | 18% | 24% | 53% | 12% | 71% | 0% | 82% |
| Chawkey | 0% | 0% | 54% | 58% | 67% | 75% | 0% | 13% | 38% |
| Khas Kunar | 0% | 0% | 32% | 32% | 68% | 32% | 79% | 0% | 16% |
| Ghazi Abad | 0% | 14% | 81% | 77% | 85% | 65% | 0% | 12% | 88% |
| Dangam | 0% | 0% | 19% | 19% | 76% | 29% | 57% | 0% | 71% |
| Chapa Dara | 5% | 7% | 42% | 37% | 68% | 42% | 21% | 26% | 32% |
| Nurgal | 0% | 0% | 62% | 52% | 76% | 33% | 76% | 5% | 24% |
| Nari | 0% | 0% | 37% | 47% | 89% | 74% | 0% | 0% | 89% |
| Laghman Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Mehtarlam | 18% | 17% | 34% | 32% | 49% | 37% | 10% | 61% | 56% |
| Qarghayi | 15% | 6% | 24% | 27% | 64% | 58% | 6% | 48% | 55% |
| Alishang | 35% | 19% | 49% | 49% | 49% | 32% | 24% | 68% | 54% |
| Alingar | 24% | 14% | 26% | 26% | 71% | 61% | 0% | 34% | 37% |
| Dawlatshah | 12% | 23% | 64% | 68% | 48% | 44% | 8% | 64% | 56% |
| Nangarhar Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Jalalabad | 0% | 11% | 8% | 8% | 92% | 92% | 0% | 12% | 36% |
| Behsud | 0% | 23% | 22% | 28% | 88% | 69% | 0% | 13% | 22% |
| Surkh Rod | 0% | 18% | 30% | 30% | 83% | 76% | 11% | 17% | 35% |
| Chaparhar | 5% | 34% | 43% | 45% | 66% | 64% | 0% | 30% | 41% |
| Kama | 0% | 0% | 14% | 23% | 64% | 64% | 0% | 0% | 23% |
| Kuz Kunar | 5% | 33% | 41% | 41% | 82% | 77% | 5% | 9% | 27% |
| Rodat | 0% | 0% | 6% | 13% | 81% | 88% | 6% | 0% | 31% |
| Khogyani | 2% | 29% | 46% | 51% | 80% | 85% | 15% | 20% | 39% |
| Bati Kot | 0% | 0% | 50% | 46% | 79% | 71% | 13% | 21% | 50% |
| Deh Bala | 0% | 13% | 56% | 59% | 85% | 81% | 4% | 22% | 37% |
| Pachir Wa Agam | 0% | 43% | 48% | 61% | 70% | 70% | 4% | 22% | 52% |
| Dara-e-Nur | 0% | 0% | 7% | 7% | 100% | 100% | 7% | 7% | 7% |
| Kot | 8% | 0% | 38% | 38% | 92% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 31% |

¹² In the three months prior to data collection.

¹³ Damage to windows, doors, walls or roof.

¹⁴ Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|-------|-------------------------------|-------|--|--|--|
| | HEALTH | | | | | | | NUTRITION | |
| | Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹² | The main healthcare facility was structurally damaged ¹³ | Barriers most commonly encountered when attempting to access health services or treatment ¹² | | | | | Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services ¹² | 'No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern |
| | | | No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴ | | Medicine needed not available | | Not enough female staff at health facility | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | | | |
| National level | 13% | 21% | 42% | 44% | 59% | 53% | 19% | 41% | 46% |
| Goshta | 0% | 20% | 45% | 50% | 70% | 50% | 5% | 0% | 0% |
| Achin | 0% | 41% | 57% | 57% | 75% | 71% | 11% | 29% | 43% |
| Shinwar | 0% | 22% | 11% | 11% | 81% | 78% | 0% | 7% | 22% |
| Muhmand Dara | 0% | 7% | 40% | 40% | 60% | 67% | 13% | 7% | 13% |
| Lalpur | 0% | 0% | 40% | 35% | 90% | 100% | 5% | 30% | 50% |
| Sherzad | 3% | 31% | 71% | 68% | 71% | 74% | 0% | 32% | 59% |
| Nazyan | 0% | 15% | 68% | 73% | 64% | 55% | 5% | 27% | 36% |
| Hesarak | 0% | 38% | 57% | 52% | 74% | 70% | 4% | 39% | 39% |
| Dur Baba | 0% | 30% | 45% | 48% | 82% | 70% | 15% | 12% | 30% |
| Nuristan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Parun | 0% | 13% | 47% | 40% | 7% | 0% | 93% | 0% | 27% |
| Waygal | 0% | 5% | 74% | 63% | 0% | 0% | 89% | 0% | 26% |
| Wama | 11% | 13% | 50% | 50% | 0% | 0% | 61% | 28% | 50% |
| Nurgaram | 42% | 55% | 47% | 42% | 0% | 16% | 42% | 0% | 16% |
| Duab | 33% | 83% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 61% | 6% | 22% |
| Kamdesh | 59% | 0% | 73% | 73% | 14% | 18% | 9% | 9% | 9% |
| Mandol | 40% | 78% | 27% | 20% | 40% | 13% | 53% | 7% | 67% |
| Barg-e-Matal | 67% | 25% | 72% | 72% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 61% | 61% |
| North Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Badakhshan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Fayzabad | 6% | 0% | 52% | 60% | 73% | 71% | 6% | 54% | 46% |
| Argo | 14% | 11% | 58% | 78% | 83% | 89% | 8% | 50% | 97% |
| Arghanj Khwah | 0% | 0% | 72% | 72% | 49% | 64% | 28% | 0% | 0% |
| Yaftal-e-Sufla | 0% | 4% | 35% | 65% | 88% | 96% | 8% | 88% | 88% |
| Khash | 0% | 10% | 67% | 76% | 52% | 71% | 10% | 24% | 24% |
| Baharak (Badakhshan) | 7% | 7% | 76% | 76% | 66% | 59% | 34% | 24% | 28% |
| Darayem | 0% | 0% | 20% | 20% | 85% | 80% | 15% | 10% | 20% |
| Kohistan | 0% | 29% | 87% | 87% | 57% | 57% | 10% | 100% | 93% |
| Yawan | 4% | 14% | 62% | 73% | 88% | 38% | 12% | 96% | 96% |

¹² In the three months prior to data collection.¹³ Damage to windows, doors, walls or roof.¹⁴ Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|-------|-------------------------------|-------|--|--|--|
| | HEALTH | | | | | | | NUTRITION | |
| | Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹² | The main healthcare facility was structurally damaged ¹³ | Barriers most commonly encountered when attempting to access health services or treatment ¹² | | | | | Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services ¹² | 'No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern |
| | | | No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴ | | Medicine needed not available | | Not enough female staff at health facility | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | | | |
| National level | 13% | 21% | 42% | 44% | 59% | 53% | 19% | 41% | 46% |
| Jorm | 0% | 7% | 57% | 61% | 93% | 93% | 18% | 71% | 75% |
| Teshkan | 0% | 0% | 26% | 41% | 48% | 89% | 26% | 0% | 0% |
| Shuhada | 0% | 5% | 68% | 68% | 95% | 68% | 5% | 21% | 21% |
| Shahr-e-Buzorg | 0% | 4% | 54% | 54% | 74% | 82% | 32% | 25% | 25% |
| Raghestan | 0% | 0% | 68% | 80% | 80% | 32% | 16% | 100% | 100% |
| Keshem | 5% | 12% | 43% | 52% | 84% | 66% | 2% | 75% | 73% |
| Warduj | 8% | 0% | 42% | 58% | 92% | 92% | 0% | 54% | 54% |
| Tagab | 21% | 29% | 86% | 83% | 98% | 71% | 21% | 98% | 98% |
| Yamgan | 0% | 7% | 39% | 44% | 100% | 94% | 17% | 28% | 39% |
| Shighnan | 10% | 6% | 81% | 81% | 86% | 52% | 0% | 14% | 10% |
| Khwahan | 0% | 0% | 52% | 44% | 78% | 96% | 33% | 19% | 22% |
| Kofab | 4% | 43% | 48% | 37% | 70% | 70% | 48% | 30% | 30% |
| Darwaz-e-Payin | 73% | 43% | 83% | 83% | 67% | 77% | 0% | 87% | 63% |
| Eshkashem | 0% | 0% | 78% | 89% | 83% | 50% | 11% | 11% | 11% |
| Shaki | 0% | 24% | 42% | 63% | 92% | 83% | 29% | 13% | 13% |
| Zebak | 0% | 0% | 73% | 93% | 80% | 67% | 13% | 0% | 0% |
| Koran Wa Monjan | 7% | 6% | 50% | 50% | 87% | 77% | 30% | 43% | 53% |
| Darwaz-e-Balla | 62% | 63% | 64% | 62% | 92% | 80% | 2% | 88% | 60% |
| Wakhan | 20% | 5% | 66% | 71% | 85% | 76% | 7% | 56% | 66% |
| Baghlan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Pul-e-Khumri | 9% | 20% | 53% | 53% | 56% | 55% | 31% | 22% | 47% |
| Dahana-e-Ghori | 50% | 0% | 70% | 70% | 23% | 20% | 73% | 90% | 37% |
| Doshi | 5% | 24% | 64% | 59% | 59% | 50% | 45% | 45% | 82% |
| Nahrin | 52% | 0% | 61% | 61% | 9% | 9% | 91% | 83% | 22% |
| Baghlan-e-Jadid | 30% | 21% | 68% | 70% | 45% | 36% | 61% | 89% | 30% |
| Khinjan | 16% | 0% | 63% | 37% | 79% | 68% | 0% | 79% | 89% |
| Andarab | 0% | 5% | 100% | 95% | 89% | 21% | 0% | 89% | 89% |
| Deh Salah | 17% | 0% | 89% | 64% | 78% | 42% | 0% | 83% | 83% |
| Khwaja Hejran | 61% | 0% | 64% | 61% | 25% | 17% | 83% | 78% | 14% |
| Burka | 48% | 0% | 48% | 48% | 8% | 12% | 88% | 76% | 20% |

¹² In the three months prior to data collection.¹³ Damage to windows, doors, walls or roof.¹⁴ Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|-------|-------------------------------|-------|--|--|--|
| | HEALTH | | | | | | | NUTRITION | |
| | Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹² | The main healthcare facility was structurally damaged ¹³ | Barriers most commonly encountered when attempting to access health services or treatment ¹² | | | | | Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services ¹² | 'No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern |
| | | | No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴ | | Medicine needed not available | | Not enough female staff at health facility | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | | | |
| National level | 13% | 21% | 42% | 44% | 59% | 53% | 19% | 41% | 46% |
| Tala Wa Barfak | 39% | 4% | 89% | 76% | 58% | 32% | 0% | 92% | 92% |
| Pul-e-Hisar | 8% | 0% | 8% | 8% | 92% | 92% | 0% | 100% | 100% |
| Khost Wa Fereng | 10% | 44% | 90% | 100% | 55% | 45% | 45% | 60% | 80% |
| Guzargah-e-Nur | 0% | 44% | 89% | 94% | 89% | 56% | 17% | 50% | 83% |
| Fereng Wa Gharu | 0% | 17% | 83% | 83% | 58% | 58% | 42% | 83% | 92% |
| Kunduz Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Kunduz | 14% | 6% | 25% | 59% | 86% | 91% | 37% | 17% | 34% |
| Chahar Darah | 38% | 42% | 49% | 55% | 89% | 89% | 11% | 38% | 36% |
| Ali Abad | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 94% | 26% | 100% | 0% | 3% |
| Khan Abad | 27% | 7% | 21% | 21% | 73% | 73% | 5% | 55% | 29% |
| Imam Sahib | 9% | 49% | 51% | 59% | 95% | 95% | 11% | 8% | 9% |
| Dasht-e-Archi | 0% | 97% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 62% | 51% | 0% | 3% |
| Qala-e-Zal | 23% | 29% | 45% | 45% | 95% | 95% | 0% | 45% | 41% |
| Takhar Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Taloqan | 18% | 25% | 49% | 46% | 54% | 51% | 21% | 65% | 65% |
| Hazar Sumuch | 20% | 8% | 33% | 27% | 60% | 53% | 0% | 87% | 60% |
| Baharak (Takhar) | 12% | 42% | 48% | 45% | 71% | 70% | 12% | 70% | 58% |
| Bangi | 21% | 35% | 32% | 41% | 56% | 59% | 9% | 62% | 59% |
| Chal | 6% | 33% | 35% | 38% | 67% | 63% | 4% | 60% | 42% |
| Namak Ab | 14% | 6% | 29% | 29% | 81% | 76% | 5% | 90% | 52% |
| Kalafgan | 13% | 23% | 23% | 25% | 70% | 72% | 3% | 60% | 52% |
| Farkhar | 20% | 25% | 28% | 30% | 60% | 58% | 10% | 63% | 58% |
| Khwaja Ghar | 8% | 36% | 35% | 42% | 69% | 69% | 15% | 69% | 58% |
| Rostaq | 14% | 35% | 57% | 60% | 60% | 45% | 7% | 60% | 57% |
| Eshkmesh | 13% | 33% | 44% | 47% | 78% | 50% | 0% | 59% | 56% |
| Dasht-e-Qala | 8% | 41% | 58% | 63% | 63% | 42% | 8% | 54% | 67% |
| Warsaj | 14% | 17% | 20% | 16% | 78% | 73% | 2% | 59% | 53% |
| Khwaja Bahawuddin | 10% | 41% | 58% | 55% | 77% | 45% | 3% | 71% | 71% |
| Darqad | 14% | 50% | 62% | 48% | 52% | 57% | 33% | 52% | 57% |
| Chahab | 15% | 41% | 67% | 62% | 69% | 49% | 8% | 56% | 74% |

¹² In the three months prior to data collection.¹³ Damage to windows, doors, walls or roof.¹⁴ Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|-------|-------------------------------|-------|--|--|--|
| | HEALTH | | | | | | | NUTRITION | |
| | Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹² | The main healthcare facility was structurally damaged ¹³ | Barriers most commonly encountered when attempting to access health services or treatment ¹² | | | | | Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services ¹² | 'No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern |
| | | | No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴ | | Medicine needed not available | | Not enough female staff at health facility | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | | | |
| National level | 13% | 21% | 42% | 44% | 59% | 53% | 19% | 41% | 46% |
| Yangi Qala | 9% | 38% | 50% | 47% | 78% | 50% | 28% | 53% | 66% |
| Northern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Balkh Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Mazar-e-Sharif | 6% | 0% | 12% | 14% | 51% | 51% | 0% | 26% | 29% |
| Nahr-e-Shahi | 12% | 3% | 45% | 47% | 47% | 37% | 2% | 29% | 31% |
| Dehdadi | 4% | 0% | 21% | 21% | 58% | 54% | 8% | 13% | 17% |
| Charkent | 18% | 0% | 61% | 64% | 43% | 54% | 14% | 46% | 43% |
| Marmul | 20% | 0% | 27% | 27% | 73% | 60% | 0% | 40% | 27% |
| Balkh | 10% | 3% | 39% | 38% | 48% | 46% | 7% | 23% | 33% |
| Sholgareh | 11% | 0% | 42% | 44% | 50% | 50% | 6% | 19% | 22% |
| Chemtal | 10% | 0% | 44% | 49% | 64% | 62% | 13% | 28% | 31% |
| Dawlat Abad | 5% | 7% | 29% | 29% | 62% | 71% | 10% | 24% | 14% |
| Khulm | 10% | 4% | 20% | 23% | 47% | 40% | 10% | 17% | 20% |
| Char Bolak | 6% | 27% | 33% | 39% | 61% | 67% | 14% | 19% | 25% |
| Shortepa | 0% | 14% | 29% | 36% | 79% | 71% | 14% | 7% | 14% |
| Kaldar | 19% | 0% | 56% | 56% | 44% | 50% | 0% | 25% | 25% |
| Keshendeh | 14% | 0% | 38% | 38% | 41% | 52% | 17% | 48% | 48% |
| Zari | 36% | 0% | 86% | 86% | 45% | 55% | 14% | 55% | 55% |
| Sharak-e-Hayratan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 33% | 44% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Faryab Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Maymana | 0% | 5% | 5% | 11% | 89% | 66% | 5% | 32% | 32% |
| Pashtun Kot | 1% | 5% | 26% | 32% | 81% | 77% | 8% | 74% | 62% |
| Khwaja Sabz Posh | 0% | 0% | 23% | 38% | 85% | 92% | 0% | 62% | 62% |
| Almar | 0% | 0% | 0% | 9% | 74% | 86% | 11% | 94% | 63% |
| Bilcheragh | 0% | 0% | 12% | 47% | 88% | 82% | 0% | 35% | 35% |
| Shirin Tagab | 0% | 0% | 56% | 61% | 67% | 44% | 17% | 33% | 33% |
| Qaysar | 0% | 0% | 6% | 22% | 81% | 75% | 19% | 84% | 47% |
| Garzewan | 0% | 0% | 28% | 48% | 90% | 83% | 0% | 48% | 48% |
| Dawlat Abad | 0% | 0% | 27% | 36% | 18% | 18% | 27% | 18% | 36% |

¹² In the three months prior to data collection.

¹³ Damage to windows, doors, walls or roof.

¹⁴ Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|-------|-------------------------------|-------|--|--|--|
| | HEALTH | | | | | | | NUTRITION | |
| | Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹² | The main healthcare facility was structurally damaged ¹³ | Barriers most commonly encountered when attempting to access health services or treatment ¹² | | | | | Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services ¹² | 'No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern |
| | | | No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴ | | Medicine needed not available | | Not enough female staff at health facility | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | | | |
| National level | 13% | 21% | 42% | 44% | 59% | 53% | 19% | 41% | 46% |
| Kohistan | 15% | 25% | 89% | 89% | 78% | 93% | 0% | 96% | 96% |
| Qaram Qul | 0% | 0% | 13% | 25% | 50% | 25% | 50% | 38% | 38% |
| Qurghan | 0% | 5% | 5% | 10% | 50% | 35% | 55% | 20% | 20% |
| Andkhoy | 0% | 8% | 8% | 8% | 85% | 81% | 42% | 35% | 35% |
| Khan-e-Char Bagh | 0% | 0% | 27% | 18% | 64% | 45% | 27% | 36% | 45% |
| Jawzjan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Shiberghan | 20% | 56% | 25% | 30% | 63% | 48% | 3% | 83% | 60% |
| Khwaja Dukoh | 25% | 27% | 35% | 60% | 55% | 45% | 10% | 80% | 75% |
| Khanaqa | 6% | 25% | 39% | 39% | 50% | 56% | 11% | 100% | 72% |
| Mingajik | 10% | 42% | 57% | 57% | 43% | 29% | 10% | 100% | 57% |
| Qush Tepa | 38% | 50% | 46% | 69% | 62% | 46% | 15% | 85% | 77% |
| Khamyab | 17% | 20% | 25% | 25% | 42% | 42% | 0% | 100% | 67% |
| Aqcha | 18% | 67% | 27% | 36% | 64% | 45% | 0% | 100% | 82% |
| Fayzabad | 36% | 43% | 45% | 64% | 36% | 27% | 0% | 100% | 64% |
| Mardyan | 13% | 43% | 63% | 50% | 50% | 50% | 0% | 100% | 88% |
| Qarqin | 17% | 40% | 17% | 17% | 50% | 42% | 17% | 92% | 75% |
| Darzab | 29% | 40% | 50% | 71% | 71% | 36% | 29% | 86% | 79% |
| Samangan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Aybak | 28% | 9% | 66% | 66% | 45% | 38% | 10% | 45% | 83% |
| Hazrat-e-Sultan | 13% | 14% | 45% | 45% | 32% | 32% | 11% | 34% | 58% |
| Khuram Wa Sarbagh | 16% | 13% | 72% | 72% | 4% | 12% | 0% | 36% | 52% |
| Feroz Nakhchir | 6% | 33% | 56% | 56% | 56% | 44% | 25% | 13% | 56% |
| Ruy-e-Duab | 4% | 0% | 64% | 64% | 29% | 29% | 0% | 36% | 54% |
| Dara-e-Suf-e-Payin | 66% | 33% | 74% | 71% | 58% | 42% | 29% | 47% | 55% |
| Dara-e-Suf-e-Bala | 45% | 18% | 48% | 52% | 35% | 32% | 35% | 58% | 39% |
| Sar-e-Pul Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Sar-e-Pul | 5% | 19% | 5% | 7% | 40% | 33% | 5% | 79% | 74% |
| Sayad | 62% | 0% | 31% | 31% | 54% | 54% | 0% | 62% | 85% |

¹² In the three months prior to data collection.

¹³ Damage to windows, doors, walls or roof.

¹⁴ Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|-------|-------------------------------|-------|--|--|--|
| | HEALTH | | | | | | | NUTRITION | |
| | Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹² | The main healthcare facility was structurally damaged ¹³ | Barriers most commonly encountered when attempting to access health services or treatment ¹² | | | | | Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services ¹² | 'No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern |
| | | | No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴ | | Medicine needed not available | | Not enough female staff at health facility | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | | | |
| National level | 13% | 21% | 42% | 44% | 59% | 53% | 19% | 41% | 46% |
| Kohestanat | 23% | 0% | 50% | 42% | 65% | 42% | 0% | 77% | 81% |
| Sozmaqala | 17% | 45% | 27% | 27% | 58% | 33% | 0% | 85% | 83% |
| Sancharak | 4% | 35% | 4% | 4% | 48% | 57% | 9% | 83% | 52% |
| Gosfandi | 0% | 14% | 38% | 50% | 63% | 63% | 0% | 38% | 38% |
| Balkhab | 0% | 32% | 40% | 20% | 68% | 48% | 0% | 92% | 96% |
| South Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghazni Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghazni | 2% | 3% | 6% | 6% | 75% | 65% | 0% | 25% | 25% |
| Wal-e-Muhammad-e-Shahid | 5% | 25% | 32% | 21% | 79% | 42% | 0% | 89% | 95% |
| Khwaja Umari | 23% | 17% | 62% | 62% | 31% | 15% | 0% | 54% | 54% |
| Waghaz | 0% | 0% | 42% | 42% | 65% | 81% | 0% | 19% | 19% |
| Deh Yak | 0% | 17% | 16% | 26% | 74% | 89% | 0% | 42% | 47% |
| Jaghatsu | 0% | 0% | 30% | 53% | 97% | 53% | 0% | 93% | 93% |
| Andar | 0% | 36% | 43% | 43% | 54% | 66% | 0% | 29% | 34% |
| Zanakhan | 0% | 0% | 62% | 62% | 77% | 85% | 0% | 23% | 8% |
| Rashidan | 0% | 13% | 25% | 31% | 75% | 31% | 0% | 100% | 100% |
| Nawur | 49% | 9% | 63% | 69% | 46% | 51% | 1% | 36% | 42% |
| Qara Bagh | 0% | 0% | 12% | 14% | 94% | 91% | 0% | 6% | 9% |
| Giro | 0% | 0% | 9% | 14% | 91% | 86% | 0% | 9% | 9% |
| Ab Band | 15% | 0% | 31% | 31% | 77% | 85% | 0% | 31% | 38% |
| Jaghuri | 3% | 18% | 18% | 26% | 66% | 66% | 1% | 3% | 7% |
| Muqur | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 93% | 54% | 14% | 4% | 7% |
| Malistan | 3% | 11% | 68% | 73% | 60% | 53% | 3% | 13% | 10% |
| Gelan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 97% | 72% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Ajristan | 0% | 22% | 72% | 83% | 94% | 100% | 17% | 6% | 0% |
| Nawa | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 75% | 11% | 0% | 11% | 0% |
| Khost Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Matun | 2% | 57% | 4% | 4% | 42% | 7% | 13% | 100% | 100% |
| Mandozayi | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

¹² In the three months prior to data collection.¹³ Damage to windows, doors, walls or roof.¹⁴ Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|-------|-------------------------------|-------|--|--|--|
| | HEALTH | | | | | | | NUTRITION | |
| | Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹² | The main healthcare facility was structurally damaged ¹³ | Barriers most commonly encountered when attempting to access health services or treatment ¹² | | | | | Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services ¹² | 'No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern |
| | | | No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴ | | Medicine needed not available | | Not enough female staff at health facility | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | | | |
| National level | 13% | 21% | 42% | 44% | 59% | 53% | 19% | 41% | 46% |
| Gurbuz | 6% | 94% | 35% | 35% | 24% | 6% | 76% | 100% | 100% |
| Tani | 0% | 19% | 48% | 48% | 76% | 62% | 24% | 19% | 19% |
| Musa Khel | 13% | 35% | 39% | 57% | 83% | 70% | 9% | 100% | 100% |
| Nadir Shah Kot | 43% | 0% | 79% | 71% | 64% | 43% | 7% | 43% | 36% |
| Sabari | 0% | 41% | 6% | 41% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 100% |
| Terezayi | 0% | 93% | 0% | 0% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 93% | 100% |
| Bak | 0% | 92% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Qalandar | 0% | 58% | 33% | 58% | 100% | 92% | 0% | 100% | 100% |
| Spera | 0% | 0% | 67% | 72% | 78% | 83% | 11% | 0% | 0% |
| Shamal | 8% | 0% | 42% | 42% | 42% | 25% | 8% | 0% | 0% |
| Jaji Maydan | 0% | 67% | 0% | 7% | 73% | 73% | 0% | 100% | 100% |
| Paktika Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Sharan | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 27% | 12% | 96% | 0% | 0% |
| Mata Khan | 19% | 0% | 25% | 19% | 44% | 19% | 56% | 38% | 38% |
| Yosuf Khel | 25% | 53% | 25% | 25% | 30% | 35% | 65% | 20% | 25% |
| Yahya Khel | 43% | 14% | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% | 14% | 50% | 71% |
| Sar Rawzah | 36% | 13% | 50% | 50% | 57% | 36% | 7% | 29% | 64% |
| Omna | 6% | 29% | 44% | 44% | 63% | 56% | 19% | 6% | 13% |
| Zarghun Shahr | 12% | 14% | 12% | 12% | 65% | 53% | 6% | 18% | 35% |
| Gomal | 17% | 67% | 78% | 87% | 13% | 4% | 65% | 52% | 83% |
| Jani Khel | 45% | 0% | 70% | 70% | 25% | 20% | 5% | 20% | 65% |
| Surobi | 28% | 80% | 61% | 67% | 11% | 11% | 33% | 33% | 78% |
| Urgun | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 53% | 95% | 0% | 32% |
| Ziruk | 0% | 47% | 7% | 7% | 33% | 60% | 100% | 0% | 47% |
| Nika | 0% | 100% | 25% | 0% | 8% | 75% | 100% | 0% | 67% |
| Barmal | 0% | 43% | 52% | 44% | 37% | 22% | 70% | 7% | 74% |
| Giyan | 0% | 0% | 48% | 0% | 14% | 33% | 90% | 0% | 57% |
| Dila | 10% | 0% | 33% | 38% | 57% | 38% | 24% | 10% | 24% |
| Wazakhah | 0% | 20% | 65% | 65% | 65% | 54% | 69% | 23% | 35% |
| Wormamay | 0% | 91% | 61% | 57% | 71% | 57% | 68% | 4% | 43% |

¹² In the three months prior to data collection.

¹³ Damage to windows, doors, walls or roof.

¹⁴ Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|-------|-------------------------------|-------|--|--|--|
| | HEALTH | | | | | | | NUTRITION | |
| | Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹² | The main healthcare facility was structurally damaged ¹³ | Barriers most commonly encountered when attempting to access health services or treatment ¹² | | | | | Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services ¹² | 'No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern |
| | | | No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴ | | Medicine needed not available | | Not enough female staff at health facility | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | | | |
| National level | 13% | 21% | 42% | 44% | 59% | 53% | 19% | 41% | 46% |
| Turwo | 0% | 0% | 83% | 83% | 83% | 92% | 42% | 0% | 42% |
| Paktya Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Gardez | 0% | 4% | 26% | 29% | 50% | 24% | 45% | 60% | 55% |
| Ahmadaba | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 69% | 50% | 19% | 100% | 0% |
| Zurmat | 0% | 3% | 38% | 38% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 88% | 88% |
| Shawak | 0% | 0% | 47% | 40% | 73% | 67% | 13% | 73% | 73% |
| Zadran | 0% | 13% | 54% | 54% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 88% | 88% |
| Sayed Karam | 7% | 0% | 25% | 32% | 68% | 75% | 18% | 71% | 29% |
| Jaji | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 68% | 32% | 5% | 89% | 0% |
| Lija Ahmad Khel | 0% | 0% | 30% | 26% | 78% | 33% | 41% | 74% | 19% |
| Jani Khel | 0% | 0% | 76% | 76% | 24% | 6% | 53% | 88% | 88% |
| Chamkani | 0% | 8% | 48% | 52% | 52% | 24% | 67% | 67% | 57% |
| Dand Wa Patan | 0% | 9% | 58% | 68% | 53% | 21% | 58% | 58% | 58% |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Helmand Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Lashkargah | 3% | 39% | 5% | 5% | 62% | 63% | 25% | 60% | 57% |
| Nad-e-Ali | 3% | 75% | 15% | 14% | 81% | 78% | 6% | 61% | 56% |
| Nawa-e-Barakzaiy | 3% | 57% | 11% | 13% | 67% | 66% | 11% | 62% | 57% |
| Nahr-e-Saraj | 4% | 61% | 41% | 45% | 73% | 61% | 8% | 96% | 59% |
| Washer | 0% | 78% | 41% | 44% | 59% | 49% | 21% | 100% | 74% |
| Garmser | 0% | 39% | 10% | 10% | 76% | 59% | 34% | 69% | 66% |
| Nawzad | 17% | 59% | 28% | 26% | 57% | 56% | 11% | 59% | 59% |
| Sangin | 31% | 5% | 28% | 24% | 28% | 7% | 45% | 14% | 14% |
| Musa Qala | 30% | 4% | 19% | 19% | 22% | 5% | 19% | 19% | 41% |
| Kajaki | 44% | 16% | 20% | 20% | 29% | 18% | 16% | 29% | 31% |
| Reg-i-Khan Nishin | 0% | 67% | 0% | 0% | 89% | 94% | 0% | 72% | 72% |
| Baghran | 36% | 60% | 28% | 30% | 72% | 61% | 10% | 79% | 74% |
| Deh-e-Shu | 8% | 69% | 44% | 36% | 78% | 67% | 6% | 81% | 56% |
| Kandahar Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandahar | 46% | 18% | 37% | 30% | 25% | 26% | 72% | 77% | 75% |

¹² In the three months prior to data collection.

¹³ Damage to windows, doors, walls or roof.

¹⁴ Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|-------|-------------------------------|-------|--|--|--|
| | HEALTH | | | | | | | NUTRITION | |
| | Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹² | The main healthcare facility was structurally damaged ¹³ | Barriers most commonly encountered when attempting to access health services or treatment ¹² | | | | | Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services ¹² | 'No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern |
| | | | No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴ | | Medicine needed not available | | Not enough female staff at health facility | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | | | |
| National level | 13% | 21% | 42% | 44% | 59% | 53% | 19% | 41% | 46% |
| Arghandab | 50% | 9% | 54% | 50% | 46% | 42% | 38% | 81% | 69% |
| Daman | 48% | 0% | 66% | 66% | 34% | 31% | 21% | 76% | 79% |
| Panjwayi | 52% | 20% | 74% | 74% | 26% | 26% | 26% | 74% | 71% |
| Zheray | 30% | 0% | 55% | 55% | 0% | 5% | 55% | 95% | 95% |
| Shah Wali Kot | 18% | 3% | 80% | 85% | 0% | 3% | 5% | 88% | 85% |
| Khakrez | 64% | 14% | 84% | 80% | 52% | 68% | 12% | 76% | 80% |
| Arghestan | 46% | 0% | 89% | 80% | 40% | 43% | 17% | 89% | 89% |
| Ghorak | 45% | 0% | 45% | 45% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 5% | 59% |
| Maywand | 54% | 12% | 46% | 46% | 97% | 95% | 0% | 3% | 59% |
| Spin Boldak | 26% | 11% | 48% | 49% | 66% | 69% | 6% | 32% | 40% |
| Nesh | 62% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 62% | 77% | 0% | 69% | 100% |
| Miyanshin | 46% | 0% | 92% | 96% | 29% | 33% | 13% | 88% | 100% |
| Shorabak | 17% | 40% | 39% | 39% | 83% | 83% | 6% | 17% | 17% |
| Maruf | 24% | 7% | 56% | 58% | 84% | 82% | 4% | 24% | 24% |
| Reg | 100% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 53% | 53% | 0% | 33% | 100% |
| Nimroz Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Zaranj | 3% | 0% | 13% | 13% | 45% | 55% | 0% | 19% | 16% |
| Kang | 0% | 0% | 19% | 29% | 81% | 86% | 19% | 33% | 14% |
| Chakhansur | 0% | 0% | 50% | 50% | 70% | 85% | 0% | 20% | 5% |
| Char Burjak | 0% | 0% | 24% | 24% | 62% | 67% | 5% | 33% | 0% |
| Khashrod | 3% | 0% | 51% | 57% | 94% | 97% | 9% | 37% | 17% |
| Uruzgan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Tirinkot | 13% | 4% | 23% | 19% | 71% | 71% | 6% | 48% | 52% |
| Dehrawud | 39% | 6% | 50% | 46% | 54% | 46% | 32% | 43% | 46% |
| Chora | 0% | 0% | 18% | 27% | 100% | 64% | 0% | 27% | 18% |
| Shahid-e-Hassas | 63% | 0% | 60% | 60% | 29% | 14% | 40% | 60% | 60% |
| Khas Uruzgan | 26% | 4% | 35% | 32% | 71% | 58% | 3% | 71% | 77% |
| Chinarto | 33% | 0% | 33% | 33% | 67% | 67% | 6% | 72% | 89% |
| Gizab | 0% | 5% | 16% | 12% | 76% | 84% | 0% | 36% | 64% |

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¹² In the three months prior to data collection.

¹³ Damage to windows, doors, walls or roof.

¹⁴ Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|-------|-------------------------------|-------|--|--|--|
| | HEALTH | | | | | | | NUTRITION | |
| | Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹² | The main healthcare facility was structurally damaged ¹³ | Barriers most commonly encountered when attempting to access health services or treatment ¹² | | | | | Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services ¹² | 'No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern |
| | | | No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴ | | Medicine needed not available | | Not enough female staff at health facility | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | | | |
| National level | 13% | 21% | 42% | 44% | 59% | 53% | 19% | 41% | 46% |
| Zabul Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Qalat | 43% | 0% | 32% | 30% | 35% | 38% | 3% | 16% | 54% |
| Tarnak Wa Jaldak | 45% | 10% | 42% | 42% | 52% | 48% | 0% | 19% | 74% |
| Shinkay | 25% | 7% | 50% | 50% | 38% | 38% | 58% | 58% | 58% |
| Mizan | 25% | 33% | 31% | 31% | 56% | 56% | 31% | 44% | 50% |
| Arghandab | 13% | 41% | 29% | 29% | 79% | 50% | 29% | 54% | 63% |
| Shah Joi | 53% | 0% | 60% | 60% | 35% | 35% | 0% | 30% | 90% |
| Daychopan | 28% | 100% | 28% | 28% | 24% | 12% | 4% | 0% | 0% |
| Atghar | 39% | 0% | 44% | 44% | 28% | 33% | 44% | 50% | 50% |
| Nawbahar | 24% | 46% | 52% | 52% | 52% | 52% | 43% | 67% | 71% |
| Shamul Zayi | 45% | 50% | 64% | 64% | 33% | 27% | 21% | 70% | 70% |
| Kakar | 78% | 83% | 63% | 59% | 11% | 11% | 7% | 4% | 0% |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Badghis Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Qala-e-Naw | 1% | 5% | 27% | 33% | 57% | 51% | 19% | 15% | 13% |
| Ab Kamari | 17% | 34% | 41% | 48% | 54% | 52% | 28% | 24% | 30% |
| Muqur | 0% | 7% | 64% | 64% | 64% | 71% | 14% | 29% | 0% |
| Qadis | 6% | 0% | 72% | 83% | 53% | 61% | 3% | 67% | 42% |
| Bala Murghab | 40% | 0% | 43% | 43% | 53% | 30% | 53% | 83% | 80% |
| Jawand | 5% | 57% | 81% | 63% | 53% | 32% | 88% | 8% | 86% |
| Ghormach | 48% | 0% | 48% | 52% | 30% | 26% | 37% | 81% | 67% |
| Farah Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Farah | 13% | 44% | 20% | 33% | 67% | 30% | 0% | 0% | 13% |
| Pushtrod | 0% | 0% | 18% | 18% | 55% | 55% | 0% | 18% | 18% |
| Khak-e-Safed | 27% | 78% | 33% | 33% | 67% | 67% | 0% | 7% | 13% |
| Qala-e-Kah | 5% | 90% | 71% | 76% | 52% | 29% | 5% | 0% | 48% |
| Shibkoh | 8% | 60% | 50% | 58% | 17% | 17% | 0% | 17% | 42% |
| Bala Buluk | 4% | 0% | 67% | 67% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 75% | 75% |
| Anar Dara | 76% | 20% | 19% | 29% | 33% | 62% | 0% | 0% | 14% |
| Bakwa | 0% | 0% | 17% | 11% | 11% | 22% | 6% | 39% | 22% |

¹² In the three months prior to data collection.

¹³ Damage to windows, doors, walls or roof.

¹⁴ Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|-------|-------------------------------|-------|--|--|--|
| | HEALTH | | | | | | | NUTRITION | |
| | Most of households had no access to an active health centre in or near to the settlement ¹² | The main healthcare facility was structurally damaged ¹³ | Barriers most commonly encountered when attempting to access health services or treatment ¹² | | | | | Most households in the settlement had been unaware of nutrition services ¹² | 'No nutrition services available in settlement' as most urgent nutrition concern |
| | | | No functional health facility nearby ¹⁴ | | Medicine needed not available | | Not enough female staff at health facility | | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | | | |
| National level | 13% | 21% | 42% | 44% | 59% | 53% | 19% | 41% | 46% |
| Lash-e-Juwayn | 72% | 60% | 33% | 11% | 56% | 72% | 0% | 0% | 6% |
| Gulistan | 67% | 83% | 80% | 77% | 37% | 17% | 3% | 7% | 80% |
| Pur Chaman | 7% | 55% | 80% | 83% | 11% | 13% | 0% | 37% | 39% |
| Ghor Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Feroz Koh | 8% | 33% | 90% | 90% | 19% | 22% | 0% | 6% | 13% |
| DoLayna | 38% | 0% | 71% | 71% | 13% | 4% | 4% | 79% | 83% |
| Dawlatyar | 64% | 63% | 68% | 68% | 14% | 9% | 14% | 32% | 23% |
| Charsadra | 100% | 0% | 83% | 83% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 92% | 92% |
| Pasaband | 2% | 62% | 70% | 78% | 19% | 17% | 0% | 52% | 52% |
| Shahrak | 0% | 90% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 28% | 28% |
| Lal Wa Sarjantal | 1% | 1% | 91% | 91% | 63% | 77% | 0% | 4% | 4% |
| Taywarah | 8% | 100% | 67% | 85% | 72% | 72% | 3% | 5% | 18% |
| Tolak | 0% | 100% | 52% | 74% | 74% | 78% | 0% | 4% | 4% |
| Saghar | 0% | 100% | 61% | 50% | 78% | 83% | 6% | 0% | 0% |
| Herat Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Herat | 0% | 4% | 27% | 26% | 35% | 39% | 7% | 28% | 37% |
| Injil | 4% | 0% | 56% | 53% | 36% | 36% | 7% | 29% | 32% |
| Guzara | 0% | 0% | 44% | 64% | 53% | 47% | 8% | 0% | 72% |
| Karukh | 0% | 0% | 72% | 75% | 66% | 66% | 0% | 3% | 91% |
| Zindajan | 22% | 71% | 74% | 63% | 4% | 11% | 74% | 26% | 41% |
| Pashtun Zarghun | 7% | 9% | 64% | 66% | 48% | 43% | 25% | 18% | 39% |
| Kushk | 2% | 85% | 80% | 27% | 4% | 2% | 76% | 13% | 91% |
| Gulran | 14% | 0% | 94% | 77% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 54% | 40% |
| Adraskan | 24% | 5% | 41% | 41% | 17% | 3% | 41% | 21% | 41% |
| Kushk-e-Kuhna | 0% | 0% | 97% | 97% | 3% | 6% | 6% | 65% | 94% |
| Ghoryan | 3% | 11% | 67% | 69% | 19% | 28% | 28% | 14% | 25% |
| Obe | 0% | 0% | 88% | 58% | 9% | 3% | 79% | 0% | 58% |
| Kohsan | 4% | 0% | 38% | 42% | 31% | 27% | 0% | 8% | 0% |
| Shindand | 14% | 5% | 23% | 21% | 5% | 10% | 56% | 40% | 56% |
| Farsi | 17% | 0% | 25% | 21% | 4% | 4% | 54% | 46% | 38% |
| Chisht-e-Sharif | 0% | 0% | 81% | 78% | 30% | 19% | 56% | 0% | 44% |

¹² In the three months prior to data collection.

¹³ Damage to windows, doors, walls or roof.

¹⁴ Including health facilities which are too far away or no appropriate transport is available to reach those facilities.

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Key Findings

- In **17%** of the assessed settlements, key informants (KIs) reported that only a **few households** (1-25%) had **access to safe drinking water** within approximately 500 meters of their homes. The **primary sources** of drinking **water** were diverse, with **public hand pumps** (14%) and **unprotected springs** (13%) being the most reported.
- In **39%** of the assessed settlements, the **majority** of residents were **unable to access a sufficient quantity of water**¹⁵ to meet their daily **needs** for drinking, and other domestic uses. This marks a slight **decline** from the previous HSM round (in June 2024), where **34%** of settlements experienced **similar challenges**. Additionally, **unimproved water sources**¹⁶ were reported in nearly **one-third** (35%) of the assessed settlements similar to previous HSM round.
- In **31%** of the assessed settlements, KIs reported that only a **few households** (1-25%) had **access to functional sanitation facilities**, such as latrines or toilets. Furthermore, about **half** (46%) of the settlements relied on **unimproved latrine**¹⁷ facilities, and **48%** of the **toilets** in the assessed settlements were reported to be **pit latrines** with slabs. The use of **unimproved latrines** generally likely poses a notable **health risk** to the public health.



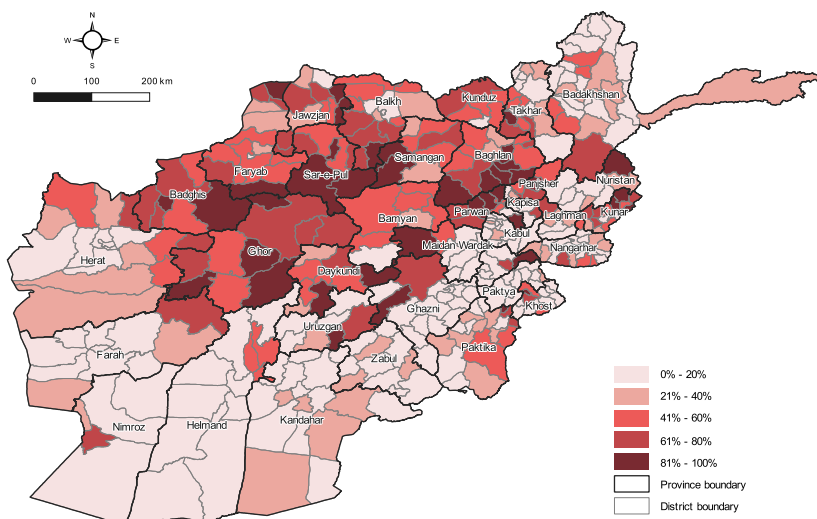
In **35%** of the assessed settlements, KIs reported that residents relied on unimproved water sources.¹⁶

In **47%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that only a few households (1-25%) had access to functioning hand-washing facilities with water and soap.

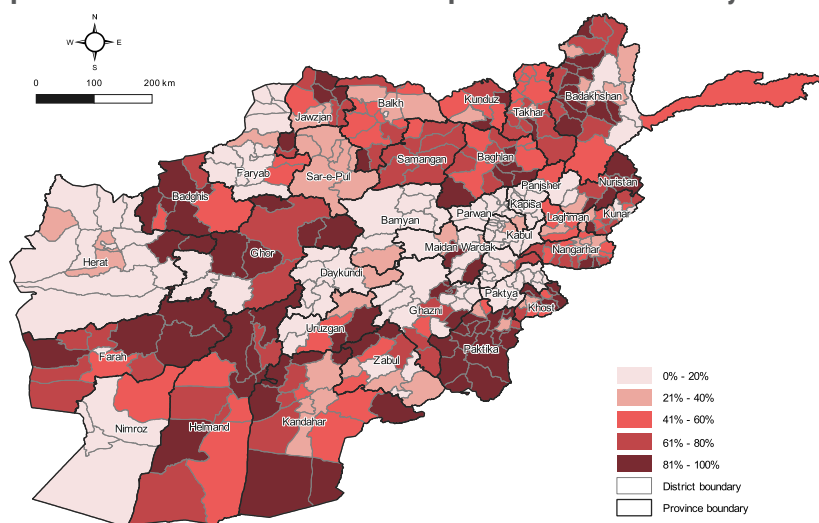
Top three water access issues, in the assessed settlements according to KIs:

- 1 Water points are too far or difficult to reach
- 2 Water points have dried up
- 3 Water points are non-functional

Map 6: Water Access (% of assessed settlements where KIs reported the households relied on unimproved water source¹⁶)



Map 7: Unimproved Latrine (% of assessed settlements where KIs reported the households relied on unimproved sanitation facility¹⁷)



In **46%** of the assessed settlements, KIs reported that residents depended on unimproved latrines.¹⁷

Top three provinces where people in the settlements reportedly rely on unimproved sanitation facilities (latrine/toilet)¹⁷

| | | |
|---------|-----|--|
| Paktika | 86% | |
| Farah | 78% | |
| Khost | 77% | |

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

¹⁶ Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).

¹⁷ Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) | | | | | | | | |
| | Most people are not able to access sufficient quantity of water ¹⁵ | Main source of drinking water is unimproved ¹⁶ | In settlements with unprotected water source, most people reportedly took no action to treat water to become safe for drinking | Water-points are 'too far or difficult to reach' | Water-points are 'dried up' | Most people had no access to soap in the market | Few households (1 - 25%) access handwashing facility with water and soap | Few households (1 - 25%) access to a functioning sanitation facility (latrine) | Most commonly used latrines are unimproved ¹⁷ |
| National level | 39% | 35% | 41% | 36% | 30% | 12% | 47% | 31% | 46% |
| Regional level | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Highland | 30% | 48% | 47% | 51% | 34% | 6% | 51% | 14% | 12% |
| Capital | 29% | 34% | 43% | 16% | 22% | 10% | 40% | 10% | 9% |
| Eastern | 33% | 29% | 53% | 51% | 28% | 7% | 67% | 61% | 52% |
| North Eastern | 50% | 40% | 45% | 37% | 24% | 11% | 53% | 50% | 64% |
| Northern | 39% | 52% | 29% | 41% | 29% | 23% | 43% | 16% | 42% |
| South Eastern | 32% | 20% | 47% | 32% | 24% | 14% | 36% | 13% | 48% |
| Southern | 33% | 16% | 44% | 38% | 46% | 8% | 46% | 40% | 58% |
| Western | 50% | 43% | 32% | 31% | 33% | 15% | 43% | 27% | 50% |
| Provincial level | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Highland Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Bamyan | 53% | 39% | 2% | 55% | 32% | 8% | 52% | 7% | 12% |
| Daykundi | 9% | 57% | 74% | 47% | 36% | 5% | 49% | 20% | 11% |
| Capital Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Kabul | 50% | 15% | 82% | 10% | 37% | 10% | 20% | 1% | 2% |
| Kapisa | 5% | 24% | 68% | 23% | 24% | 0% | 76% | 50% | 1% |
| Logar | 2% | 21% | 100% | 9% | 32% | 2% | 42% | 4% | 11% |
| Maidan Wardak | 6% | 42% | 37% | 14% | 2% | 21% | 44% | 8% | 24% |
| Panjsher | 6% | 61% | 75% | 19% | 0% | 0% | 79% | 23% | 11% |
| Parwan | 63% | 61% | 9% | 27% | 25% | 9% | 29% | 2% | 6% |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Kunar | 20% | 53% | 51% | 53% | 32% | 1% | 79% | 84% | 48% |
| Laghman | 54% | 25% | 31% | 45% | 26% | 3% | 56% | 54% | 46% |
| Nangarhar | 35% | 19% | 52% | 48% | 32% | 9% | 68% | 50% | 54% |
| Nuristan | 24% | 22% | 100% | 65% | 3% | 13% | 49% | 63% | 64% |

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

¹⁶ Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/ drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).

¹⁷ Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) | | | | | | | | |
| | Most people are not able to access sufficient quantity of water ¹⁵ | Main source of drinking water is unimproved ¹⁶ | In settlements with unprotected water source, most people reportedly took no action to treat water to become safe for drinking | Water-points are 'too far or difficult to reach' | Water-points are 'dried up' | Most people had no access to soap in the market | Few households (1 - 25%) access handwashing facility with water and soap | Few households (1 - 25%) access to a functioning sanitation facility (latrine) | Most commonly used latrines are unimproved ¹⁷ |
| National level | 39% | 35% | 41% | 36% | 30% | 12% | 47% | 31% | 46% |
| North Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Badakhshan | 52% | 23% | 68% | 24% | 7% | 11% | 44% | 32% | 64% |
| Baghlan | 62% | 66% | 14% | 59% | 30% | 19% | 47% | 47% | 74% |
| Kunduz | 44% | 56% | 64% | 43% | 41% | 17% | 35% | 67% | 63% |
| Takhar | 44% | 33% | 45% | 35% | 32% | 2% | 78% | 65% | 59% |
| Northern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Balkh | 55% | 42% | 29% | 33% | 46% | 12% | 29% | 5% | 46% |
| Faryab | 21% | 50% | 22% | 28% | 27% | 7% | 48% | 20% | 14% |
| Jawzjan | 49% | 53% | 3% | 73% | 16% | 33% | 76% | 34% | 61% |
| Samangan | 25% | 60% | 38% | 65% | 25% | 25% | 49% | 25% | 71% |
| Sar-e-Pul | 36% | 74% | 40% | 29% | 9% | 74% | 35% | 5% | 35% |
| South Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghazni | 18% | 17% | 77% | 41% | 25% | 14% | 29% | 1% | 33% |
| Khost | 35% | 23% | 40% | 14% | 19% | 11% | 56% | 36% | 77% |
| Paktika | 36% | 30% | 23% | 19% | 36% | 2% | 30% | 12% | 86% |
| Paktya | 58% | 7% | 26% | 46% | 9% | 35% | 43% | 22% | 4% |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Helmand | 29% | 13% | 4% | 23% | 49% | 5% | 54% | 49% | 72% |
| Kandahar | 51% | 16% | 63% | 63% | 49% | 8% | 41% | 44% | 65% |
| Nimroz | 7% | 28% | 0% | 33% | 31% | 5% | 19% | 1% | 16% |
| Uruzgan | 27% | 33% | 73% | 23% | 63% | 10% | 53% | 29% | 47% |
| Zabul | 25% | 10% | 87% | 35% | 29% | 17% | 46% | 38% | 43% |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Badghis | 29% | 70% | 25% | 41% | 14% | 6% | 30% | 35% | 69% |
| Farah | 68% | 21% | 56% | 22% | 63% | 10% | 41% | 27% | 78% |
| Ghor | 32% | 70% | 22% | 35% | 18% | 10% | 31% | 22% | 66% |
| Herat | 61% | 24% | 46% | 29% | 39% | 24% | 55% | 27% | 23% |

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

¹⁶ Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/ drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).

¹⁷ Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) | | | | | | | | |
| | Most people are not able to access sufficient quantity of water ¹⁵ | Main source of drinking water is unimproved ¹⁶ | In settlements with unprotected water source, most people reportedly took no action to treat water to become safe for drinking | Water-points are 'too far or difficult to reach' | Water-points are 'dried up' | Most people had no access to soap in the market | Few households (1 - 25%) access handwashing facility with water and soap | Few households (1 - 25%) access to a functioning sanitation facility (latrine) | Most commonly used latrines are unimproved ¹⁷ |
| National level | 39% | 35% | 41% | 36% | 30% | 12% | 47% | 31% | 46% |
| District level | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Highland Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Bamyan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Bamyan | 40% | 34% | 8% | 46% | 3% | 9% | 54% | 0% | 3% |
| Shibar | 79% | 54% | 0% | 36% | 21% | 29% | 57% | 7% | 4% |
| Sayghan | 74% | 47% | 0% | 58% | 5% | 5% | 84% | 0% | 0% |
| Kahmard | 76% | 59% | 10% | 18% | 18% | 0% | 59% | 0% | 0% |
| Yakawlang | 69% | 59% | 0% | 44% | 65% | 0% | 20% | 0% | 0% |
| Panjab | 76% | 42% | 0% | 52% | 66% | 0% | 36% | 7% | 1% |
| Waras | 19% | 18% | 0% | 78% | 13% | 14% | 70% | 15% | 36% |
| Daykundi Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Nili | 8% | 54% | 100% | 42% | 23% | 15% | 58% | 12% | 15% |
| Shahrestan | 30% | 56% | 36% | 58% | 8% | 4% | 58% | 56% | 12% |
| Ashtarlay | 6% | 76% | 70% | 6% | 49% | 7% | 3% | 13% | 4% |
| Khadir | 0% | 42% | 77% | 55% | 35% | 3% | 81% | 6% | 0% |
| Kiti | 0% | 50% | 94% | 59% | 0% | 3% | 31% | 25% | 6% |
| Miramor | 19% | 84% | 100% | 47% | 53% | 9% | 67% | 9% | 37% |
| Sang-e-Takht | 0% | 29% | 7% | 54% | 92% | 0% | 85% | 17% | 2% |
| Kajran | 10% | 30% | 100% | 57% | 3% | 3% | 37% | 10% | 20% |
| Patoo | 4% | 84% | 95% | 92% | 0% | 0% | 48% | 28% | 4% |
| Capital Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Kabul Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Kabul | 60% | 25% | 0% | 3% | 38% | 2% | 8% | 1% | 1% |
| Paghman | 36% | 0% | 0% | 12% | 36% | 9% | 6% | 0% | 3% |
| Chahar Asyab | 48% | 10% | 100% | 10% | 38% | 19% | 24% | 0% | 5% |
| Bagrami | 34% | 13% | 0% | 16% | 0% | 9% | 3% | 0% | 6% |
| Deh Sabz | 14% | 0% | 0% | 27% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 23% |
| Shakar Dara | 57% | 4% | 100% | 18% | 54% | 18% | 50% | 0% | 0% |
| Musahi | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% |

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

¹⁶ Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/ drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).

¹⁷ Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) | | | | | | | | |
| | Most people are not able to access sufficient quantity of water ¹⁵ | Main source of drinking water is unimproved ¹⁶ | In settlements with unprotected water source, most people reportedly took no action to treat water to become safe for drinking | Water-points are 'too far or difficult to reach' | Water-points are 'dried up' | Most people had no access to soap in the market | Few households (1 - 25%) access handwashing facility with water and soap | Few households (1 - 25%) access to a functioning sanitation facility (latrine) | Most commonly used latrines are unimproved ¹⁷ |
| National level | 39% | 35% | 41% | 36% | 30% | 12% | 47% | 31% | 46% |
| Mir Bacha Kot | 63% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 63% | 0% | 31% | 0% | 0% |
| Khak-e-Jabbar | 31% | 0% | 0% | 15% | 38% | 23% | 15% | 0% | 0% |
| Kalakan | 93% | 0% | 0% | 14% | 93% | 14% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| Guldara | 78% | 33% | 100% | 11% | 44% | 33% | 44% | 11% | 0% |
| Farza | 20% | 13% | 100% | 0% | 13% | 0% | 87% | 0% | 0% |
| Estalef | 20% | 10% | 0% | 30% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Qara Bagh | 65% | 10% | 100% | 30% | 70% | 40% | 20% | 0% | 0% |
| Surobi | 48% | 19% | 67% | 19% | 48% | 35% | 52% | 0% | 3% |
| Kapisa Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Mahmood-e-Raqi | 6% | 19% | 100% | 13% | 3% | 0% | 84% | 19% | 3% |
| Hisa-e-Duwum-e-Kohistan | 5% | 24% | 100% | 52% | 43% | 0% | 67% | 0% | 0% |
| Koh Band | 11% | 53% | 100% | 63% | 84% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Hisa-e-Awal-e-Kohistan | 11% | 21% | 100% | 42% | 53% | 0% | 74% | 42% | 0% |
| Nijrab | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 0% |
| Tagab | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 94% | 0% |
| Alasay | 0% | 67% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 94% | 100% | 0% |
| Logar Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Pul-e-Alam | 0% | 13% | 100% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 8% |
| Baraki Barak | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 44% | 0% | 81% | 0% | 0% |
| Charkh | 0% | 17% | 100% | 6% | 50% | 0% | 72% | 0% | 0% |
| Khoshi | 0% | 72% | 100% | 28% | 44% | 0% | 44% | 0% | 22% |
| Mohammad Agha | 3% | 3% | 100% | 3% | 23% | 0% | 23% | 0% | 3% |
| Kharwar | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 58% | 0% | 89% | 0% | 0% |
| Azra | 15% | 92% | 100% | 54% | 31% | 23% | 23% | 54% | 77% |
| Maidan Wardak Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Maydan Shahr | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 38% | 0% | 0% | 29% |
| Nerkh | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Jalrez | 0% | 11% | 100% | 5% | 0% | 21% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

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

¹⁶ Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/ drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).

¹⁷ Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) | | | | | | | | |
| | Most people are not able to access sufficient quantity of water ¹⁵ | Main source of drinking water is unimproved ¹⁶ | In settlements with unprotected water source, most people reportedly took no action to treat water to become safe for drinking | Water-points are 'too far or difficult to reach' | Water-points are 'dried up' | Most people had no access to soap in the market | Few households (1 - 25%) access handwashing facility with water and soap | Few households (1 - 25%) access to a functioning sanitation facility (latrine) | Most commonly used latrines are unimproved ¹⁷ |
| National level | 39% | 35% | 41% | 36% | 30% | 12% | 47% | 31% | 46% |
| Chak-e-Wardak | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 81% | 58% | 19% |
| Saydabad | 31% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 11% | 3% | 86% | 0% | 94% |
| Daymirdad | 26% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 84% | 0% | 95% |
| Hesa-e-Awal-e-Behsud | 2% | 56% | 35% | 20% | 0% | 24% | 61% | 0% | 34% |
| Jaghathu | 0% | 6% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 28% | 6% | 11% |
| Markaz-e-Behsud | 3% | 97% | 36% | 30% | 0% | 41% | 34% | 3% | 0% |
| Panjsher Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Bazarak | 13% | 53% | 100% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 73% | 7% | 0% |
| Rukha | 0% | 75% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 81% | 6% | 6% |
| Dara | 0% | 74% | 10% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 33% | 7% | 0% |
| Khenj | 0% | 82% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 95% | 50% | 9% |
| Anawa | 25% | 38% | 100% | 63% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 6% | 0% |
| Shutul | 11% | 11% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| Paryan | 0% | 57% | 92% | 14% | 0% | 0% | 95% | 62% | 52% |
| Parwan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Charikar | 63% | 41% | 13% | 18% | 14% | 12% | 20% | 8% | 10% |
| Bagram | 67% | 9% | 0% | 24% | 27% | 0% | 39% | 0% | 6% |
| Shinwari | 72% | 90% | 12% | 45% | 28% | 24% | 28% | 0% | 3% |
| Sayed Khel | 48% | 48% | 8% | 20% | 32% | 0% | 24% | 0% | 0% |
| Jabal Saraj | 80% | 60% | 17% | 20% | 30% | 10% | 25% | 5% | 0% |
| Salang | 73% | 100% | 20% | 7% | 27% | 27% | 33% | 0% | 0% |
| Ghorband | 76% | 86% | 6% | 38% | 29% | 14% | 24% | 0% | 0% |
| Koh-e-Safi | 53% | 93% | 7% | 53% | 20% | 0% | 47% | 0% | 27% |
| Surkh-e-Parsa | 63% | 78% | 0% | 26% | 19% | 7% | 22% | 0% | 0% |
| Shekh Ali | 33% | 71% | 0% | 24% | 33% | 0% | 48% | 0% | 14% |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Kunar Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Asad Abad | 5% | 9% | 0% | 68% | 14% | 0% | 55% | 95% | 5% |
| Marawara | 57% | 7% | 100% | 7% | 79% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 21% |

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

¹⁶ Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/ drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).

¹⁷ Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) | | | | | | | | |
| | Most people are not able to access sufficient quantity of water ¹⁵ | Main source of drinking water is unimproved ¹⁶ | In settlements with unprotected water source, most people reportedly took no action to treat water to become safe for drinking | Water-points are 'too far or difficult to reach' | Water-points are 'dried up' | Most people had no access to soap in the market | Few households (1 - 25%) access handwashing facility with water and soap | Few households (1 - 25%) access to a functioning sanitation facility (latrine) | Most commonly used latrines are unimproved ¹⁷ |
| National level | 39% | 35% | 41% | 36% | 30% | 12% | 47% | 31% | 46% |
| Watapur | 8% | 56% | 64% | 48% | 56% | 0% | 100% | 80% | 32% |
| Narang | 0% | 5% | 100% | 75% | 20% | 0% | 65% | 95% | 80% |
| Sar Kani | 28% | 50% | 100% | 44% | 83% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 72% |
| Shigal | 0% | 81% | 3% | 3% | 11% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 14% |
| Dara-e-Pech | 57% | 67% | 86% | 76% | 52% | 10% | 29% | 38% | 57% |
| Bar Kunar | 0% | 53% | 0% | 24% | 6% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 53% |
| Chawkey | 83% | 63% | 47% | 46% | 58% | 0% | 33% | 29% | 58% |
| Khas Kunar | 11% | 21% | 75% | 74% | 16% | 0% | 68% | 100% | 79% |
| Ghazi Abad | 0% | 81% | 90% | 100% | 12% | 0% | 77% | 88% | 65% |
| Dangam | 0% | 90% | 11% | 19% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 10% |
| Chapa Dara | 21% | 74% | 43% | 63% | 26% | 11% | 74% | 74% | 37% |
| Nurgal | 48% | 24% | 80% | 90% | 24% | 0% | 90% | 62% | 86% |
| Nari | 0% | 74% | 100% | 74% | 47% | 0% | 95% | 100% | 74% |
| Laghman Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Mehtarlam | 55% | 17% | 8% | 42% | 35% | 0% | 58% | 55% | 38% |
| Qarghayi | 52% | 12% | 0% | 36% | 24% | 0% | 52% | 58% | 42% |
| Alishang | 43% | 24% | 44% | 51% | 30% | 8% | 65% | 62% | 46% |
| Alingar | 74% | 29% | 36% | 39% | 18% | 11% | 39% | 45% | 55% |
| Dawlatshah | 44% | 64% | 44% | 64% | 12% | 0% | 68% | 48% | 60% |
| Nangarhar Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Jalalabad | 8% | 0% | 0% | 36% | 44% | 0% | 24% | 16% | 20% |
| Behsud | 13% | 3% | 0% | 25% | 19% | 0% | 59% | 41% | 38% |
| Surkh Rod | 30% | 7% | 0% | 41% | 43% | 0% | 50% | 41% | 54% |
| Chaparhar | 32% | 0% | 0% | 45% | 41% | 5% | 73% | 48% | 50% |
| Kama | 18% | 9% | 100% | 18% | 0% | 27% | 55% | 9% | 23% |
| Kuz Kunar | 23% | 14% | 0% | 50% | 45% | 0% | 73% | 45% | 59% |
| Rodat | 50% | 6% | 100% | 69% | 0% | 38% | 69% | 31% | 44% |
| Khogyani | 49% | 20% | 50% | 46% | 54% | 10% | 73% | 66% | 73% |
| Bati Kot | 21% | 4% | 0% | 42% | 29% | 13% | 75% | 46% | 58% |

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

¹⁶ Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/ drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).

¹⁷ Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) | | | | | | | | |
| | Most people are not able to access sufficient quantity of water ¹⁵ | Main source of drinking water is unimproved ¹⁶ | In settlements with unprotected water source, most people reportedly took no action to treat water to become safe for drinking | Water-points are 'too far or difficult to reach' | Water-points are 'dried up' | Most people had no access to soap in the market | Few households (1 - 25%) access handwashing facility with water and soap | Few households (1 - 25%) access to a functioning sanitation facility (latrine) | Most commonly used latrines are unimproved ¹⁷ |
| National level | 39% | 35% | 41% | 36% | 30% | 12% | 47% | 31% | 46% |
| Deh Bala | 26% | 22% | 33% | 56% | 19% | 19% | 78% | 52% | 63% |
| Pachir Wa Agam | 61% | 61% | 43% | 52% | 30% | 13% | 65% | 61% | 74% |
| Dara-e-Nur | 0% | 43% | 100% | 0% | 50% | 0% | 100% | 64% | 36% |
| Kot | 38% | 8% | 0% | 62% | 23% | 38% | 100% | 31% | 46% |
| Goshta | 85% | 30% | 100% | 70% | 0% | 25% | 80% | 35% | 25% |
| Achin | 36% | 50% | 36% | 64% | 39% | 0% | 68% | 79% | 82% |
| Shinwar | 11% | 4% | 0% | 19% | 37% | 0% | 67% | 22% | 33% |
| Muhmand Dara | 67% | 13% | 50% | 53% | 20% | 7% | 53% | 60% | 60% |
| Lalpur | 25% | 30% | 33% | 60% | 35% | 0% | 55% | 40% | 50% |
| Sherzad | 56% | 32% | 70% | 56% | 38% | 0% | 82% | 59% | 56% |
| Nazyan | 55% | 45% | 70% | 77% | 18% | 27% | 86% | 77% | 82% |
| Hesarak | 26% | 35% | 25% | 57% | 35% | 17% | 78% | 74% | 65% |
| Dur Baba | 48% | 15% | 80% | 70% | 36% | 12% | 61% | 76% | 70% |
| Nuristan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Parun | 7% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 100% | 73% |
| Waygal | 0% | 0% | 0% | 26% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 95% | 100% |
| Wama | 33% | 22% | 100% | 61% | 17% | 0% | 17% | 94% | 89% |
| Nurgaram | 5% | 0% | 0% | 95% | 0% | 0% | 68% | 21% | 26% |
| Duab | 0% | 6% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 61% | 44% | 6% |
| Kamdesh | 59% | 27% | 100% | 64% | 0% | 14% | 82% | 68% | 100% |
| Mandol | 7% | 20% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 7% | 73% | 13% | 0% |
| Barg-e-Matal | 67% | 100% | 100% | 61% | 6% | 83% | 78% | 61% | 100% |
| North Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Badakhshan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Fayzabad | 63% | 19% | 60% | 21% | 2% | 10% | 62% | 33% | 37% |
| Argo | 94% | 33% | 8% | 81% | 0% | 14% | 78% | 75% | 86% |
| Arghanj Khwah | 45% | 21% | 0% | 34% | 0% | 0% | 13% | 0% | 0% |
| Yaftal-e-Sufla | 88% | 15% | 0% | 69% | 0% | 0% | 92% | 88% | 92% |
| Khash | 33% | 5% | 100% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 33% | 0% | 33% |

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

¹⁶ Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).

¹⁷ Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) | | | | | | | | |
| | Most people are not able to access sufficient quantity of water ¹⁵ | Main source of drinking water is unimproved ¹⁶ | In settlements with unprotected water source, most people reportedly took no action to treat water to become safe for drinking | Water-points are 'too far or difficult to reach' | Water-points are 'dried up' | Most people had no access to soap in the market | Few households (1 - 25%) access handwashing facility with water and soap | Few households (1 - 25%) access to a functioning sanitation facility (latrine) | Most commonly used latrines are unimproved ¹⁷ |
| National level | 39% | 35% | 41% | 36% | 30% | 12% | 47% | 31% | 46% |
| Baharak (Badakhshan) | 34% | 21% | 0% | 10% | 0% | 0% | 31% | 0% | 28% |
| Darayem | 15% | 5% | 100% | 35% | 0% | 35% | 20% | 40% | 90% |
| Kohistan | 57% | 47% | 100% | 20% | 0% | 33% | 10% | 0% | 100% |
| Yawan | 58% | 15% | 100% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 100% |
| Jorm | 54% | 18% | 0% | 21% | 0% | 11% | 82% | 61% | 96% |
| Teshkan | 100% | 7% | 0% | 85% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 89% |
| Shuhada | 32% | 21% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 37% | 0% | 37% |
| Shahr-e-Buzorg | 95% | 5% | 33% | 30% | 0% | 2% | 25% | 2% | 79% |
| Raghestan | 56% | 48% | 100% | 12% | 0% | 4% | 20% | 20% | 100% |
| Keshem | 73% | 43% | 100% | 25% | 2% | 0% | 61% | 48% | 64% |
| Warduj | 25% | 25% | 83% | 25% | 0% | 17% | 75% | 92% | 88% |
| Tagab | 71% | 60% | 100% | 26% | 10% | 0% | 86% | 90% | 93% |
| Yamgan | 22% | 28% | 80% | 22% | 0% | 28% | 72% | 44% | 67% |
| Shighnan | 19% | 14% | 67% | 10% | 0% | 0% | 19% | 24% | 33% |
| Khwahan | 22% | 15% | 0% | 11% | 26% | 0% | 26% | 11% | 26% |
| Kofab | 7% | 7% | 0% | 4% | 37% | 15% | 44% | 4% | 63% |
| Darwaz-e-Payin | 63% | 10% | 100% | 3% | 23% | 0% | 10% | 40% | 70% |
| Eshkashem | 11% | 6% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 6% | 6% |
| Shaki | 13% | 4% | 0% | 4% | 54% | 50% | 83% | 0% | 83% |
| Zebak | 40% | 20% | 33% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 13% | 7% | 20% |
| Koran Wa Monjan | 13% | 70% | 95% | 33% | 0% | 37% | 83% | 57% | 53% |
| Darwaz-e-Balla | 88% | 4% | 100% | 4% | 40% | 2% | 18% | 42% | 74% |
| Wakhan | 15% | 34% | 93% | 24% | 0% | 54% | 85% | 59% | 59% |
| Baghlan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Pul-e-Khumri | 91% | 56% | 0% | 56% | 38% | 0% | 89% | 65% | 64% |
| Dahana-e-Ghori | 77% | 50% | 20% | 20% | 0% | 13% | 23% | 33% | 77% |
| Doshi | 86% | 64% | 7% | 59% | 36% | 5% | 45% | 0% | 55% |
| Nahrin | 100% | 30% | 29% | 70% | 4% | 26% | 39% | 35% | 78% |

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

¹⁶ Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/ drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).

¹⁷ Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) | | | | | | | | |
| | Most people are not able to access sufficient quantity of water ¹⁵ | Main source of drinking water is unimproved ¹⁶ | In settlements with unprotected water source, most people reportedly took no action to treat water to become safe for drinking | Water-points are 'too far or difficult to reach' | Water-points are 'dried up' | Most people had no access to soap in the market | Few households (1 - 25%) access handwashing facility with water and soap | Few households (1 - 25%) access to a functioning sanitation facility (latrine) | Most commonly used latrines are unimproved ¹⁷ |
| National level | 39% | 35% | 41% | 36% | 30% | 12% | 47% | 31% | 46% |
| Baghlan-e-Jadid | 82% | 48% | 26% | 46% | 16% | 14% | 32% | 14% | 59% |
| Khinjan | 0% | 100% | 16% | 58% | 53% | 5% | 53% | 53% | 68% |
| Andarab | 0% | 100% | 0% | 89% | 100% | 74% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Deh Salah | 14% | 89% | 16% | 75% | 72% | 72% | 72% | 97% | 97% |
| Khwaja Hejran | 83% | 83% | 20% | 50% | 0% | 31% | 25% | 33% | 81% |
| Burka | 100% | 36% | 33% | 80% | 0% | 20% | 24% | 28% | 80% |
| Tala Wa Barfak | 3% | 100% | 24% | 61% | 50% | 3% | 53% | 97% | 95% |
| Pul-e-Hisar | 0% | 88% | 0% | 72% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 88% | 88% |
| Khost Wa Fereng | 95% | 45% | 0% | 55% | 25% | 15% | 45% | 0% | 60% |
| Guzargah-e-Nur | 100% | 44% | 0% | 89% | 33% | 22% | 39% | 0% | 44% |
| Fereng Wa Gharu | 100% | 67% | 0% | 42% | 33% | 0% | 33% | 8% | 58% |
| Kunduz Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Kunduz | 70% | 57% | 81% | 27% | 23% | 19% | 23% | 75% | 57% |
| Chahar Darah | 45% | 51% | 22% | 74% | 36% | 42% | 0% | 79% | 40% |
| Ali Abad | 0% | 20% | 0% | 63% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Khan Abad | 95% | 45% | 93% | 61% | 0% | 13% | 89% | 88% | 45% |
| Imam Sahib | 14% | 75% | 79% | 23% | 47% | 10% | 3% | 19% | 69% |
| Dasht-e-Archi | 0% | 46% | 0% | 49% | 89% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Qala-e-Zal | 50% | 68% | 60% | 82% | 55% | 55% | 0% | 73% | 41% |
| Takhar Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Taloqan | 36% | 11% | 33% | 23% | 29% | 5% | 85% | 66% | 29% |
| Hazar Sumuch | 67% | 47% | 67% | 40% | 27% | 7% | 87% | 73% | 73% |
| Baharak (Takhar) | 50% | 45% | 30% | 29% | 38% | 3% | 79% | 65% | 53% |
| Bangi | 50% | 82% | 65% | 59% | 21% | 0% | 71% | 65% | 71% |
| Chal | 60% | 52% | 56% | 50% | 25% | 0% | 73% | 69% | 69% |
| Namak Ab | 33% | 67% | 90% | 19% | 5% | 0% | 81% | 81% | 81% |
| Kalafgan | 40% | 28% | 56% | 27% | 20% | 0% | 68% | 62% | 75% |
| Farkhar | 25% | 27% | 38% | 30% | 20% | 3% | 63% | 50% | 62% |
| Khwaja Ghar | 58% | 54% | 0% | 50% | 19% | 4% | 92% | 69% | 50% |

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

¹⁶ Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/ drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).

¹⁷ Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) | | | | | | | | |
| | Most people are not able to access sufficient quantity of water ¹⁵ | Main source of drinking water is unimproved ¹⁶ | In settlements with unprotected water source, most people reportedly took no action to treat water to become safe for drinking | Water-points are 'too far or difficult to reach' | Water-points are 'dried up' | Most people had no access to soap in the market | Few households (1 - 25%) access handwashing facility with water and soap | Few households (1 - 25%) access to a functioning sanitation facility (latrine) | Most commonly used latrines are unimproved ¹⁷ |
| National level | 39% | 35% | 41% | 36% | 30% | 12% | 47% | 31% | 46% |
| Rostaq | 50% | 19% | 13% | 60% | 67% | 0% | 81% | 64% | 48% |
| Eshkmesh | 59% | 75% | 60% | 44% | 25% | 0% | 72% | 56% | 75% |
| Dasht-e-Qala | 42% | 17% | 0% | 38% | 58% | 0% | 92% | 67% | 50% |
| Warsaj | 20% | 12% | 83% | 2% | 20% | 2% | 75% | 71% | 73% |
| Khwaja Bahawuddin | 52% | 13% | 25% | 39% | 26% | 3% | 84% | 65% | 58% |
| Darqad | 43% | 14% | 100% | 38% | 43% | 0% | 81% | 67% | 52% |
| Chahab | 46% | 23% | 44% | 62% | 54% | 3% | 82% | 62% | 59% |
| Yangi Qala | 56% | 28% | 11% | 28% | 53% | 0% | 88% | 69% | 53% |
| Northern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Balkh Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Mazar-e-Sharif | 38% | 5% | 0% | 14% | 31% | 3% | 18% | 0% | 14% |
| Nahr-e-Shahi | 51% | 14% | 0% | 18% | 39% | 2% | 31% | 2% | 27% |
| Dehdadi | 54% | 25% | 33% | 8% | 71% | 13% | 33% | 13% | 42% |
| Charkent | 71% | 68% | 26% | 36% | 57% | 25% | 36% | 4% | 68% |
| Marmul | 40% | 53% | 25% | 47% | 47% | 20% | 13% | 7% | 47% |
| Balkh | 62% | 20% | 17% | 38% | 56% | 10% | 30% | 7% | 49% |
| Sholgareh | 42% | 61% | 30% | 28% | 44% | 11% | 33% | 6% | 47% |
| Chemtal | 59% | 77% | 23% | 41% | 49% | 13% | 31% | 0% | 54% |
| Dawlat Abad | 62% | 52% | 0% | 48% | 52% | 10% | 43% | 0% | 38% |
| Khulm | 37% | 40% | 56% | 23% | 30% | 10% | 23% | 0% | 30% |
| Char Bolak | 89% | 50% | 39% | 58% | 47% | 25% | 31% | 3% | 53% |
| Shortepa | 21% | 50% | 0% | 36% | 21% | 7% | 64% | 43% | 64% |
| Kaldar | 31% | 50% | 0% | 13% | 31% | 25% | 13% | 25% | 56% |
| Keshendeh | 72% | 90% | 46% | 62% | 55% | 17% | 31% | 10% | 76% |
| Zari | 86% | 73% | 50% | 50% | 59% | 14% | 23% | 5% | 82% |
| Sharak-e-Hayratan | 11% | 44% | 0% | 11% | 33% | 11% | 33% | 0% | 56% |

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

¹⁶ Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/ drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).

¹⁷ Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) | | | | | | | | |
| | Most people are not able to access sufficient quantity of water ¹⁵ | Main source of drinking water is unimproved ¹⁶ | In settlements with unprotected water source, most people reportedly took no action to treat water to become safe for drinking | Water-points are 'too far or difficult to reach' | Water-points are 'dried up' | Most people had no access to soap in the market | Few households (1 - 25%) access handwashing facility with water and soap | Few households (1 - 25%) access to a functioning sanitation facility (latrine) | Most commonly used latrines are unimproved ¹⁷ |
| National level | 39% | 35% | 41% | 36% | 30% | 12% | 47% | 31% | 46% |
| Faryab Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Maymana | 8% | 5% | 0% | 13% | 45% | 0% | 45% | 0% | 11% |
| Pashtun Kot | 28% | 44% | 26% | 22% | 21% | 12% | 62% | 27% | 19% |
| Khwaja Sabz Posh | 8% | 23% | 100% | 0% | 23% | 0% | 31% | 0% | 0% |
| Almar | 80% | 46% | 0% | 11% | 40% | 0% | 86% | 86% | 0% |
| Bilcheragh | 0% | 59% | 0% | 65% | 0% | 29% | 12% | 0% | 53% |
| Shirin Tagab | 0% | 44% | 0% | 28% | 17% | 17% | 6% | 0% | 28% |
| Qaysar | 66% | 66% | 0% | 6% | 13% | 0% | 69% | 66% | 0% |
| Garzewan | 0% | 48% | 0% | 48% | 3% | 24% | 38% | 3% | 55% |
| Dawlat Abad | 0% | 27% | 0% | 45% | 27% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 0% |
| Kohistan | 4% | 89% | 63% | 52% | 4% | 0% | 48% | 0% | 11% |
| Qaram Qul | 13% | 38% | 0% | 50% | 38% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Qurghan | 5% | 70% | 0% | 50% | 65% | 0% | 45% | 0% | 0% |
| Andkhoy | 0% | 73% | 0% | 23% | 46% | 0% | 42% | 0% | 0% |
| Khan-e-Char Bagh | 0% | 82% | 0% | 27% | 64% | 0% | 36% | 0% | 0% |
| Jawzjan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Shiberghan | 43% | 23% | 0% | 55% | 18% | 35% | 53% | 18% | 30% |
| Khwaja Dukoh | 50% | 65% | 0% | 75% | 5% | 40% | 80% | 50% | 50% |
| Khanaqa | 56% | 50% | 0% | 89% | 11% | 44% | 89% | 33% | 39% |
| Mingajik | 57% | 76% | 0% | 95% | 14% | 19% | 95% | 38% | 81% |
| Qush Tepa | 62% | 77% | 0% | 85% | 23% | 31% | 100% | 62% | 85% |
| Khamyab | 17% | 25% | 0% | 58% | 17% | 33% | 75% | 33% | 75% |
| Aqcha | 55% | 45% | 0% | 55% | 27% | 36% | 45% | 18% | 73% |
| Fayzabad | 64% | 100% | 0% | 91% | 18% | 27% | 64% | 18% | 64% |
| Mardyan | 75% | 88% | 0% | 100% | 13% | 38% | 100% | 25% | 100% |
| Qarqin | 17% | 17% | 0% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 67% | 33% | 83% |
| Darzab | 57% | 79% | 18% | 93% | 7% | 36% | 93% | 57% | 79% |

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

¹⁶ Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/ drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).

¹⁷ Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) | | | | | | | | |
| | Most people are not able to access sufficient quantity of water ¹⁵ | Main source of drinking water is unimproved ¹⁶ | In settlements with unprotected water source, most people reportedly took no action to treat water to become safe for drinking | Water-points are 'too far or difficult to reach' | Water-points are 'dried up' | Most people had no access to soap in the market | Few households (1 - 25%) access handwashing facility with water and soap | Few households (1 - 25%) access to a functioning sanitation facility (latrine) | Most commonly used latrines are unimproved ¹⁷ |
| National level | 39% | 35% | 41% | 36% | 30% | 12% | 47% | 31% | 46% |
| Samangan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Aybak | 34% | 79% | 30% | 76% | 24% | 17% | 55% | 31% | 79% |
| Hazrat-e-Sultan | 18% | 45% | 35% | 45% | 21% | 13% | 53% | 3% | 68% |
| Khuram Wa Sarbagh | 16% | 60% | 0% | 72% | 0% | 4% | 84% | 80% | 76% |
| Feroz Nakhchir | 25% | 25% | 25% | 56% | 19% | 0% | 56% | 25% | 56% |
| Ruy-e-Duab | 7% | 21% | 0% | 82% | 0% | 0% | 82% | 14% | 75% |
| Dara-e-Suf-e-Payin | 26% | 87% | 64% | 66% | 63% | 63% | 13% | 18% | 76% |
| Dara-e-Suf-e-Bala | 45% | 84% | 46% | 65% | 29% | 52% | 23% | 23% | 61% |
| Sar-e-Pul Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Sar-e-Pul | 21% | 40% | 65% | 14% | 2% | 40% | 45% | 7% | 36% |
| Sayad | 77% | 69% | 33% | 62% | 0% | 92% | 62% | 15% | 23% |
| Kohestanat | 23% | 100% | 38% | 31% | 4% | 100% | 15% | 15% | 38% |
| Sozmaqala | 65% | 88% | 31% | 44% | 21% | 81% | 29% | 0% | 35% |
| Sancharak | 26% | 52% | 42% | 17% | 9% | 87% | 39% | 4% | 30% |
| Gosfandi | 50% | 63% | 40% | 0% | 38% | 100% | 13% | 0% | 25% |
| Balkhab | 4% | 100% | 40% | 28% | 0% | 56% | 36% | 0% | 40% |
| South Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghazni Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghazni | 0% | 0% | 0% | 13% | 10% | 4% | 15% | 4% | 15% |
| Wal-e-Muhammad-e-Shahid | 0% | 5% | 0% | 68% | 0% | 16% | 42% | 11% | 100% |
| Khwaja Umari | 0% | 0% | 0% | 15% | 8% | 62% | 8% | 0% | 0% |
| Waghaz | 0% | 4% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Deh Yak | 16% | 0% | 0% | 95% | 95% | 0% | 53% | 0% | 0% |
| Jaghatsu | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 10% | 0% | 100% |
| Andar | 14% | 0% | 0% | 71% | 91% | 0% | 54% | 0% | 0% |
| Zanakhan | 0% | 15% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 92% | 8% | 8% | 0% |
| Rashidan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 19% | 6% | 100% |

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

¹⁶ Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/ drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).

¹⁷ Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) | | | | | | | | |
| | Most people are not able to access sufficient quantity of water ¹⁵ | Main source of drinking water is unimproved ¹⁶ | In settlements with unprotected water source, most people reportedly took no action to treat water to become safe for drinking | Water-points are 'too far or difficult to reach' | Water-points are 'dried up' | Most people had no access to soap in the market | Few households (1 - 25%) access handwashing facility with water and soap | Few households (1 - 25%) access to a functioning sanitation facility (latrine) | Most commonly used latrines are unimproved ¹⁷ |
| National level | 39% | 35% | 41% | 36% | 30% | 12% | 47% | 31% | 46% |
| Nawur | 25% | 64% | 100% | 58% | 13% | 37% | 7% | 0% | 0% |
| Qara Bagh | 68% | 5% | 67% | 56% | 27% | 0% | 30% | 0% | 73% |
| Giro | 86% | 0% | 0% | 86% | 9% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 86% |
| Ab Band | 54% | 8% | 0% | 85% | 92% | 0% | 54% | 0% | 0% |
| Jaghuri | 0% | 18% | 23% | 14% | 51% | 11% | 50% | 4% | 9% |
| Muqur | 32% | 11% | 100% | 32% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 57% |
| Malistan | 3% | 93% | 76% | 15% | 0% | 0% | 98% | 0% | 0% |
| Gelan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 72% |
| Ajristan | 0% | 6% | 100% | 33% | 83% | 0% | 89% | 0% | 0% |
| Nawa | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 61% |
| Khost Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Matun | 11% | 11% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 0% | 98% |
| Mandozayi | 39% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 83% | 87% |
| Gurbuz | 53% | 53% | 100% | 12% | 12% | 0% | 82% | 47% | 59% |
| Tani | 86% | 14% | 100% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 29% | 38% | 43% |
| Musa Khel | 0% | 52% | 0% | 57% | 91% | 39% | 100% | 57% | 100% |
| Nadir Shah Kot | 100% | 79% | 36% | 21% | 0% | 0% | 43% | 71% | 36% |
| Sabari | 0% | 0% | 0% | 24% | 53% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 47% |
| Terezayi | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Bak | 54% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 92% | 0% | 100% |
| Qalandar | 0% | 100% | 0% | 50% | 83% | 83% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Spera | 94% | 11% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 28% | 61% | 61% |
| Shamal | 50% | 17% | 50% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 33% | 50% | 33% |
| Jaji Maydan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 27% | 33% | 53% | 73% | 7% | 100% |
| Paktika Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Sharan | 4% | 4% | 100% | 0% | 77% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 27% |
| Mata Khan | 38% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 56% | 0% | 25% | 31% | 56% |
| Yosuf Khel | 35% | 35% | 50% | 5% | 45% | 5% | 55% | 25% | 90% |
| Yahya Khel | 50% | 7% | 100% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 29% | 14% | 93% |

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

¹⁶ Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/ drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).

¹⁷ Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) | | | | | | | | |
| | Most people are not able to access sufficient quantity of water ¹⁵ | Main source of drinking water is unimproved ¹⁶ | In settlements with unprotected water source, most people reportedly took no action to treat water to become safe for drinking | Water-points are 'too far or difficult to reach' | Water-points are 'dried up' | Most people had no access to soap in the market | Few households (1 - 25%) access handwashing facility with water and soap | Few households (1 - 25%) access to a functioning sanitation facility (latrine) | Most commonly used latrines are unimproved ¹⁷ |
| National level | 39% | 35% | 41% | 36% | 30% | 12% | 47% | 31% | 46% |
| Sar Rawzah | 86% | 36% | 100% | 14% | 29% | 0% | 0% | 43% | 93% |
| Omna | 81% | 25% | 100% | 44% | 0% | 0% | 31% | 6% | 100% |
| Zarghun Shahr | 76% | 18% | 100% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 18% | 24% | 100% |
| Gomal | 43% | 43% | 0% | 48% | 0% | 13% | 78% | 0% | 100% |
| Jani Khel | 80% | 30% | 100% | 15% | 35% | 0% | 25% | 40% | 100% |
| Surobi | 33% | 33% | 0% | 39% | 0% | 6% | 39% | 17% | 89% |
| Urgun | 0% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 84% | 0% | 0% | 16% | 37% |
| Ziruk | 0% | 73% | 0% | 20% | 93% | 0% | 33% | 0% | 100% |
| Nika | 0% | 92% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 92% | 0% | 100% |
| Barmal | 7% | 52% | 0% | 4% | 52% | 4% | 41% | 0% | 100% |
| Giyan | 0% | 67% | 0% | 0% | 95% | 0% | 43% | 19% | 67% |
| Dila | 86% | 38% | 100% | 33% | 10% | 0% | 43% | 5% | 100% |
| Wazakhah | 38% | 0% | 0% | 42% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 100% |
| Wormamay | 4% | 32% | 0% | 43% | 4% | 7% | 14% | 0% | 100% |
| Turwo | 75% | 0% | 0% | 42% | 8% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 100% |
| Paktya Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Gardez | 69% | 2% | 0% | 60% | 10% | 24% | 7% | 2% | 0% |
| Ahmadaba | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 50% | 0% | 0% |
| Zurmat | 78% | 6% | 100% | 34% | 25% | 9% | 91% | 91% | 9% |
| Shawak | 47% | 7% | 0% | 73% | 60% | 73% | 53% | 53% | 7% |
| Zadran | 21% | 13% | 100% | 79% | 8% | 13% | 71% | 67% | 17% |
| Sayed Karam | 46% | 4% | 0% | 25% | 0% | 36% | 43% | 14% | 0% |
| Jaji | 5% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 37% | 0% | 0% |
| Lija Ahmad Khel | 48% | 11% | 0% | 33% | 0% | 44% | 56% | 0% | 0% |
| Jani Khel | 100% | 18% | 0% | 82% | 6% | 76% | 18% | 0% | 6% |
| Chamkani | 100% | 5% | 0% | 48% | 0% | 52% | 14% | 0% | 0% |
| Dand Wa Patan | 100% | 21% | 0% | 74% | 0% | 84% | 32% | 0% | 11% |

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

¹⁶ Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/ drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).

¹⁷ Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) | | | | | | | | |
| | Most people are not able to access sufficient quantity of water ¹⁵ | Main source of drinking water is unimproved ¹⁶ | In settlements with unprotected water source, most people reportedly took no action to treat water to become safe for drinking | Water-points are 'too far or difficult to reach' | Water-points are 'dried up' | Most people had no access to soap in the market | Few households (1 - 25%) access handwashing facility with water and soap | Few households (1 - 25%) access to a functioning sanitation facility (latrine) | Most commonly used latrines are unimproved ¹⁷ |
| National level | 39% | 35% | 41% | 36% | 30% | 12% | 47% | 31% | 46% |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Helmand Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Lashkargah | 17% | 0% | 0% | 12% | 32% | 0% | 33% | 28% | 53% |
| Nad-e-Ali | 25% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 64% | 1% | 49% | 51% | 65% |
| Nawa-e-Barakzaiy | 20% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 39% | 2% | 54% | 44% | 64% |
| Nahr-e-Saraj | 4% | 0% | 0% | 65% | 4% | 2% | 67% | 6% | 88% |
| Washer | 41% | 0% | 0% | 44% | 59% | 21% | 46% | 51% | 59% |
| Garmser | 59% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 55% | 0% | 69% | 66% | 45% |
| Nawzad | 33% | 17% | 0% | 37% | 78% | 11% | 57% | 59% | 85% |
| Sangin | 45% | 59% | 0% | 7% | 21% | 3% | 76% | 76% | 86% |
| Musa Qala | 46% | 41% | 7% | 32% | 46% | 11% | 86% | 78% | 81% |
| Kajaki | 40% | 53% | 0% | 53% | 33% | 9% | 64% | 78% | 76% |
| Reg-i-Khan Nishin | 17% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 89% | 0% | 17% | 17% | 100% |
| Baghran | 21% | 3% | 0% | 20% | 72% | 5% | 31% | 38% | 84% |
| Deh-e-Shu | 47% | 19% | 29% | 0% | 61% | 3% | 61% | 61% | 67% |
| Kandahar Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandahar | 89% | 26% | 100% | 19% | 37% | 2% | 65% | 58% | 21% |
| Arghandab | 81% | 8% | 0% | 38% | 27% | 0% | 46% | 73% | 46% |
| Daman | 86% | 17% | 0% | 55% | 76% | 10% | 38% | 66% | 38% |
| Panjwayi | 68% | 10% | 0% | 77% | 61% | 6% | 74% | 71% | 65% |
| Zheray | 50% | 30% | 0% | 80% | 85% | 0% | 65% | 50% | 70% |
| Shah Wali Kot | 5% | 0% | 0% | 70% | 93% | 10% | 85% | 70% | 25% |
| Khakrez | 72% | 16% | 0% | 84% | 76% | 16% | 40% | 52% | 80% |
| Arghestan | 77% | 26% | 0% | 89% | 71% | 6% | 63% | 60% | 57% |
| Ghorak | 0% | 0% | 0% | 82% | 82% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Maywand | 0% | 0% | 0% | 95% | 84% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 100% |
| Spin Boldak | 51% | 26% | 100% | 42% | 18% | 8% | 35% | 40% | 57% |
| Nesh | 69% | 0% | 0% | 85% | 62% | 38% | 23% | 62% | 85% |

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

¹⁶ Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/ drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).

¹⁷ Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) | | | | | | | | |
| | Most people are not able to access sufficient quantity of water ¹⁵ | Main source of drinking water is unimproved ¹⁶ | In settlements with unprotected water source, most people reportedly took no action to treat water to become safe for drinking | Water-points are 'too far or difficult to reach' | Water-points are 'dried up' | Most people had no access to soap in the market | Few households (1 - 25%) access handwashing facility with water and soap | Few households (1 - 25%) access to a functioning sanitation facility (latrine) | Most commonly used latrines are unimproved ¹⁷ |
| National level | 39% | 35% | 41% | 36% | 30% | 12% | 47% | 31% | 46% |
| Miyanshin | 46% | 13% | 0% | 71% | 67% | 13% | 67% | 88% | 88% |
| Shorabak | 22% | 6% | 0% | 78% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 0% | 100% |
| Maruf | 31% | 20% | 100% | 55% | 2% | 4% | 11% | 2% | 98% |
| Reg | 67% | 40% | 100% | 80% | 0% | 60% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Nimroz Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Zaranj | 10% | 74% | 0% | 35% | 10% | 6% | 3% | 0% | 0% |
| Kang | 5% | 33% | 0% | 52% | 29% | 10% | 24% | 0% | 5% |
| Chakhansur | 20% | 10% | 0% | 60% | 70% | 0% | 20% | 0% | 0% |
| Char Burjak | 0% | 19% | 0% | 5% | 19% | 14% | 19% | 0% | 0% |
| Khashrod | 3% | 0% | 0% | 20% | 37% | 0% | 29% | 3% | 54% |
| Uruzgan Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Tirinkot | 13% | 23% | 86% | 42% | 61% | 3% | 26% | 13% | 42% |
| Dehrawud | 71% | 4% | 100% | 14% | 39% | 0% | 32% | 0% | 7% |
| Chora | 0% | 18% | 0% | 45% | 82% | 0% | 55% | 18% | 55% |
| Shahid-e-Hassas | 57% | 11% | 25% | 0% | 57% | 20% | 69% | 9% | 20% |
| Khas Uruzgan | 3% | 71% | 68% | 3% | 65% | 19% | 58% | 65% | 100% |
| Chinarto | 11% | 100% | 83% | 6% | 56% | 17% | 61% | 78% | 94% |
| Gizab | 8% | 20% | 100% | 68% | 92% | 0% | 72% | 36% | 32% |
| Zabul Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Qalat | 5% | 5% | 50% | 49% | 19% | 35% | 62% | 41% | 19% |
| Tarnak Wa Jaldak | 16% | 23% | 71% | 65% | 6% | 58% | 48% | 48% | 42% |
| Shinkay | 42% | 17% | 100% | 42% | 33% | 0% | 38% | 17% | 25% |
| Mizan | 50% | 0% | 0% | 25% | 94% | 0% | 50% | 6% | 25% |
| Arghandab | 21% | 33% | 100% | 17% | 13% | 4% | 46% | 17% | 54% |
| Shah Joi | 20% | 5% | 50% | 60% | 15% | 43% | 90% | 23% | 73% |
| Daychopan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 32% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 92% |
| Atghar | 56% | 6% | 100% | 11% | 61% | 0% | 44% | 17% | 6% |
| Nawbahar | 48% | 29% | 100% | 24% | 52% | 0% | 43% | 10% | 10% |

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

¹⁶ Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/ drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).

¹⁷ Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) | | | | | | | | |
| | Most people are not able to access sufficient quantity of water ¹⁵ | Main source of drinking water is unimproved ¹⁶ | In settlements with unprotected water source, most people reportedly took no action to treat water to become safe for drinking | Water-points are 'too far or difficult to reach' | Water-points are 'dried up' | Most people had no access to soap in the market | Few households (1 - 25%) access handwashing facility with water and soap | Few households (1 - 25%) access to a functioning sanitation facility (latrine) | Most commonly used latrines are unimproved ¹⁷ |
| National level | 39% | 35% | 41% | 36% | 30% | 12% | 47% | 31% | 46% |
| Shamul Zayi | 52% | 0% | 0% | 24% | 67% | 0% | 52% | 24% | 21% |
| Kakar | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 85% |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Badghis Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Qala-e-Naw | 30% | 69% | 80% | 16% | 0% | 0% | 36% | 39% | 49% |
| Ab Kamari | 59% | 72% | 62% | 67% | 0% | 0% | 39% | 20% | 93% |
| Muqur | 21% | 93% | 67% | 79% | 0% | 14% | 14% | 14% | 86% |
| Qadis | 53% | 58% | 35% | 53% | 6% | 42% | 31% | 75% | 97% |
| Bala Murghab | 0% | 63% | 0% | 23% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 37% | 87% |
| Jawand | 22% | 90% | 0% | 51% | 61% | 0% | 37% | 10% | 44% |
| Ghormach | 0% | 41% | 0% | 15% | 0% | 0% | 26% | 63% | 67% |
| Farah Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Farah | 50% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 47% | 0% | 43% | 20% | 57% |
| Pushtrod | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 73% | 0% | 64% | 18% | 18% |
| Khak-e-Safed | 93% | 20% | 33% | 7% | 100% | 7% | 67% | 13% | 67% |
| Qala-e-Kah | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 62% | 5% | 14% | 52% | 100% |
| Shibkoh | 58% | 0% | 0% | 42% | 0% | 42% | 83% | 75% | 67% |
| Bala Buluk | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 71% | 0% | 83% | 42% | 83% |
| Anar Dara | 100% | 14% | 0% | 5% | 86% | 0% | 67% | 5% | 62% |
| Bakwa | 83% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 61% | 17% | 72% | 56% | 67% |
| Lash-e-Juwayn | 94% | 22% | 0% | 28% | 72% | 0% | 67% | 17% | 67% |
| Gulistan | 10% | 27% | 100% | 3% | 70% | 0% | 0% | 37% | 100% |
| Pur Chaman | 87% | 74% | 59% | 83% | 54% | 30% | 0% | 4% | 100% |

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

¹⁶ Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).

¹⁷ Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) | | | | | | | | |
| | Most people are not able to access sufficient quantity of water ¹⁵ | Main source of drinking water is unimproved ¹⁶ | In settlements with unprotected water source, most people reportedly took no action to treat water to become safe for drinking | Water-points are 'too far or difficult to reach' | Water-points are 'dried up' | Most people had no access to soap in the market | Few households (1 - 25%) access handwashing facility with water and soap | Few households (1 - 25%) access to a functioning sanitation facility (latrine) | Most commonly used latrines are unimproved ¹⁷ |
| National level | 39% | 35% | 41% | 36% | 30% | 12% | 47% | 31% | 46% |
| Ghor Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Feroz Koh | 46% | 62% | 0% | 49% | 16% | 5% | 25% | 30% | 63% |
| DoLayna | 13% | 83% | 0% | 17% | 0% | 46% | 17% | 17% | 100% |
| Dawlatyar | 68% | 64% | 0% | 32% | 5% | 14% | 45% | 50% | 91% |
| Charsadra | 42% | 92% | 0% | 17% | 0% | 92% | 8% | 8% | 100% |
| Pasaband | 22% | 83% | 18% | 9% | 0% | 11% | 41% | 24% | 74% |
| Shahrak | 0% | 48% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 93% | 69% | 100% |
| Lal Wa Sarjantal | 8% | 77% | 0% | 48% | 62% | 0% | 42% | 15% | 100% |
| Taywarah | 67% | 51% | 95% | 33% | 10% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Tolak | 59% | 70% | 95% | 48% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Saghar | 28% | 83% | 80% | 78% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Herat Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Herat | 13% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 7% | 0% | 17% | 0% | 10% |
| Injil | 19% | 3% | 100% | 15% | 3% | 11% | 66% | 7% | 37% |
| Guzara | 31% | 8% | 100% | 3% | 42% | 0% | 69% | 14% | 39% |
| Karukh | 84% | 13% | 100% | 9% | 75% | 3% | 94% | 3% | 16% |
| Zindajan | 89% | 15% | 0% | 56% | 74% | 81% | 78% | 74% | 0% |
| Pashtun Zarghun | 82% | 23% | 60% | 18% | 34% | 0% | 73% | 5% | 5% |
| Kushk | 73% | 22% | 20% | 33% | 53% | 89% | 76% | 69% | 0% |
| Gulran | 89% | 46% | 100% | 43% | 46% | 69% | 40% | 40% | 20% |
| Adraskan | 48% | 34% | 20% | 41% | 59% | 38% | 31% | 38% | 17% |
| Kushk-e-Kuhna | 90% | 65% | 95% | 6% | 3% | 16% | 55% | 0% | 3% |
| Ghoryan | 83% | 19% | 0% | 19% | 22% | 22% | 44% | 11% | 17% |
| Obe | 100% | 48% | 0% | 39% | 61% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 88% |
| Kohsan | 73% | 23% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 46% | 4% | 23% |
| Shindand | 68% | 27% | 63% | 69% | 68% | 34% | 31% | 19% | 19% |
| Farsi | 63% | 46% | 36% | 50% | 67% | 63% | 25% | 29% | 17% |
| Chisht-e-Sharif | 100% | 74% | 0% | 63% | 89% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 89% |

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

¹⁶ Unimproved water sources included unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection, tanker truck, cart with small tank/ drum, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel).

¹⁷ Unimproved latrines included flush to open drain, flush to elsewhere, flush to don't know where, pit latrine without slab / open pit, plastic bag, bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, and no facility/bush/field.

EDUCATION

Key Findings

- In **9%** of the assessed settlements, key informants (KIs) reported that the majority of **school-aged boys** (6-17 years) **lacked** access to a functional **school** within a **5 km** radius of their settlements. For school-aged **girls** (6-12 years)¹⁸, this figure was **16%**, during the three months prior to data collection. When **compared** to the previous round in June 2024, these findings indicated a **slight decrease** in access to functional **schools** for both boys and girls.
- In **12%** of the assessed settlements, **few or no** (0-25%) school-aged boys regularly **attended school** for at least four days per week in the six months prior to data collection. Similarly, in 24% of settlements, only a few or no younger girls (6-12 years)¹⁸ met this attendance threshold. This reflected a slight **decline** in school **attendance** for both **boys and girls** compared to the previous HSM round.
- In **one-third (34%)** of the assessed settlements, **children** in schools **lacked access** to drinking water, sanitation facilities, hand-washing stations, or heating. Additionally, in **58%** of settlements, **children did not have adequate access** to teachers, textbooks, or educational materials.

In **28%** Of the assessed settlements, KIs reported that school infrastructure was damaged, while 14% of schools operated in tents.

In **85%** Of the assessed settlements, the lack of teaching and learning materials was reported as the top challenge for children attending school.

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

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----|--|
| Public Primary School | 29% | |
| Public High School | 23% | |
| Public Secondary School | 18% | |

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

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

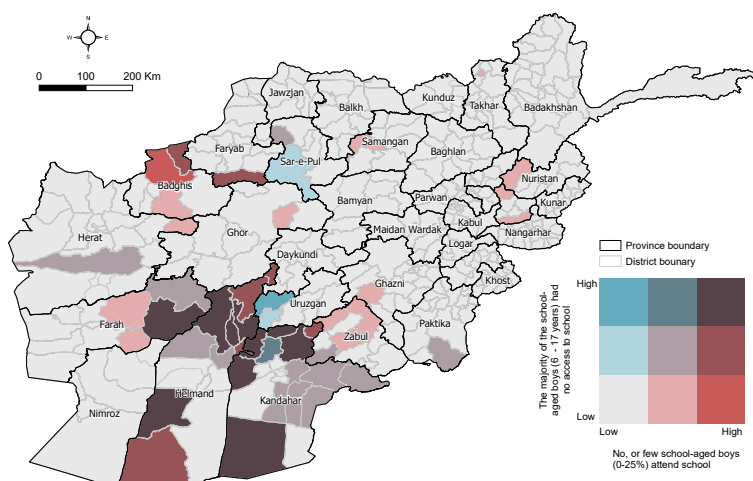
Top three provinces with no functional schools for boys aged (6-17)

| | |
|----------|-----|
| Kandahar | 48% |
| Helmand | 37% |
| Farah | 24% |

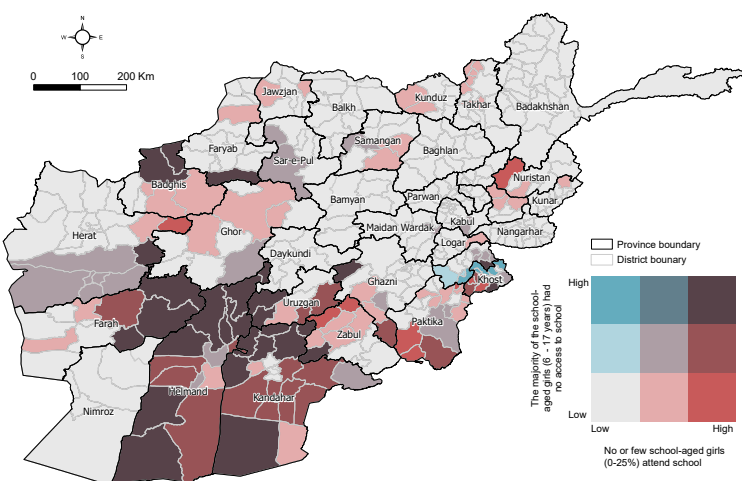
Top three provinces with no functional schools for girls aged (6-12)¹⁸

| | |
|----------|-----|
| Helmand | 69% |
| Kandahar | 54% |
| Khost | 45% |

Map 8: Boys' Education (% of assessed settlements without access to functional boys' schools vs. % of assessed settlements with no or few boys (0-25%) attending schools, per district)



Map 9: Girls' (aged 6-12) Education (% of assessed settlements without access to functional girls' schools vs. % of assessed settlements with no or few (0-25%) young girls (aged 6-12) attending schools, per district)



¹⁸ The ages for which schooling was still [allowed](#) for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6th.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------|---|-------|
| | EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| | Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement | | School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹ | | 'Lack of qualified teaching staff' was the barrier children faced to attending a school | | 'Poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions in schools' was the barriers children faced to attend school | |
| | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| National level | 9% | 16% | 7% | 14% | 85% | 84% | 48% | 50% |
| Regional level | | | | | | | | |
| Central Highland | 1% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 93% | 89% | 39% | 38% |
| Capital | 1% | 4% | 0% | 2% | 86% | 88% | 29% | 34% |
| Eastern | 3% | 5% | 1% | 4% | 81% | 79% | 34% | 34% |
| North Eastern | 4% | 5% | 2% | 3% | 91% | 92% | 74% | 76% |
| Northern | 7% | 10% | 7% | 9% | 77% | 78% | 36% | 34% |
| South Eastern | 7% | 26% | 6% | 20% | 92% | 84% | 49% | 52% |
| Southern | 32% | 49% | 26% | 43% | 79% | 78% | 49% | 52% |
| Western | 13% | 22% | 12% | 21% | 79% | 81% | 52% | 55% |
| Provincial level | | | | | | | | |
| Central Highland Region | | | | | | | | |
| Bamyan | 1% | 2% | 0% | 1% | 93% | 90% | 12% | 12% |
| Daykundi | 1% | 3% | 1% | 3% | 92% | 89% | 62% | 62% |
| Capital Region | | | | | | | | |
| Kabul | 1% | 4% | 0% | 2% | 79% | 78% | 20% | 25% |
| Kapisa | 1% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 93% | 93% | 15% | 14% |
| Logar | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 88% | 91% | 40% | 40% |
| Maidan Wardak | 2% | 6% | 0% | 4% | 89% | 91% | 20% | 27% |
| Panjsher | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 80% | 98% | 37% | 48% |
| Parwan | 1% | 3% | 0% | 2% | 94% | 96% | 55% | 60% |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Kunar | 1% | 2% | 0% | 2% | 79% | 77% | 31% | 31% |
| Laghman | 7% | 16% | 5% | 14% | 79% | 79% | 35% | 33% |
| Nangarhar | 0% | 2% | 0% | 1% | 87% | 84% | 35% | 36% |
| Nuristan | 9% | 9% | 1% | 1% | 66% | 65% | 37% | 37% |
| North Eastern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Badakhshan | 2% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 92% | 92% | 78% | 81% |
| Baghlan | 6% | 11% | 3% | 4% | 81% | 83% | 76% | 75% |
| Kunduz | 7% | 8% | 4% | 6% | 95% | 96% | 62% | 64% |
| Takhar | 2% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 93% | 94% | 75% | 76% |

¹⁸ The ages for which schooling was still [allowed](#) for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6th.

¹⁹ In the six months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------|---|-------|
| | EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| | Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement | | School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹ | | 'Lack of qualified teaching staff' was the barrier children faced to attending a school | | 'Poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions in schools' was the barriers children faced to attend school | |
| | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| National level | 9% | 16% | 7% | 14% | 85% | 84% | 48% | 50% |
| Northern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Balkh | 2% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 62% | 66% | 24% | 22% |
| Faryab | 9% | 11% | 9% | 12% | 97% | 98% | 46% | 46% |
| Jawzjan | 10% | 13% | 9% | 12% | 77% | 74% | 47% | 46% |
| Samangan | 14% | 19% | 13% | 18% | 84% | 83% | 22% | 22% |
| Sar-e-Pul | 9% | 13% | 8% | 12% | 76% | 73% | 52% | 48% |
| South Eastern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Ghazni | 5% | 15% | 7% | 17% | 88% | 87% | 34% | 41% |
| Khost | 4% | 45% | 2% | 19% | 97% | 95% | 45% | 51% |
| Paktika | 13% | 20% | 10% | 21% | 95% | 96% | 79% | 83% |
| Paktya | 3% | 40% | 0% | 26% | 91% | 48% | 49% | 35% |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Helmand | 37% | 69% | 29% | 61% | 83% | 83% | 47% | 45% |
| Kandahar | 48% | 54% | 41% | 46% | 88% | 90% | 54% | 52% |
| Nimroz | 5% | 8% | 5% | 5% | 39% | 36% | 31% | 31% |
| Uruzgan | 20% | 45% | 1% | 37% | 73% | 70% | 40% | 61% |
| Zabul | 16% | 21% | 18% | 21% | 84% | 83% | 65% | 65% |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | |
| Badghis | 9% | 20% | 9% | 20% | 75% | 77% | 35% | 47% |
| Farah | 24% | 44% | 24% | 43% | 53% | 51% | 55% | 56% |
| Ghor | 8% | 15% | 6% | 14% | 94% | 94% | 69% | 71% |
| Herat | 13% | 18% | 12% | 18% | 80% | 82% | 49% | 48% |

¹⁸ The ages for which schooling was still [allowed](#) for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6th.

¹⁹ In the six months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------|---|-------|
| | EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| | Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement | | School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹ | | 'Lack of qualified teaching staff' was the barrier children faced to attending a school | | 'Poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions in schools' was the barriers children faced to attend school | |
| | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| National level | 9% | 16% | 7% | 14% | 85% | 84% | 48% | 50% |
| District level | | | | | | | | |
| Central Highland Region | | | | | | | | |
| Bamyan Province | | | | | | | | |
| Bamyan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 97% | 97% | 11% | 9% |
| Shibar | 7% | 11% | 0% | 4% | 82% | 78% | 14% | 15% |
| Sayghan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 95% | 0% | 0% |
| Kahmard | 0% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 6% | 6% |
| Yakawlang | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 22% | 20% |
| Panjab | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 100% | 100% | 27% | 26% |
| Waras | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 84% | 78% | 1% | 1% |
| Daykundi Province | | | | | | | | |
| Nili | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 62% | 58% |
| Shahrestan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 92% | 90% | 72% | 70% |
| Ashtarlay | 0% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 87% | 71% | 35% | 25% |
| Khadir | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 83% | 83% | 60% | 60% |
| Kiti | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 94% | 91% | 78% | 84% |
| Miramor | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 74% | 81% |
| Sang-e-Takht | 6% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 94% | 94% | 61% | 59% |
| Kajran | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 87% | 87% | 97% | 100% |
| Patoo | 0% | 12% | 0% | 12% | 100% | 100% | 44% | 59% |
| Capital Region | | | | | | | | |
| Kabul Province | | | | | | | | |
| Kabul | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 67% | 65% | 18% | 20% |
| Paghman | 0% | 12% | 0% | 3% | 76% | 75% | 18% | 19% |
| Chahar Asyab | 0% | 14% | 0% | 14% | 95% | 100% | 29% | 28% |
| Bagrami | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 84% | 81% | 0% | 3% |
| Deh Sabz | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 73% | 73% | 5% | 9% |
| Shakar Dara | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 93% | 96% | 36% | 39% |
| Musahi | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 79% | 79% | 0% | 0% |
| Mir Bacha Kot | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 94% | 6% | 19% |

¹⁸ The ages for which schooling was still [allowed](#) for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6th.

¹⁹ In the six months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------|---|-------|
| | EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| | Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement | | School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹ | | 'Lack of qualified teaching staff' was the barrier children faced to attending a school | | 'Poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions in schools' was the barriers children faced to attend school | |
| | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| National level | 9% | 16% | 7% | 14% | 85% | 84% | 48% | 50% |
| Khak-e-Jabbar | 8% | 46% | 8% | 15% | 83% | 64% | 17% | 9% |
| Kalakan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 50% | 93% |
| Guldara | 0% | 22% | 0% | 33% | 100% | 100% | 89% | 100% |
| Farza | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 7% | 13% |
| Estalef | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 80% | 90% | 0% | 0% |
| Qara Bagh | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 90% | 85% | 50% | 50% |
| Surobi | 3% | 13% | 3% | 6% | 93% | 97% | 30% | 48% |
| Kapisa Province | | | | | | | | |
| Mahmood-e-Raqi | 3% | 10% | 0% | 10% | 87% | 82% | 13% | 18% |
| Hisa-e-Duwum-e-Kohistan | 5% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 86% | 86% | 19% | 10% |
| Koh Band | 0% | 5% | 0% | 5% | 100% | 100% | 53% | 50% |
| Hisa-e-Awal-e-Kohistan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 89% | 84% | 21% | 21% |
| Nijrab | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 96% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| Tagab | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 6% | 6% |
| Alasay | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| Logar Province | | | | | | | | |
| Pul-e-Alam | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 68% | 85% | 10% | 10% |
| Baraki Barak | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 85% | 85% | 63% | 52% |
| Charkh | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 89% | 72% | 72% |
| Khoshi | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 50% | 50% |
| Mohammad Agha | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 93% | 93% | 27% | 27% |
| Kharwar | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 95% | 100% | 47% | 53% |
| Azra | 23% | 31% | 23% | 23% | 100% | 100% | 50% | 60% |
| Maidan Wardak Province | | | | | | | | |
| Maydan Shahr | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 71% | 86% | 19% | 24% |
| Nerkh | 0% | 48% | 0% | 48% | 100% | 100% | 16% | 31% |
| Jalrez | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 84% | 89% | 53% | 53% |
| Chak-e-Wardak | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 75% | 81% | 11% | 22% |
| Saydabad | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 86% | 11% | 20% |

¹⁸ The ages for which schooling was still [allowed](#) for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6th.¹⁹ In the six months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------|---|-------|
| | EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| | Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement | | School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹ | | 'Lack of qualified teaching staff' was the barrier children faced to attending a school | | 'Poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions in schools' was the barriers children faced to attend school | |
| | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| National level | 9% | 16% | 7% | 14% | 85% | 84% | 48% | 50% |
| Daymirdad | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 89% | 95% | 37% | 42% |
| Hesa-e-Awal-e-Behsud | 7% | 10% | 2% | 2% | 95% | 100% | 25% | 33% |
| Jaghatau | 6% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 39% | 44% | 11% | 22% |
| Markaz-e-Behsud | 1% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 98% | 98% | 18% | 24% |
| Panjsher Province | | | | | | | | |
| Bazarak | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| Rukha | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 6% |
| Dara | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 7% | 7% |
| Khenj | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 73% | 91% | 86% | 91% |
| Anawa | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 75% | 100% | 63% | 63% |
| Shutul | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 22% | 89% | 100% | 100% |
| Paryan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 62% | 100% | 33% | 86% |
| Parwan Province | | | | | | | | |
| Charikar | 0% | 4% | 0% | 6% | 86% | 91% | 41% | 43% |
| Bagram | 0% | 6% | 0% | 6% | 91% | 97% | 73% | 81% |
| Shinwari | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 93% | 97% | 41% | 55% |
| Sayed Khel | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 96% | 96% | 60% | 64% |
| Jabal Saraj | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 95% | 50% | 55% |
| Salang | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 93% | 100% | 47% | 40% |
| Ghorband | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 62% | 67% |
| Koh-e-Safi | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 87% | 80% |
| Surkh-e-Parsa | 11% | 11% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 44% | 44% |
| Shekh Ali | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 90% | 95% | 71% | 81% |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Kunar Province | | | | | | | | |
| Asad Abad | 5% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 14% | 14% |
| Marawara | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| Watapur | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 84% | 76% | 40% | 40% |
| Narang | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 50% | 50% |
| Sar Kani | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% |

¹⁸ The ages for which schooling was still [allowed](#) for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6th.¹⁹ In the six months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------|---|-------|
| | EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| | Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement | | School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹ | | 'Lack of qualified teaching staff' was the barrier children faced to attending a school | | 'Poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions in schools' was the barriers children faced to attend school | |
| | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| National level | 9% | 16% | 7% | 14% | 85% | 84% | 48% | 50% |
| Shigal | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 27% | 35% | 38% | 35% |
| Dara-e-Pech | 0% | 14% | 0% | 14% | 86% | 94% | 48% | 61% |
| Bar Kunar | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 41% | 29% | 12% | 6% |
| Chawkay | 0% | 4% | 0% | 4% | 100% | 100% | 67% | 70% |
| Khas Kunar | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 89% | 89% | 58% | 58% |
| Ghazi Abad | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 96% | 96% | 0% | 0% |
| Dangam | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 29% | 19% | 0% | 0% |
| Chapa Dara | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 74% | 50% | 42% | 44% |
| Nurgal | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 95% | 95% | 81% | 76% |
| Nari | 5% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| Laghman Province | | | | | | | | |
| Mehtarlam | 4% | 10% | 3% | 8% | 72% | 72% | 36% | 32% |
| Qarghayi | 12% | 24% | 12% | 21% | 86% | 85% | 17% | 8% |
| Alishang | 16% | 22% | 11% | 22% | 82% | 79% | 36% | 34% |
| Alingar | 5% | 21% | 3% | 16% | 76% | 84% | 19% | 19% |
| Dawlatshah | 0% | 8% | 0% | 8% | 92% | 87% | 72% | 78% |
| Nangarhar Province | | | | | | | | |
| Jalalabad | 0% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 88% | 88% | 4% | 8% |
| Behsud | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 81% | 81% | 19% | 31% |
| Surkh Rod | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 87% | 87% | 30% | 26% |
| Chaparhar | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 91% | 84% | 25% | 25% |
| Kama | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 68% | 68% | 23% | 27% |
| Kuz Kunar | 0% | 5% | 0% | 5% | 95% | 100% | 32% | 38% |
| Rodat | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 69% | 63% | 56% | 56% |
| Khogyani | 0% | 7% | 0% | 7% | 88% | 92% | 32% | 39% |
| Bati Kot | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 88% | 88% | 46% | 46% |
| Deh Bala | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 85% | 81% | 33% | 33% |
| Pachir Wa Agam | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 96% | 96% | 74% | 74% |
| Dara-e-Nur | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| Kot | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 62% | 62% | 62% | 62% |

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| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------|---|-------|
| | EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| | Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement | | School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹ | | 'Lack of qualified teaching staff' was the barrier children faced to attending a school | | 'Poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions in schools' was the barriers children faced to attend school | |
| | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| National level | 9% | 16% | 7% | 14% | 85% | 84% | 48% | 50% |
| Goshta | 0% | 15% | 0% | 15% | 75% | 53% | 40% | 35% |
| Achin | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 96% | 93% | 56% | 59% |
| Shinwar | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 78% | 67% | 37% | 41% |
| Muhmand Dara | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 67% | 73% | 40% | 47% |
| Lalpur | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 35% | 35% |
| Sherzad | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 94% | 88% | 26% | 29% |
| Nazyan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 91% | 82% | 27% | 32% |
| Hesarak | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 96% | 96% | 48% | 30% |
| Dur Baba | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 94% | 82% | 42% | 42% |
| Nuristan Province | | | | | | | | |
| Parun | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 87% | 100% | 60% | 73% |
| Waygal | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 53% | 37% | 84% | 79% |
| Wama | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 67% | 61% | 56% | 50% |
| Nurgaram | 11% | 11% | 0% | 0% | 84% | 84% | 0% | 0% |
| Duab | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 94% | 94% | 0% | 11% |
| Kamdesb | 32% | 27% | 9% | 9% | 40% | 35% | 45% | 30% |
| Mandol | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 93% | 93% | 0% | 0% |
| Barg-e-Matal | 22% | 28% | 0% | 0% | 22% | 33% | 50% | 50% |
| North Eastern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Badakhshan Province | | | | | | | | |
| Fayzabad | 4% | 4% | 2% | 2% | 75% | 71% | 57% | 59% |
| Argo | 3% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 83% | 81% | 83% | 78% |
| Arghanj Khwah | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 89% | 89% | 57% | 57% |
| Yaftal-e-Sufla | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 88% | 85% | 77% | 88% |
| Khash | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 43% | 48% |
| Baharak (Badakhshan) | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 96% | 96% | 61% | 64% |
| Darayem | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 85% | 80% |
| Kohistan | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 90% | 93% | 90% | 93% |
| Yawan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 77% | 77% |
| Jorm | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 93% | 86% | 79% |

¹⁸ The ages for which schooling was still [allowed](#) for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6th.¹⁹ In the six months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------|---|-------|
| | EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| | Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement | | School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹ | | 'Lack of qualified teaching staff' was the barrier children faced to attending a school | | 'Poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions in schools' was the barriers children faced to attend school | |
| | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| National level | 9% | 16% | 7% | 14% | 85% | 84% | 48% | 50% |
| Teshkan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 78% | 81% | 63% | 93% |
| Shuhada | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 95% | 100% | 79% | 84% |
| Shahr-e-Buzorg | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 95% | 89% | 56% | 79% |
| Raghestan | 16% | 12% | 8% | 12% | 83% | 77% | 91% | 86% |
| Keshem | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 84% | 88% | 84% | 74% |
| Warduj | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 96% | 96% | 88% | 88% |
| Tagab | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 98% | 98% | 98% |
| Yamgan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 94% | 94% |
| Shighnan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 86% | 90% | 81% | 86% |
| Khwahan | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 100% | 100% | 96% | 96% |
| Kofab | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 96% | 100% | 92% | 92% |
| Darwaz-e-Payin | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 97% | 97% | 90% | 93% |
| Eshkashem | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 89% | 89% | 83% | 83% |
| Shaki | 4% | 8% | 4% | 4% | 96% | 96% | 87% | 100% |
| Zebak | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 87% | 87% |
| Koran Wa Monjan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 97% | 90% | 93% |
| Darwaz-e-Balla | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 96% | 100% | 96% | 94% |
| Wakhan | 7% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 95% | 100% | 66% | 68% |
| Baghlan Province | | | | | | | | |
| Pul-e-Khumri | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 78% | 78% | 62% | 64% |
| Dahana-e-Ghori | 0% | 10% | 0% | 0% | 73% | 73% | 97% | 97% |
| Doshi | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 73% | 77% | 59% | 55% |
| Nahrin | 9% | 17% | 0% | 0% | 96% | 96% | 87% | 87% |
| Baghlan-e-Jadid | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 77% | 75% |
| Khinjan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 63% | 68% | 68% | 63% |
| Andarab | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 53% | 53% |
| Deh Salah | 8% | 17% | 8% | 17% | 79% | 83% | 85% | 80% |
| Khwaja Hejran | 22% | 33% | 0% | 0% | 86% | 86% | 89% | 89% |
| Burka | 12% | 28% | 0% | 0% | 92% | 88% | 88% | 88% |

¹⁸ The ages for which schooling was still [allowed](#) for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6th.¹⁹ In the six months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------|---|-------|
| | EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| | Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement | | School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹ | | 'Lack of qualified teaching staff' was the barrier children faced to attending a school | | 'Poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions in schools' was the barriers children faced to attend school | |
| | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| National level | 9% | 16% | 7% | 14% | 85% | 84% | 48% | 50% |
| Tala Wa Barfak | 29% | 29% | 26% | 26% | 79% | 79% | 68% | 68% |
| Pul-e-Hisar | 0% | 8% | 0% | 8% | 24% | 30% | 68% | 70% |
| Khost Wa Fereng | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 75% | 85% | 60% | 65% |
| Guzargah-e-Nur | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 94% | 94% | 94% |
| Fereng Wa Gharu | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 92% | 100% | 92% |
| Kunduz Province | | | | | | | | |
| Kunduz | 8% | 8% | 6% | 7% | 96% | 97% | 66% | 71% |
| Chahar Darah | 6% | 17% | 6% | 17% | 88% | 89% | 66% | 75% |
| Ali Abad | 0% | 0% | 3% | 3% | 97% | 97% | 100% | 91% |
| Khan Abad | 25% | 18% | 2% | 4% | 100% | 96% | 47% | 44% |
| Imam Sahib | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 94% | 98% | 30% | 32% |
| Dasht-e-Archi | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 95% | 86% | 100% | 100% |
| Qala-e-Zal | 0% | 5% | 0% | 5% | 95% | 100% | 95% | 100% |
| Takhar Province | | | | | | | | |
| Taloqan | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 81% | 85% | 69% | 74% |
| Hazar Sumuch | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 67% | 67% |
| Baharak (Takhar) | 2% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 98% | 97% | 85% | 86% |
| Bangi | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 94% | 97% | 85% | 85% |
| Chal | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 92% | 90% |
| Namak Ab | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 95% | 95% | 95% | 95% |
| Kalafgan | 2% | 3% | 2% | 3% | 97% | 98% | 73% | 72% |
| Farkhar | 5% | 5% | 2% | 2% | 86% | 88% | 59% | 54% |
| Khwaja Ghar | 4% | 12% | 0% | 8% | 92% | 88% | 69% | 71% |
| Rostaq | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 98% | 98% | 79% | 79% |
| Eshkmesh | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 97% | 100% | 84% | 88% |
| Dasht-e-Qala | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 71% | 75% |
| Warsaj | 2% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 80% | 80% | 51% | 57% |
| Khwaja Bahawuddin | 0% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 97% | 100% | 65% | 63% |
| Darqad | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 95% | 76% | 76% |
| Chahab | 8% | 8% | 5% | 5% | 92% | 97% | 78% | 81% |

¹⁸ The ages for which schooling was still [allowed](#) for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6th.¹⁹ In the six months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------|---|-------|
| | EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| | Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement | | School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹ | | 'Lack of qualified teaching staff' was the barrier children faced to attending a school | | 'Poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions in schools' was the barriers children faced to attend school | |
| | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| National level | 9% | 16% | 7% | 14% | 85% | 84% | 48% | 50% |
| Yangi Qala | 0% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 100% | 100% | 97% | 90% |
| Northern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Balkh Province | | | | | | | | |
| Mazar-e-Sharif | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 62% | 65% | 26% | 22% |
| Nahr-e-Shahi | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 65% | 69% | 24% | 20% |
| Dehdadi | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 46% | 63% | 8% | 13% |
| Charkent | 7% | 7% | 4% | 4% | 74% | 74% | 11% | 11% |
| Marmul | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 53% | 53% | 7% | 13% |
| Balkh | 2% | 3% | 2% | 2% | 53% | 57% | 28% | 28% |
| Sholgareh | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 64% | 66% | 28% | 20% |
| Chemtal | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 69% | 72% | 21% | 18% |
| Dawlat Abad | 0% | 5% | 0% | 5% | 62% | 60% | 38% | 30% |
| Khulm | 7% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 60% | 60% | 20% | 20% |
| Char Bolak | 0% | 6% | 0% | 3% | 64% | 63% | 39% | 46% |
| Shortepa | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 86% | 86% | 7% | 7% |
| Kaldar | 6% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 63% | 56% | 19% | 13% |
| Keshendeh | 7% | 7% | 7% | 14% | 67% | 84% | 30% | 28% |
| Zari | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 67% | 81% | 24% | 19% |
| Sharak-e-Hayratan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 33% | 33% | 11% | 0% |
| Faryab Province | | | | | | | | |
| Maymana | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 95% | 97% | 21% | 18% |
| Pashtun Kot | 14% | 17% | 14% | 19% | 99% | 98% | 49% | 54% |
| Khwaja Sabz Posh | 8% | 23% | 8% | 23% | 92% | 90% | 8% | 0% |
| Almar | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 97% | 86% | 86% |
| Bilcheragh | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 53% | 47% |
| Shirin Tagab | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 100% | 100% | 63% | 50% |
| Qaysar | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 97% | 97% | 63% | 66% |
| Garzewan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 48% | 55% |
| Dawlat Abad | 9% | 27% | 9% | 27% | 100% | 100% | 20% | 25% |
| Kohistan | 63% | 67% | 63% | 67% | 80% | 100% | 20% | 22% |

¹⁸ The ages for which schooling was still [allowed](#) for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6th.¹⁹ In the six months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------|---|-------|
| | EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| | Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement | | School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹ | | 'Lack of qualified teaching staff' was the barrier children faced to attending a school | | 'Poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions in schools' was the barriers children faced to attend school | |
| | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| National level | 9% | 16% | 7% | 14% | 85% | 84% | 48% | 50% |
| Qaram Qul | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 38% | 38% |
| Qurghan | 5% | 5% | 0% | 5% | 100% | 100% | 60% | 58% |
| Andkhoy | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 92% | 92% | 23% | 23% |
| Khan-e-Char Bagh | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 9% | 9% |
| Jawzjan Province | | | | | | | | |
| Shiberghan | 3% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 65% | 63% | 53% | 48% |
| Khwaja Dukoh | 30% | 30% | 20% | 25% | 94% | 93% | 44% | 47% |
| Khanaqa | 11% | 17% | 11% | 17% | 88% | 87% | 31% | 33% |
| Mingajik | 10% | 10% | 14% | 10% | 78% | 74% | 72% | 68% |
| Qush Tepa | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 73% | 73% | 55% | 64% |
| Khamyab | 17% | 17% | 17% | 17% | 80% | 70% | 30% | 20% |
| Aqcha | 0% | 9% | 0% | 9% | 91% | 90% | 36% | 30% |
| Fayzabad | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 73% | 73% | 45% | 45% |
| Mardyan | 0% | 25% | 0% | 38% | 75% | 80% | 38% | 60% |
| Qarqin | 8% | 17% | 8% | 17% | 100% | 70% | 18% | 10% |
| Darzab | 14% | 14% | 14% | 14% | 58% | 67% | 67% | 67% |
| Samangan Province | | | | | | | | |
| Aybak | 14% | 17% | 14% | 17% | 80% | 92% | 24% | 29% |
| Hazrat-e-Sultan | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 85% | 79% | 18% | 21% |
| Khuram Wa Sarbagh | 8% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 75% | 75% | 0% | 0% |
| Feroz Nakhchir | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 88% | 88% | 19% | 19% |
| Ruy-e-Duab | 4% | 7% | 4% | 7% | 100% | 100% | 4% | 4% |
| Dara-e-Suf-e-Payin | 32% | 53% | 32% | 50% | 88% | 84% | 58% | 68% |
| Dara-e-Suf-e-Bala | 16% | 23% | 16% | 19% | 73% | 64% | 35% | 24% |
| Sar-e-Pul Province | | | | | | | | |
| Sar-e-Pul | 0% | 2% | 0% | 2% | 57% | 54% | 38% | 39% |
| Sayad | 46% | 54% | 38% | 54% | 38% | 50% | 38% | 50% |
| Kohestanat | 35% | 38% | 31% | 38% | 83% | 69% | 72% | 56% |
| Sozmaqala | 0% | 6% | 0% | 4% | 94% | 93% | 58% | 52% |
| Sancharak | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 55% | 45% | 36% | 32% |

¹⁸ The ages for which schooling was still [allowed](#) for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6th.¹⁹ In the six months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------|---|-------|
| | EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| | Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement | | School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹ | | 'Lack of qualified teaching staff' was the barrier children faced to attending a school | | 'Poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions in schools' was the barriers children faced to attend school | |
| | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| National level | 9% | 16% | 7% | 14% | 85% | 84% | 48% | 50% |
| Gosfandi | 13% | 25% | 13% | 25% | 71% | 83% | 71% | 67% |
| Balkhab | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 96% | 64% | 60% |
| South Eastern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Ghazni Province | | | | | | | | |
| Ghazni | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 88% | 83% | 17% | 17% |
| Wal-e-Muhammad-e-Shahid | 5% | 16% | 0% | 16% | 84% | 81% | 0% | 6% |
| Khwaja Umari | 0% | 0% | 8% | 8% | 67% | 67% | 8% | 8% |
| Waghaz | 4% | 12% | 4% | 8% | 88% | 67% | 52% | 46% |
| Deh Yak | 0% | 11% | 0% | 5% | 68% | 83% | 58% | 61% |
| Jaghatsu | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 100% | 97% | 0% | 3% |
| Andar | 6% | 26% | 0% | 9% | 63% | 69% | 51% | 84% |
| Zanakhan | 0% | 15% | 0% | 15% | 85% | 73% | 23% | 18% |
| Rashidan | 0% | 13% | 0% | 13% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| Nawur | 10% | 10% | 6% | 6% | 95% | 97% | 60% | 65% |
| Qara Bagh | 6% | 15% | 6% | 15% | 98% | 96% | 48% | 59% |
| Giro | 9% | 14% | 0% | 14% | 55% | 53% | 91% | 100% |
| Ab Band | 15% | 31% | 0% | 8% | 77% | 100% | 62% | 83% |
| Jaghuri | 1% | 1% | 24% | 34% | 79% | 80% | 14% | 12% |
| Muqur | 11% | 36% | 11% | 36% | 100% | 100% | 20% | 22% |
| Malistan | 0% | 0% | 5% | 10% | 97% | 100% | 71% | 89% |
| Gelan | 0% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 93% | 96% | 0% | 0% |
| Ajristan | 0% | 89% | 0% | 94% | 100% | 100% | 11% | 0% |
| Nawa | 25% | 50% | 25% | 50% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| Khost Province | | | | | | | | |
| Matun | 9% | 20% | 9% | 20% | 90% | 89% | 12% | 11% |
| Mandozayi | 0% | 22% | 0% | 22% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 94% |
| Gurbuz | 0% | 76% | 0% | 76% | 100% | 100% | 53% | 75% |
| Tani | 0% | 10% | 0% | 5% | 100% | 100% | 29% | 30% |
| Musa Khel | 0% | 96% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 96% | 35% | 43% |
| Nadir Shah Kot | 21% | 50% | 0% | 7% | 86% | 77% | 43% | 23% |

¹⁸ The ages for which schooling was still [allowed](#) for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6th.

¹⁹ In the six months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------|---|-------|
| | EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| | Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement | | School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹ | | 'Lack of qualified teaching staff' was the barrier children faced to attending a school | | 'Poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions in schools' was the barriers children faced to attend school | |
| | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| National level | 9% | 16% | 7% | 14% | 85% | 84% | 48% | 50% |
| Sabari | 0% | 82% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 76% | 100% |
| Terezayi | 0% | 53% | 0% | 53% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| Bak | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Qalandar | 8% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 92% | 75% | 83% |
| Spera | 0% | 44% | 0% | 39% | 100% | 100% | 6% | 18% |
| Shamal | 8% | 8% | 0% | 8% | 92% | 100% | 33% | 27% |
| Jaji Maydan | 0% | 67% | 0% | 7% | 100% | 100% | 80% | 93% |
| Paktika Province | | | | | | | | |
| Sharan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Mata Khan | 13% | 13% | 0% | 6% | 94% | 93% | 81% | 80% |
| Yosuf Khel | 15% | 15% | 10% | 20% | 94% | 100% | 94% | 94% |
| Yahya Khel | 7% | 29% | 0% | 21% | 86% | 91% | 50% | 64% |
| Sar Rawzah | 14% | 21% | 0% | 21% | 100% | 100% | 50% | 45% |
| Omna | 0% | 31% | 0% | 25% | 100% | 83% | 75% | 67% |
| Zarghun Shahr | 12% | 18% | 0% | 12% | 94% | 100% | 41% | 60% |
| Gomal | 22% | 43% | 22% | 43% | 100% | 100% | 56% | 54% |
| Jani Khel | 10% | 15% | 10% | 15% | 94% | 82% | 83% | 76% |
| Surobi | 22% | 44% | 22% | 44% | 100% | 100% | 71% | 70% |
| Urgun | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 95% | 95% |
| Ziruk | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Nika | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 92% | 100% |
| Barmal | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 96% | 96% | 73% | 73% |
| Giyan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Dila | 19% | 19% | 14% | 24% | 94% | 94% | 94% | 100% |
| Wazakhah | 19% | 27% | 19% | 31% | 76% | 100% | 76% | 94% |
| Wormamay | 43% | 57% | 43% | 71% | 100% | 100% | 63% | 63% |
| Turwo | 33% | 33% | 33% | 33% | 75% | 75% | 75% | 88% |
| Paktya Province | | | | | | | | |
| Gardez | 0% | 24% | 0% | 21% | 93% | 61% | 52% | 58% |
| Ahmadaba | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 81% | 88% | 0% | 0% |

¹⁸ The ages for which schooling was still [allowed](#) for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6th.¹⁹ In the six months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------|---|-------|
| | EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| | Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement | | School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹ | | 'Lack of qualified teaching staff' was the barrier children faced to attending a school | | 'Poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions in schools' was the barriers children faced to attend school | |
| | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| National level | 9% | 16% | 7% | 14% | 85% | 84% | 48% | 50% |
| Zurmat | 13% | 34% | 0% | 0% | 88% | 3% | 59% | 63% |
| Shawak | 0% | 60% | 0% | 33% | 93% | 10% | 73% | 60% |
| Zadran | 17% | 67% | 0% | 4% | 83% | 4% | 67% | 30% |
| Sayed Karam | 4% | 32% | 0% | 29% | 89% | 70% | 36% | 25% |
| Jaji | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 95% | 89% | 0% | 5% |
| Lija Ahmad Khel | 0% | 41% | 0% | 37% | 93% | 82% | 30% | 6% |
| Jani Khel | 0% | 88% | 0% | 71% | 94% | 60% | 76% | 40% |
| Chamkani | 0% | 62% | 0% | 57% | 100% | 44% | 71% | 33% |
| Dand Wa Patan | 0% | 58% | 0% | 58% | 95% | 50% | 74% | 38% |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Helmand Province | | | | | | | | |
| Lashkargah | 3% | 13% | 3% | 12% | 71% | 75% | 10% | 6% |
| Nad-e-Ali | 10% | 65% | 10% | 67% | 86% | 83% | 48% | 54% |
| Nawa-e-Barakzaiy | 0% | 43% | 0% | 44% | 75% | 71% | 49% | 24% |
| Nahr-e-Saraj | 35% | 51% | 35% | 51% | 100% | 100% | 6% | 4% |
| Washer | 36% | 100% | 36% | 100% | 80% | 0% | 36% | 0% |
| Garmser | 10% | 66% | 10% | 69% | 50% | 33% | 38% | 11% |
| Nawzad | 70% | 93% | 52% | 72% | 81% | 87% | 62% | 100% |
| Sangin | 34% | 66% | 31% | 62% | 95% | 91% | 85% | 82% |
| Musa Qala | 68% | 76% | 30% | 35% | 100% | 100% | 92% | 100% |
| Kajaki | 67% | 80% | 31% | 36% | 100% | 97% | 84% | 83% |
| Reg-i-Khan Nishin | 72% | 83% | 72% | 83% | 80% | 67% | 40% | 67% |
| Baghran | 62% | 98% | 56% | 92% | 85% | 80% | 59% | 100% |
| Deh-e-Shu | 58% | 100% | 58% | 100% | 80% | 0% | 47% | 0% |
| Kandahar Province | | | | | | | | |
| Kandahar | 11% | 23% | 4% | 5% | 80% | 80% | 51% | 52% |
| Arghandab | 8% | 8% | 8% | 8% | 96% | 96% | 42% | 38% |
| Daman | 55% | 55% | 52% | 52% | 93% | 100% | 71% | 71% |
| Panjwayi | 26% | 39% | 6% | 10% | 97% | 96% | 69% | 71% |
| Zheray | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 94% | 100% | 59% | 53% |

¹⁸ The ages for which schooling was still [allowed](#) for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6th.¹⁹ In the six months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------|---|-------|
| | EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| | Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement | | School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹ | | 'Lack of qualified teaching staff' was the barrier children faced to attending a school | | 'Poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions in schools' was the barriers children faced to attend school | |
| | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| National level | 9% | 16% | 7% | 14% | 85% | 84% | 48% | 50% |
| Shah Wali Kot | 88% | 88% | 88% | 88% | 100% | 100% | 40% | 60% |
| Khakrez | 72% | 76% | 48% | 56% | 100% | 91% | 100% | 100% |
| Arghestan | 46% | 49% | 23% | 26% | 93% | 100% | 70% | 69% |
| Ghorak | 91% | 100% | 91% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 50% | 0% |
| Maywand | 89% | 100% | 89% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 75% | 0% |
| Spin Boldak | 45% | 55% | 38% | 45% | 73% | 81% | 30% | 31% |
| Nesh | 69% | 77% | 54% | 69% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Miyanshin | 50% | 71% | 38% | 58% | 93% | 100% | 60% | 40% |
| Shorabak | 22% | 22% | 22% | 28% | 93% | 85% | 29% | 23% |
| Maruf | 35% | 36% | 35% | 38% | 86% | 85% | 42% | 41% |
| Reg | 93% | 93% | 93% | 93% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Nimroz Province | | | | | | | | |
| Zaranj | 3% | 6% | 3% | 3% | 43% | 47% | 13% | 17% |
| Kang | 5% | 10% | 5% | 5% | 30% | 25% | 25% | 20% |
| Chakhansur | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 25% | 20% | 25% | 30% |
| Char Burjak | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 14% | 10% | 38% | 38% |
| Khashrod | 14% | 17% | 14% | 14% | 67% | 63% | 53% | 50% |
| Uruzgan Province | | | | | | | | |
| Tirinkot | 6% | 13% | 3% | 16% | 73% | 69% | 60% | 69% |
| Dehrawud | 36% | 71% | 0% | 57% | 93% | 92% | 25% | 50% |
| Chora | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 73% | 82% | 100% | 100% |
| Shahid-e-Hassas | 69% | 100% | 3% | 71% | 56% | 50% | 3% | 10% |
| Khas Uruzgan | 0% | 39% | 0% | 39% | 81% | 79% | 19% | 37% |
| Chinarto | 0% | 50% | 0% | 44% | 72% | 70% | 28% | 20% |
| Gizab | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 68% | 56% | 88% | 96% |
| Zabul Province | | | | | | | | |
| Qalat | 5% | 16% | 16% | 24% | 74% | 79% | 16% | 14% |
| Tarnak Wa Jaldak | 55% | 68% | 55% | 68% | 86% | 70% | 7% | 0% |
| Shinkay | 4% | 8% | 4% | 8% | 91% | 91% | 52% | 50% |
| Mizan | 13% | 13% | 13% | 13% | 57% | 64% | 100% | 100% |

¹⁸ The ages for which schooling was still [allowed](#) for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6th.¹⁹ In the six months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------|---|-------|
| | EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| | Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement | | School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹ | | 'Lack of qualified teaching staff' was the barrier children faced to attending a school | | 'Poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions in schools' was the barriers children faced to attend school | |
| | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| National level | 9% | 16% | 7% | 14% | 85% | 84% | 48% | 50% |
| Arghandab | 21% | 21% | 21% | 21% | 84% | 89% | 79% | 79% |
| Shah Joi | 13% | 20% | 15% | 20% | 97% | 94% | 32% | 28% |
| Daychopan | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Atghar | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 94% | 94% | 88% | 88% |
| Nawbahar | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 74% | 74% | 100% | 100% |
| Shamul Zayi | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 66% | 66% | 90% | 86% |
| Kakar | 19% | 26% | 19% | 19% | 91% | 86% | 86% | 86% |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | |
| Badghis Province | | | | | | | | |
| Qala-e-Naw | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 52% | 51% | 36% | 43% |
| Ab Kamari | 2% | 9% | 2% | 7% | 84% | 79% | 0% | 0% |
| Muqur | 7% | 21% | 7% | 21% | 77% | 82% | 0% | 0% |
| Qadis | 8% | 17% | 11% | 22% | 97% | 100% | 63% | 71% |
| Bala Murghab | 33% | 70% | 33% | 70% | 45% | 67% | 0% | 0% |
| Jawand | 0% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 98% | 98% | 76% | 96% |
| Ghormach | 37% | 74% | 37% | 74% | 53% | 43% | 0% | 0% |
| Farah Province | | | | | | | | |
| Farah | 0% | 17% | 0% | 13% | 53% | 50% | 37% | 42% |
| Pushtrod | 0% | 18% | 0% | 18% | 0% | 0% | 9% | 0% |
| Khak-e-Safed | 0% | 20% | 0% | 20% | 80% | 67% | 53% | 58% |
| Qala-e-Kah | 14% | 33% | 14% | 33% | 89% | 71% | 78% | 86% |
| Shibkoh | 8% | 25% | 8% | 25% | 36% | 44% | 82% | 67% |
| Bala Buluk | 33% | 50% | 33% | 50% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 17% |
| Anar Dara | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 86% | 81% | 86% | 81% |
| Bakwa | 33% | 78% | 33% | 78% | 8% | 0% | 25% | 0% |
| Lash-e-Juwayn | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 83% | 78% | 78% | 72% |
| Gulistan | 67% | 87% | 67% | 87% | 90% | 100% | 30% | 25% |
| Pur Chaman | 48% | 76% | 46% | 76% | 32% | 18% | 80% | 91% |
| Ghor Province | | | | | | | | |
| Feroz Koh | 2% | 33% | 2% | 33% | 92% | 98% | 50% | 38% |

¹⁸ The ages for which schooling was still [allowed](#) for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6th.

¹⁹ In the six months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------|---|-------|
| | EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| | Most of the children had no access to a functional school in or near (within 5km) of the settlement | | School-aged children did not attend school in the settlements ¹⁹ | | 'Lack of qualified teaching staff' was the barrier children faced to attending a school | | 'Poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions in schools' was the barriers children faced to attend school | |
| | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys (aged 6-17) | Girls (aged 6 - 12) ¹⁸ | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| National level | 9% | 16% | 7% | 14% | 85% | 84% | 48% | 50% |
| DoLayna | 13% | 4% | 8% | 4% | 68% | 65% | 77% | 78% |
| Dawlatyar | 23% | 18% | 0% | 5% | 95% | 86% | 0% | 0% |
| Charsadra | 25% | 33% | 17% | 25% | 50% | 67% | 70% | 78% |
| Pasaband | 26% | 39% | 26% | 39% | 98% | 100% | 85% | 97% |
| Shahrak | 10% | 17% | 10% | 17% | 100% | 100% | 19% | 13% |
| Lal Wa Sarjantal | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 99% | 80% | 85% |
| Taywarah | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 95% | 92% | 95% | 95% |
| Tolak | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 96% |
| Saghar | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 94% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Herat Province | | | | | | | | |
| Herat | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 90% | 87% | 4% | 6% |
| Injil | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 71% | 71% | 14% | 14% |
| Guzara | 31% | 33% | 31% | 33% | 80% | 75% | 4% | 4% |
| Karukh | 13% | 22% | 9% | 19% | 97% | 96% | 69% | 69% |
| Zindajan | 7% | 4% | 0% | 4% | 93% | 100% | 89% | 96% |
| Pashtun Zarghun | 11% | 18% | 11% | 20% | 97% | 91% | 87% | 83% |
| Kushk | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 96% | 96% | 84% | 84% |
| Gulran | 0% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 83% | 85% | 6% | 6% |
| Adraskan | 34% | 41% | 34% | 41% | 42% | 59% | 84% | 82% |
| Kushk-e-Kuhna | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 90% | 90% | 0% | 0% |
| Ghoryan | 8% | 8% | 3% | 3% | 91% | 86% | 86% | 89% |
| Obe | 30% | 30% | 30% | 30% | 96% | 96% | 78% | 78% |
| Kohsan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 81% |
| Shindand | 32% | 51% | 31% | 52% | 38% | 38% | 79% | 73% |
| Farsi | 29% | 75% | 29% | 75% | 41% | 33% | 59% | 83% |
| Chisht-e-Sharif | 33% | 33% | 33% | 33% | 94% | 94% | 89% | 89% |

¹⁸ The ages for which schooling was still [allowed](#) for girls; they were permitted to attend schools up to grade 6th.

¹⁹ In the six months prior to data collection.

PROTECTION

Key Findings

- In **8%** of the assessed settlements, key informants (KIs) reported that **children** had **worked extended** hours, negatively affecting their **well-being** over the three months prior to data collection.
- In **20%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported being **aware** of **boys or girls** (17 years or younger) who had **married** within the three months prior to data collection. Additionally, in **14%** of settlements, **many households** (51-75%) had school-aged **children engaged** in **work** outside their homes.
- In the assessed settlements, KIs reported that the **most effective measures** to improve **security** in their settlements were **enhancing education** services to keep young people off the streets (**79%**) and **creating more livelihood opportunities** to reduce crime (**60%**).
- In **77%** of the assessed settlements, KIs reported being **unaware** of any **accessible** services for people with **disabilities** in their settlements. Furthermore, in **88%** of settlements, KIs reported a **lack of accessible mental health support services** in or near their communities.

In **7%** Of settlements, KIs reported concerns about, or experiences with, physical or verbal violence within the three months prior to data collection.



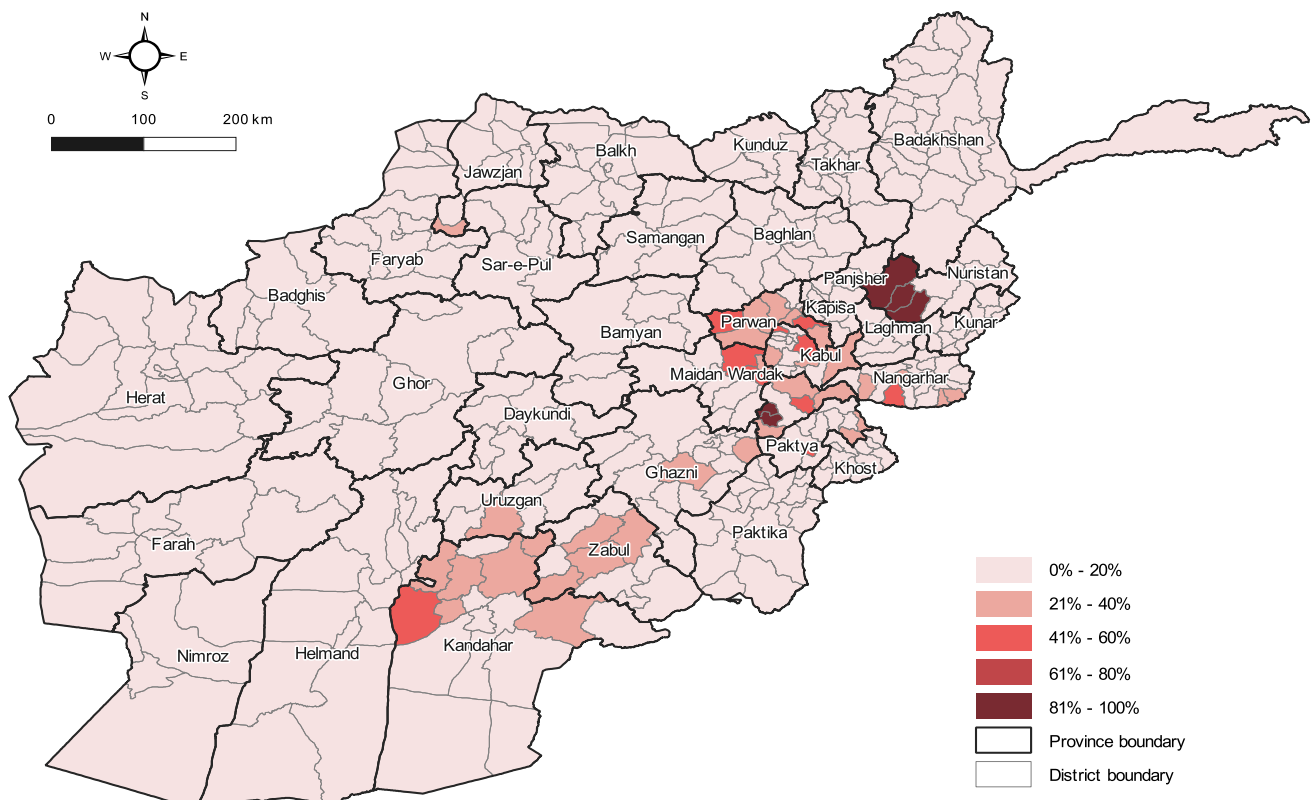
In **28%** of the assessed settlements, KIs reported that many households (51-75%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation, such as a Tazkira (the official national identification document of Afghanistan)

In **6%** Of settlements, KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards such as mines or other explosive ordinance) within 5 km of the settlements.



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

Map 10: Protection (% of assessed settlements where key informants (KIs) reported awareness of any explosive hazards (such as mines) in or within 5 km of their settlements)



| Disaggregation Province/district | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| | PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| | Protection incidents across different ages | | Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²⁰ | People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal) | Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²¹ | Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes | Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira) | There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. |
| | Had to work many hours affecting their well-being | Forced/Early marriage | | | | | | |
| | Boys or Men | Girls or Women | | | | | | |
| National level | 8% | 5% | 20% | 7% | 6% | 14% | 9% | 71% |
| Regional level | | | | | | | | |
| Central Highland | 4% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 2% | 26% | 1% | 84% |
| Capital | 3% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 18% | 19% | 1% | 56% |
| Eastern | 8% | 2% | 14% | 16% | 10% | 7% | 3% | 49% |
| North Eastern | 9% | 7% | 27% | 11% | 1% | 9% | 9% | 80% |
| Northern | 7% | 9% | 36% | 3% | 2% | 13% | 6% | 82% |
| South Eastern | 3% | 1% | 9% | 3% | 6% | 5% | 7% | 73% |
| Southern | 18% | 2% | 19% | 13% | 9% | 21% | 22% | 69% |
| Western | 11% | 12% | 33% | 4% | 2% | 21% | 12% | 72% |
| Provincial level | | | | | | | | |
| Central Highland Region | | | | | | | | |
| Bamyan | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 4% | 28% | 1% | 75% |
| Daykundi | 8% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 25% | 0% | 92% |
| Capital Region | | | | | | | | |
| Kabul | 1% | 0% | 3% | 1% | 19% | 31% | 0% | 48% |
| Kapisa | 0% | 0% | 7% | 1% | 1% | 3% | 0% | 53% |
| Logar | 22% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 45% | 35% | 0% | 41% |
| Maidan Wardak | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 10% | 12% | 5% | 97% |
| Panjsher | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 49% |
| Parwan | 0% | 0% | 14% | 0% | 30% | 13% | 0% | 31% |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Kunar | 0% | 0% | 1% | 55% | 1% | 7% | 1% | 93% |
| Laghman | 0% | 0% | 30% | 8% | 2% | 1% | 9% | 33% |
| Nangarhar | 18% | 0% | 10% | 1% | 13% | 2% | 0% | 30% |
| Nuristan | 0% | 17% | 37% | 0% | 34% | 35% | 11% | 47% |

²⁰ In the three months prior to data collection.

²¹ Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.

| Disaggregation Province/district | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| | PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| | Protection incidents across different ages | | Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²⁰ | People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal) | Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²¹ | Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes | Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira) | There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. |
| | Had to work many hours affecting their well-being | Forced/Early marriage | | | | | | |
| | Boys or Men | Girls or Women | | | | | | |
| National level | 8% | 5% | 20% | 7% | 6% | 14% | 9% | 71% |
| North Eastern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Badakhshan | 2% | 1% | 18% | 6% | 0% | 14% | 1% | 72% |
| Baghlan | 35% | 32% | 35% | 17% | 2% | 14% | 4% | 73% |
| Kunduz | 7% | 0% | 28% | 18% | 2% | 3% | 2% | 93% |
| Takhar | 1% | 2% | 32% | 8% | 1% | 4% | 28% | 86% |
| Northern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Balkh | 13% | 16% | 22% | 7% | 1% | 19% | 6% | 79% |
| Faryab | 0% | 2% | 40% | 0% | 1% | 18% | 3% | 98% |
| Jawzjan | 10% | 19% | 73% | 2% | 4% | 7% | 11% | 76% |
| Samangan | 4% | 0% | 49% | 2% | 5% | 5% | 7% | 62% |
| Sar-e-Pul | 3% | 1% | 16% | 0% | 1% | 5% | 3% | 88% |
| South Eastern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Ghazni | 4% | 2% | 15% | 1% | 7% | 9% | 5% | 50% |
| Khost | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 28% | 97% |
| Paktika | 6% | 2% | 7% | 9% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 91% |
| Paktya | 0% | 1% | 5% | 0% | 13% | 4% | 0% | 80% |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Helmand | 27% | 7% | 33% | 34% | 2% | 18% | 45% | 59% |
| Kandahar | 5% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 14% | 35% | 17% | 83% |
| Nimroz | 3% | 0% | 12% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 41% |
| Uruzgan | 7% | 1% | 11% | 9% | 6% | 27% | 2% | 77% |
| Zabul | 31% | 0% | 33% | 1% | 19% | 7% | 6% | 73% |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | |
| Badghis | 0% | 18% | 37% | 2% | 4% | 15% | 13% | 35% |
| Farah | 20% | 9% | 17% | 21% | 3% | 34% | 9% | 81% |
| Ghor | 1% | 2% | 20% | 1% | 0% | 17% | 6% | 93% |
| Herat | 17% | 17% | 44% | 1% | 1% | 21% | 15% | 71% |

²⁰ In the three months prior to data collection.

²¹ Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.

| Disaggregation Province/district | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| | PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| | Protection incidents across different ages | | Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²⁰ | People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal) | Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²¹ | Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes | Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira) | There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. |
| | Had to work many hours affecting their well-being | Forced/Early marriage | | | | | | |
| | Boys or Men | Girls or Women | | | | | | |
| National level | 8% | 5% | 20% | 7% | 6% | 14% | 9% | 71% |
| District level | | | | | | | | |
| Central Highland Region | | | | | | | | |
| Bamyan Province | | | | | | | | |
| Bamyan | 0% | 3% | 11% | 0% | 11% | 31% | 0% | 11% |
| Shibar | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 18% | 21% | 0% | 32% |
| Sayghan | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 5% | 5% | 0% | 5% |
| Kahmard | 0% | 0% | 24% | 0% | 12% | 0% | 0% | 29% |
| Yakawlang | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 31% | 0% | 100% |
| Panjab | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 21% | 3% | 100% |
| Waras | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 40% | 2% | 99% |
| Daykundi Province | | | | | | | | |
| Nili | 0% | 0% | 15% | 0% | 0% | 38% | 0% | 81% |
| Shahrestan | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 98% |
| Ashtarlay | 41% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 49% | 0% | 70% |
| Khadir | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 16% | 0% | 97% |
| Kiti | 0% | 0% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 13% | 0% | 100% |
| Miramor | 0% | 0% | 16% | 0% | 0% | 21% | 0% | 100% |
| Sang-e-Takht | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 21% | 0% | 100% |
| Kajran | 0% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 27% | 0% | 100% |
| Patoo | 0% | 0% | 16% | 0% | 0% | 24% | 0% | 100% |
| Capital Region | | | | | | | | |
| Kabul Province | | | | | | | | |
| Kabul | 1% | 0% | 5% | 1% | 16% | 26% | 0% | 44% |
| Paghman | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 39% | 27% | 0% | 48% |
| Chahar Asyab | 5% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 10% | 29% | 0% | 62% |
| Bagrami | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 38% | 44% | 0% | 0% |
| Deh Sabz | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 45% | 14% | 0% | 0% |
| Shakar Dara | 7% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 25% | 0% | 79% |
| Musahi | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% |

²⁰ In the three months prior to data collection.

²¹ Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.

| Disaggregation Province/district | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| | PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| | Protection incidents across different ages | | Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²⁰ | People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal) | Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²¹ | Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes | Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira) | There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. |
| | Had to work many hours affecting their well-being | Forced/Early marriage | | | | | | |
| | Boys or Men | Girls or Women | | | | | | |
| National level | 8% | 5% | 20% | 7% | 6% | 14% | 9% | 71% |
| Mir Bacha Kot | 0% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 25% | 0% | 75% |
| Khak-e-Jabbar | 8% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 8% | 8% | 69% |
| Kalakan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 100% |
| Guldara | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 44% | 0% | 100% |
| Farza | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 60% | 0% | 87% |
| Estalef | 0% | 0% | 0% | 10% | 60% | 40% | 0% | 0% |
| Qara Bagh | 0% | 0% | 10% | 0% | 20% | 20% | 0% | 55% |
| Surobi | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 39% | 55% | 0% | 74% |
| Kapisa Province | | | | | | | | |
| Mahmood-e-Raqi | 0% | 0% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 0% | 13% |
| Hisa-e-Duwum-e-Kohistan | 0% | 0% | 5% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 19% |
| Koh Band | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 16% | 0% | 5% |
| Hisa-e-Awal-e-Kohistan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 47% |
| Nijrab | 0% | 0% | 15% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Tagab | 0% | 0% | 11% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Alasay | 0% | 0% | 17% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Logar Province | | | | | | | | |
| Pul-e-Alam | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 10% | 8% | 0% | 3% |
| Baraki Barak | 48% | 4% | 7% | 0% | 100% | 85% | 0% | 78% |
| Charkh | 44% | 6% | 11% | 0% | 94% | 56% | 0% | 83% |
| Khoshi | 28% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 44% | 50% | 0% | 33% |
| Mohammad Agha | 7% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 27% | 10% | 0% | 27% |
| Kharwar | 26% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 32% | 32% | 0% | 53% |
| Azra | 31% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 31% | 31% | 0% | 54% |
| Maidan Wardak Province | | | | | | | | |
| Maydan Shahr | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 38% | 10% | 0% | 71% |
| Nerkh | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 48% | 4% | 0% | 92% |

²⁰ In the three months prior to data collection.

²¹ Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.

| Disaggregation Province/district | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| | PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| | Protection incidents across different ages | | Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²⁰ | People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal) | Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²¹ | Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes | Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira) | There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. |
| | Had to work many hours affecting their well-being | Forced/Early marriage | | | | | | |
| | Boys or Men | Girls or Women | | | | | | |
| National level | 8% | 5% | 20% | 7% | 6% | 14% | 9% | 71% |
| Jalrez | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 53% | 0% | 0% | 95% |
| Chak-e-Wardak | 0% | 0% | 11% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Saydabad | 0% | 0% | 20% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 100% |
| Daymirdad | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 84% | 0% | 100% |
| Hesa-e-Awal-e-Behsud | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 7% | 34% | 0% | 100% |
| Jaghatsu | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 94% |
| Markaz-e-Behsud | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 15% | 99% |
| Panjsher Province | | | | | | | | |
| Bazarak | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Rukha | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 88% |
| Dara | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Khenj | 0% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 0% |
| Anawa | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 38% |
| Shutul | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Paryan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Parwan Province | | | | | | | | |
| Charikar | 0% | 0% | 18% | 2% | 24% | 16% | 2% | 20% |
| Bagram | 0% | 0% | 18% | 0% | 42% | 15% | 0% | 15% |
| Shinwari | 0% | 0% | 10% | 0% | 28% | 17% | 0% | 48% |
| Sayed Khel | 0% | 0% | 16% | 0% | 32% | 4% | 0% | 32% |
| Jabal Saraj | 0% | 0% | 25% | 0% | 15% | 15% | 0% | 35% |
| Salang | 0% | 0% | 13% | 0% | 20% | 33% | 0% | 33% |
| Ghorband | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 29% | 0% | 0% | 52% |
| Koh-e-Safi | 0% | 0% | 27% | 0% | 40% | 7% | 0% | 27% |
| Surkh-e-Parsa | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 22% | 4% | 0% | 44% |
| Shekh Ali | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 48% | 14% | 0% | 19% |

²⁰ In the three months prior to data collection.

²¹ Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.

| Disaggregation Province/district | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| | PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| | Protection incidents across different ages | | Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²⁰ | People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal) | Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²¹ | Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes | Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira) | There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. |
| | Had to work many hours affecting their well-being | Forced/Early marriage | | | | | | |
| | Boys or Men | Girls or Women | | | | | | |
| National level | 8% | 5% | 20% | 7% | 6% | 14% | 9% | 71% |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Kunar Province | | | | | | | | |
| Asad Abad | 0% | 0% | 5% | 18% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 86% |
| Marawara | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 71% |
| Watapur | 0% | 0% | 4% | 76% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 100% |
| Narang | 0% | 0% | 0% | 20% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Sar Kani | 0% | 0% | 0% | 94% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 94% |
| Shigal | 0% | 0% | 0% | 86% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 92% |
| Dara-e-Pech | 0% | 0% | 0% | 19% | 0% | 43% | 10% | 95% |
| Bar Kunar | 0% | 0% | 0% | 47% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 94% |
| Chawkay | 0% | 0% | 0% | 29% | 0% | 29% | 0% | 100% |
| Khas Kunar | 0% | 0% | 5% | 21% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Ghazi Abad | 0% | 0% | 0% | 69% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 62% |
| Dangam | 0% | 0% | 0% | 86% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 95% |
| Chapa Dara | 0% | 0% | 0% | 47% | 0% | 16% | 11% | 100% |
| Nurgal | 0% | 0% | 0% | 19% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 100% |
| Nari | 0% | 0% | 0% | 84% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Laghman Province | | | | | | | | |
| Mehtarlam | 0% | 0% | 31% | 8% | 1% | 1% | 11% | 31% |
| Qarghayi | 0% | 0% | 36% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 33% |
| Alishang | 3% | 0% | 22% | 16% | 5% | 0% | 11% | 38% |
| Alingar | 0% | 0% | 29% | 3% | 3% | 0% | 5% | 26% |
| Dawlatshah | 0% | 4% | 32% | 16% | 0% | 8% | 8% | 44% |
| Nangarhar Province | | | | | | | | |
| Jalalabad | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 16% |
| Behsud | 22% | 3% | 16% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 38% |
| Surkh Rod | 26% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 35% |
| Chaparhar | 20% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 27% | 2% | 0% | 30% |
| Kama | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 14% |
| Kuz Kunar | 27% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 36% |

²⁰ In the three months prior to data collection.

²¹ Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.

| Disaggregation Province/district | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| | PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| | Protection incidents across different ages | | Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²⁰ | People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal) | Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²¹ | Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes | Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira) | There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. |
| | Had to work many hours affecting their well-being | Forced/Early marriage | | | | | | |
| | Boys or Men | Girls or Women | | | | | | |
| National level | 8% | 5% | 20% | 7% | 6% | 14% | 9% | 71% |
| Rodat | 6% | 0% | 19% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 31% |
| Khogyani | 24% | 0% | 10% | 2% | 17% | 2% | 0% | 24% |
| Bati Kot | 25% | 0% | 21% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 21% |
| Deh Bala | 22% | 0% | 11% | 0% | 11% | 0% | 0% | 30% |
| Pachir Wa Agam | 22% | 0% | 9% | 4% | 43% | 0% | 0% | 57% |
| Dara-e-Nur | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Kot | 0% | 0% | 23% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 31% |
| Goshta | 0% | 0% | 60% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 10% |
| Achin | 21% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 18% | 7% | 0% | 39% |
| Shinwar | 4% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 33% |
| Muhmand Dara | 53% | 0% | 27% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 40% |
| Lalpur | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 5% | 0% | 25% |
| Sherzad | 18% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 29% | 0% | 0% | 32% |
| Nazyan | 23% | 0% | 14% | 0% | 23% | 9% | 9% | 27% |
| Hesarak | 26% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 17% | 0% | 0% | 35% |
| Dur Baba | 15% | 0% | 24% | 0% | 36% | 6% | 0% | 42% |
| Nuristan Province | | | | | | | | |
| Parun | 0% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 87% | 0% | 80% |
| Waygal | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 100% |
| Wama | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 67% | 0% | 61% |
| Nurgaram | 0% | 5% | 100% | 0% | 89% | 0% | 21% | 42% |
| Duab | 0% | 56% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 11% | 28% | 61% |
| Kamdesb | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 0% |
| Mandol | 0% | 93% | 100% | 0% | 93% | 0% | 47% | 47% |
| Barg-e-Matal | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 17% | 0% | 0% |
| North Eastern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Badakhshan Province | | | | | | | | |
| Fayzabad | 10% | 6% | 13% | 17% | 2% | 25% | 0% | 63% |
| Argo | 0% | 0% | 14% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 86% |

²⁰ In the three months prior to data collection.

²¹ Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.

| Disaggregation Province/district | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| | PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| | Protection incidents across different ages | | Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²⁰ | People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal) | Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²¹ | Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes | Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira) | There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. |
| | Had to work many hours affecting their well-being | Forced/Early marriage | | | | | | |
| | Boys or Men | Girls or Women | | | | | | |
| National level | 8% | 5% | 20% | 7% | 6% | 14% | 9% | 71% |
| Arghanj Khwah | 0% | 0% | 23% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Yaftal-e-Sufla | 0% | 0% | 38% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 88% |
| Khash | 0% | 0% | 38% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 86% |
| Baharak (Badakhshan) | 0% | 3% | 10% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 24% |
| Darayem | 10% | 5% | 10% | 15% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Kohistan | 0% | 0% | 20% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 100% |
| Yawan | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 12% | 0% | 92% |
| Jorm | 0% | 4% | 18% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 82% |
| Teshkan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 93% |
| Shuhada | 0% | 0% | 32% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 32% |
| Shahr-e-Buzorg | 0% | 0% | 23% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 95% |
| Raghestan | 0% | 4% | 40% | 0% | 0% | 12% | 0% | 92% |
| Keshem | 0% | 0% | 14% | 9% | 0% | 27% | 2% | 9% |
| Warduj | 17% | 0% | 8% | 29% | 0% | 17% | 0% | 79% |
| Tagab | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% |
| Yamgan | 22% | 6% | 22% | 33% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Shighnan | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 29% | 0% | 19% |
| Khwahan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 0% | 70% |
| Kofab | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 22% | 4% | 81% |
| Darwaz-e-Payin | 0% | 0% | 33% | 0% | 0% | 70% | 0% | 93% |
| Eshkashem | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 6% |
| Shaki | 0% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 46% | 8% | 88% |
| Zebak | 0% | 7% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 13% | 0% | 7% |
| Koran Wa Monjan | 13% | 0% | 13% | 47% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 100% |
| Darwaz-e-Balla | 0% | 0% | 22% | 0% | 0% | 60% | 0% | 92% |
| Wakhan | 5% | 0% | 0% | 15% | 0% | 5% | 5% | 100% |

²⁰ In the three months prior to data collection.

²¹ Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.

| Disaggregation Province/district | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| | PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| | Protection incidents across different ages | | Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²⁰ | People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal) | Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²¹ | Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes | Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira) | There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. |
| | Had to work many hours affecting their well-being | Forced/Early marriage | | | | | | |
| | Boys or Men | Girls or Women | | | | | | |
| National level | 8% | 5% | 20% | 7% | 6% | 14% | 9% | 71% |
| Baghlan Province | | | | | | | | |
| Pul-e-Khumri | 0% | 2% | 7% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 80% |
| Dahana-e-Ghori | 50% | 40% | 40% | 40% | 0% | 20% | 13% | 67% |
| Doshi | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 82% |
| Nahrin | 52% | 48% | 48% | 39% | 0% | 17% | 13% | 78% |
| Baghlan-e-Jadid | 45% | 41% | 41% | 39% | 0% | 4% | 7% | 57% |
| Khinjan | 26% | 42% | 42% | 0% | 5% | 32% | 0% | 74% |
| Andarab | 100% | 63% | 63% | 0% | 0% | 53% | 0% | 100% |
| Deh Salah | 72% | 64% | 64% | 0% | 6% | 19% | 0% | 75% |
| Khwaja Hejran | 67% | 50% | 47% | 47% | 0% | 14% | 11% | 83% |
| Burka | 60% | 52% | 52% | 52% | 0% | 32% | 12% | 84% |
| Tala Wa Barfak | 24% | 45% | 55% | 0% | 11% | 32% | 0% | 84% |
| Pul-e-Hisar | 0% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 4% |
| Khost Wa Fereng | 0% | 5% | 20% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 95% |
| Guzargah-e-Nur | 0% | 0% | 11% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 78% |
| Fereng Wa Gharu | 0% | 0% | 17% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 67% |
| Kunduz Province | | | | | | | | |
| Kunduz | 0% | 0% | 8% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 91% |
| Chahar Darah | 4% | 4% | 13% | 30% | 2% | 2% | 8% | 100% |
| Ali Abad | 26% | 0% | 49% | 29% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 100% |
| Khan Abad | 0% | 0% | 43% | 0% | 9% | 23% | 0% | 91% |
| Imam Sahib | 2% | 0% | 35% | 7% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 89% |
| Dasht-e-Archi | 49% | 0% | 70% | 95% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 100% |
| Qala-e-Zal | 0% | 0% | 14% | 14% | 9% | 0% | 5% | 95% |

²⁰ In the three months prior to data collection.

²¹ Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.

| Disaggregation Province/district | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| | PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| | Protection incidents across different ages | | Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²⁰ | People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal) | Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²¹ | Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes | Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira) | There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. |
| | Had to work many hours affecting their well-being | Forced/Early marriage | | | | | | |
| | Boys or Men | Girls or Women | | | | | | |
| National level | 8% | 5% | 20% | 7% | 6% | 14% | 9% | 71% |
| Takhar Province | | | | | | | | |
| Taloqan | 0% | 0% | 19% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 33% | 100% |
| Hazar Sumuch | 0% | 0% | 27% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 27% | 53% |
| Baharak (Takhar) | 5% | 3% | 36% | 5% | 3% | 2% | 41% | 95% |
| Bangi | 0% | 0% | 29% | 6% | 0% | 6% | 12% | 71% |
| Chal | 0% | 0% | 40% | 10% | 4% | 17% | 29% | 79% |
| Namak Ab | 0% | 0% | 43% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 43% | 76% |
| Kalafgan | 0% | 3% | 35% | 10% | 0% | 10% | 20% | 78% |
| Farkhar | 0% | 3% | 35% | 8% | 0% | 5% | 10% | 73% |
| Khwaja Ghar | 0% | 4% | 31% | 12% | 0% | 0% | 38% | 100% |
| Rostaq | 2% | 5% | 40% | 10% | 0% | 5% | 29% | 100% |
| Eshkmesh | 0% | 0% | 25% | 6% | 0% | 13% | 16% | 72% |
| Dasht-e-Qala | 0% | 4% | 38% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 42% | 100% |
| Warsaj | 0% | 0% | 27% | 10% | 0% | 2% | 8% | 57% |
| Khwaja Bahawuddin | 0% | 0% | 26% | 23% | 0% | 3% | 42% | 100% |
| Darqad | 0% | 5% | 33% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 43% | 95% |
| Chahab | 3% | 8% | 41% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 36% | 100% |
| Yangi Qala | 0% | 6% | 25% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 34% | 100% |
| Northern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Balkh Province | | | | | | | | |
| Mazar-e-Sharif | 12% | 11% | 14% | 2% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 62% |
| Nahr-e-Shahi | 12% | 6% | 8% | 2% | 2% | 18% | 4% | 76% |
| Dehdadi | 17% | 38% | 38% | 21% | 0% | 25% | 0% | 75% |
| Charkent | 18% | 11% | 11% | 7% | 0% | 29% | 18% | 82% |
| Marmul | 0% | 7% | 20% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 13% | 93% |
| Balkh | 10% | 23% | 30% | 10% | 2% | 31% | 3% | 79% |
| Sholgareh | 8% | 14% | 17% | 8% | 0% | 17% | 3% | 86% |
| Chemtal | 15% | 13% | 15% | 5% | 3% | 21% | 13% | 74% |

²⁰ In the three months prior to data collection.

²¹ Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.

| Disaggregation Province/district | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| | PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| | Protection incidents across different ages | | Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²⁰ | People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal) | Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²¹ | Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes | Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira) | There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. |
| | Had to work many hours affecting their well-being | Forced/Early marriage | | | | | | |
| | Boys or Men | Girls or Women | | | | | | |
| National level | 8% | 5% | 20% | 7% | 6% | 14% | 9% | 71% |
| Dawlat Abad | 29% | 5% | 10% | 10% | 0% | 14% | 0% | 76% |
| Khulm | 7% | 10% | 10% | 3% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 80% |
| Char Bolak | 11% | 31% | 39% | 8% | 0% | 31% | 3% | 81% |
| Shortepa | 29% | 21% | 64% | 21% | 0% | 21% | 0% | 79% |
| Kaldar | 13% | 19% | 19% | 0% | 0% | 13% | 25% | 100% |
| Keshendeh | 17% | 24% | 34% | 14% | 0% | 24% | 14% | 93% |
| Zari | 9% | 23% | 50% | 9% | 0% | 23% | 18% | 82% |
| Sharak-e-Hayratan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 0% | 89% |
| Faryab Province | | | | | | | | |
| Maymana | 0% | 0% | 21% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 97% |
| Pashtun Kot | 0% | 6% | 50% | 0% | 1% | 37% | 0% | 99% |
| Khwaja Sabz Posh | 0% | 0% | 15% | 0% | 0% | 31% | 0% | 92% |
| Almar | 0% | 0% | 60% | 0% | 0% | 17% | 3% | 97% |
| Bilcheragh | 0% | 0% | 82% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 94% |
| Shirin Tagab | 0% | 0% | 11% | 0% | 0% | 17% | 0% | 100% |
| Qaysar | 0% | 13% | 59% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 3% | 100% |
| Garzewan | 0% | 0% | 62% | 0% | 7% | 3% | 10% | 100% |
| Dawlat Abad | 0% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Kohistan | 0% | 0% | 41% | 0% | 0% | 70% | 7% | 100% |
| Qaram Qul | 0% | 0% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Qurghan | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Andkhoy | 0% | 0% | 31% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 96% |
| Khan-e-Char Bagh | 0% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 9% | 100% |

²⁰ In the three months prior to data collection.

²¹ Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.

| Disaggregation Province/district | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| | PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| | Protection incidents across different ages | | Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²⁰ | People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal) | Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²¹ | Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes | Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira) | There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. |
| | Had to work many hours affecting their well-being | Forced/Early marriage | | | | | | |
| | Boys or Men | Girls or Women | | | | | | |
| National level | 8% | 5% | 20% | 7% | 6% | 14% | 9% | 71% |
| Jawzjan Province | | | | | | | | |
| Shiberghan | 8% | 3% | 73% | 0% | 3% | 3% | 5% | 63% |
| Khwaja Dukoh | 15% | 25% | 65% | 5% | 20% | 5% | 20% | 80% |
| Khanaqa | 11% | 17% | 56% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 17% | 78% |
| Mingajik | 14% | 5% | 57% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 19% | 67% |
| Qush Tepa | 8% | 38% | 85% | 15% | 0% | 23% | 0% | 77% |
| Khamyab | 8% | 33% | 83% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 8% | 100% |
| Aqcha | 0% | 36% | 82% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 18% | 91% |
| Fayzabad | 9% | 27% | 82% | 0% | 0% | 9% | 18% | 91% |
| Mardyan | 0% | 13% | 88% | 0% | 0% | 13% | 0% | 88% |
| Qarqin | 17% | 25% | 92% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 17% | 75% |
| Darzab | 14% | 29% | 79% | 0% | 21% | 29% | 0% | 71% |
| Samangan Province | | | | | | | | |
| Aybak | 10% | 0% | 52% | 0% | 17% | 7% | 10% | 38% |
| Hazrat-e-Sultan | 3% | 0% | 68% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 34% |
| Khuram Wa Sarbagh | 4% | 4% | 68% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 8% | 72% |
| Feroz Nakhchir | 6% | 0% | 56% | 0% | 6% | 6% | 0% | 19% |
| Ruy-e-Duab | 0% | 0% | 68% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 86% |
| Dara-e-Suf-e-Payin | 5% | 0% | 24% | 5% | 5% | 3% | 11% | 84% |
| Dara-e-Suf-e-Bala | 0% | 0% | 16% | 6% | 3% | 13% | 16% | 87% |
| Sar-e-Pul Province | | | | | | | | |
| Sar-e-Pul | 0% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 60% |
| Sayad | 8% | 0% | 38% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 8% | 92% |
| Kohestanat | 4% | 0% | 23% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 8% | 100% |
| Sozmaqala | 4% | 2% | 15% | 0% | 0% | 17% | 0% | 96% |

²⁰ In the three months prior to data collection.

²¹ Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.

| Disaggregation Province/district | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| | PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| | Protection incidents across different ages | | Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²⁰ | People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal) | Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²¹ | Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes | Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira) | There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. |
| | Had to work many hours affecting their well-being | Forced/Early marriage | | | | | | |
| | Boys or Men | Girls or Women | | | | | | |
| National level | 8% | 5% | 20% | 7% | 6% | 14% | 9% | 71% |
| Sancharak | 0% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 100% |
| Gosfandi | 13% | 0% | 38% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 88% |
| Balkhab | 4% | 0% | 16% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 92% |
| South Eastern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Ghazni Province | | | | | | | | |
| Ghazni | 6% | 0% | 33% | 4% | 2% | 10% | 0% | 73% |
| Wal-e-Muhammad-e-Shahid | 0% | 0% | 42% | 0% | 5% | 5% | 0% | 0% |
| Khwaja Umari | 0% | 0% | 38% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 85% |
| Waghaz | 0% | 0% | 31% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Deh Yak | 68% | 11% | 53% | 0% | 32% | 5% | 0% | 79% |
| Jaghatu | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 10% | 0% | 0% |
| Andar | 6% | 9% | 43% | 0% | 11% | 23% | 0% | 94% |
| Zanakhan | 0% | 0% | 38% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Rashidan | 0% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Nawur | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 12% | 0% | 99% |
| Qara Bagh | 2% | 8% | 14% | 0% | 23% | 5% | 0% | 15% |
| Giro | 5% | 9% | 14% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 50% |
| Ab Band | 38% | 0% | 54% | 0% | 8% | 23% | 8% | 69% |
| Jaghuri | 0% | 0% | 5% | 1% | 19% | 15% | 0% | 46% |
| Muqur | 0% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 4% | 7% | 14% | 0% |
| Malistan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 23% | 0% | 90% |
| Gelan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 38% | 0% |
| Ajristan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Nawa | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 61% | 11% |
| Khost Province | | | | | | | | |
| Matun | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 96% |
| Mandozayi | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 83% | 78% |

²⁰ In the three months prior to data collection.

²¹ Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.

| Disaggregation Province/district | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| | PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| | Protection incidents across different ages | | Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²⁰ | People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal) | Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²¹ | Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes | Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira) | There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. |
| | Had to work many hours affecting their well-being | Forced/Early marriage | | | | | | |
| | Boys or Men | Girls or Women | | | | | | |
| National level | 8% | 5% | 20% | 7% | 6% | 14% | 9% | 71% |
| Gurbuz | 0% | 6% | 12% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 29% | 100% |
| Tani | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 24% | 100% |
| Musa Khel | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Nadir Shah Kot | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 43% | 100% |
| Sabari | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Terezayi | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Bak | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 92% | 100% |
| Qalandar | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Spera | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 67% | 100% |
| Shamal | 0% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 33% | 100% |
| Jaji Maydan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Paktika Province | | | | | | | | |
| Sharan | 4% | 0% | 0% | 12% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 85% |
| Mata Khan | 0% | 0% | 6% | 25% | 0% | 13% | 0% | 94% |
| Yosuf Khel | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 5% | 95% |
| Yahya Khel | 0% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Sar Rawzah | 0% | 0% | 14% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Omna | 0% | 0% | 19% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Zarghun Shahr | 0% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 100% |
| Gomal | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Jani Khel | 0% | 0% | 15% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Surobi | 0% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Urgun | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 95% |
| Ziruk | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Nika | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Barmal | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Giyan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 95% |
| Dila | 0% | 0% | 24% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 10% | 100% |
| Wazakhah | 46% | 23% | 23% | 54% | 0% | 8% | 4% | 19% |

²⁰ In the three months prior to data collection.

²¹ Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.

| Disaggregation Province/district | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| | PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| | Protection incidents across different ages | | Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²⁰ | People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal) | Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²¹ | Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes | Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira) | There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. |
| | Had to work many hours affecting their well-being | Forced/Early marriage | | | | | | |
| | Boys or Men | Girls or Women | | | | | | |
| National level | 8% | 5% | 20% | 7% | 6% | 14% | 9% | 71% |
| Wormamay | 29% | 0% | 0% | 14% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 100% |
| Turwo | 8% | 0% | 0% | 58% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 75% |
| Paktya Province | | | | | | | | |
| Gardez | 0% | 5% | 24% | 0% | 17% | 17% | 0% | 93% |
| Ahmadaba | 0% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 25% |
| Zurmat | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 97% |
| Shawak | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 60% | 0% | 0% | 87% |
| Zadran | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Sayed Karam | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 11% | 7% | 0% | 57% |
| Jaji | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 37% |
| Lija Ahmad Khel | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 59% |
| Jani Khel | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 24% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Chamkani | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 5% | 0% | 100% |
| Dand Wa Patan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 26% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Helmand Province | | | | | | | | |
| Lashkargah | 17% | 2% | 43% | 42% | 3% | 12% | 20% | 67% |
| Nad-e-Ali | 25% | 4% | 26% | 60% | 3% | 10% | 43% | 50% |
| Nawa-e-Barakzaiy | 18% | 2% | 41% | 54% | 2% | 8% | 28% | 56% |
| Nahr-e-Saraj | 41% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 47% | 0% | 76% |
| Washer | 36% | 3% | 41% | 28% | 0% | 41% | 64% | 79% |
| Garmser | 17% | 0% | 48% | 31% | 0% | 7% | 66% | 76% |
| Nawzad | 35% | 13% | 28% | 31% | 2% | 20% | 72% | 56% |
| Sangin | 34% | 10% | 55% | 3% | 3% | 14% | 62% | 55% |
| Musa Qala | 43% | 16% | 32% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 57% | 49% |
| Kajaki | 51% | 22% | 29% | 0% | 4% | 18% | 58% | 56% |
| Reg-i-Khan Nishin | 0% | 6% | 22% | 83% | 6% | 6% | 28% | 17% |
| Baghran | 13% | 7% | 30% | 56% | 0% | 25% | 51% | 48% |

²⁰ In the three months prior to data collection.

²¹ Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.

| Disaggregation Province/district | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| | PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| | Protection incidents across different ages | | Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²⁰ | People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal) | Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²¹ | Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes | Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira) | There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. |
| | Had to work many hours affecting their well-being | Forced/Early marriage | | | | | | |
| | Boys or Men | Girls or Women | | | | | | |
| National level | 8% | 5% | 20% | 7% | 6% | 14% | 9% | 71% |
| Deh-e-Shu | 19% | 6% | 36% | 39% | 0% | 22% | 67% | 67% |
| Kandahar Province | | | | | | | | |
| Kandahar | 5% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 4% | 4% | 12% | 91% |
| Arghandab | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 100% |
| Daman | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 24% | 24% | 86% |
| Panjwayi | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 10% | 23% | 19% | 74% |
| Zheray | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 40% | 10% | 20% | 60% |
| Shah Wali Kot | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 23% | 10% | 48% | 5% |
| Khakrez | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 24% | 32% | 24% | 100% |
| Arghestan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 26% | 14% | 20% | 80% |
| Ghorak | 9% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 36% | 82% | 41% | 100% |
| Maywand | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 41% | 70% | 3% | 100% |
| Spin Boldak | 9% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 45% | 2% | 89% |
| Nesh | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 54% | 54% | 100% |
| Miyanshin | 8% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 29% | 38% | 38% | 58% |
| Shorabak | 33% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 67% | 0% | 100% |
| Maruf | 7% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 65% | 0% | 100% |
| Reg | 27% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 53% | 0% | 100% |
| Nimroz Province | | | | | | | | |
| Zaranj | 6% | 0% | 16% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 23% |
| Kang | 0% | 0% | 10% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 33% |
| Chakhansur | 5% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 35% |
| Char Burjak | 5% | 0% | 19% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 33% |
| Khashrod | 0% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 9% | 69% |
| Uruzgan Province | | | | | | | | |
| Tirinkot | 3% | 3% | 3% | 16% | 29% | 45% | 0% | 55% |
| Dehrawud | 25% | 0% | 4% | 11% | 0% | 25% | 0% | 82% |
| Chora | 0% | 0% | 0% | 36% | 9% | 55% | 0% | 36% |
| Shahid-e-Hassas | 14% | 0% | 29% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 100% |

²⁰ In the three months prior to data collection.

²¹ Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.

| Disaggregation Province/district | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| | PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| | Protection incidents across different ages | | Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²⁰ | People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal) | Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²¹ | Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes | Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira) | There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. |
| | Had to work many hours affecting their well-being | Forced/Early marriage | | | | | | |
| | Boys or Men | Girls or Women | | | | | | |
| National level | 8% | 5% | 20% | 7% | 6% | 14% | 9% | 71% |
| Khas Uruzgan | 0% | 0% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 3% | 100% |
| Chinarto | 0% | 0% | 11% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 17% | 100% |
| Gizab | 0% | 0% | 4% | 16% | 0% | 64% | 0% | 36% |
| Zabul Province | | | | | | | | |
| Qalat | 0% | 0% | 14% | 5% | 35% | 27% | 5% | 43% |
| Tarnak Wa Jaldak | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 29% | 6% | 23% | 45% |
| Shinkay | 50% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 17% | 0% | 13% | 100% |
| Mizan | 81% | 0% | 25% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Arghandab | 58% | 0% | 29% | 0% | 25% | 13% | 0% | 79% |
| Shah Joi | 0% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 38% | 18% | 0% | 48% |
| Daychopan | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 72% |
| Atghar | 56% | 0% | 44% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 6% | 100% |
| Nawbahar | 90% | 0% | 33% | 0% | 10% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Shamul Zayi | 73% | 0% | 33% | 0% | 18% | 0% | 6% | 100% |
| Kakar | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 67% |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | |
| Badghis Province | | | | | | | | |
| Qala-e-Naw | 0% | 0% | 15% | 0% | 3% | 19% | 12% | 40% |
| Ab Kamari | 0% | 0% | 48% | 0% | 13% | 37% | 0% | 2% |
| Muqur | 0% | 0% | 79% | 0% | 14% | 71% | 0% | 0% |
| Qadis | 0% | 0% | 19% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 39% | 36% |
| Bala Murghab | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 100% |
| Jawand | 0% | 86% | 88% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% |
| Ghormach | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 37% | 100% |

²⁰ In the three months prior to data collection.

²¹ Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.

| Disaggregation Province/district | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| | PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| | Protection incidents across different ages | | Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²⁰ | People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal) | Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²¹ | Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes | Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira) | There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. |
| | Had to work many hours affecting their well-being | Forced/Early marriage | | | | | | |
| | Boys or Men | Girls or Women | | | | | | |
| National level | 8% | 5% | 20% | 7% | 6% | 14% | 9% | 71% |
| Farah Province | | | | | | | | |
| Farah | 23% | 0% | 3% | 17% | 0% | 10% | 3% | 93% |
| Pushtrod | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Khak-e-Safed | 53% | 33% | 73% | 60% | 7% | 73% | 13% | 87% |
| Qala-e-Kah | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 19% | 5% | 0% | 100% |
| Shibkoh | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 17% | 0% | 75% |
| Bala Buluk | 0% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 50% | 0% | 100% |
| Anar Dara | 71% | 52% | 57% | 100% | 0% | 81% | 0% | 67% |
| Bakwa | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 44% | 6% | 100% |
| Lash-e-Juwayn | 67% | 33% | 50% | 89% | 6% | 83% | 6% | 61% |
| Gulistan | 13% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 3% | 0% | 100% |
| Pur Chaman | 7% | 0% | 15% | 0% | 0% | 30% | 37% | 43% |
| Ghor Province | | | | | | | | |
| Feroz Koh | 0% | 0% | 44% | 0% | 2% | 38% | 3% | 65% |
| DoLayna | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Dawlatyar | 0% | 0% | 45% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Charsadra | 0% | 0% | 25% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 100% |
| Pasaband | 0% | 7% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 6% | 100% |
| Shahrak | 0% | 0% | 72% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Lal Wa Sarjangal | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 47% | 0% | 97% |
| Taywarah | 10% | 8% | 8% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 13% | 97% |
| Tolak | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 26% | 100% |
| Saghar | 0% | 6% | 6% | 11% | 0% | 0% | 28% | 100% |

²⁰ In the three months prior to data collection.

²¹ Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.

| Disaggregation Province/district | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| | PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
| | Protection incidents across different ages | | Being aware of boys or girls aged 17 or younger that were married ²⁰ | People were concerned about any sort of violence (physical or verbal) | Aware of the presence of any explosive hazards ²¹ | Many households (51 - 75%) had school-aged children engaging in employment outside of their homes | Some households (26-50%) had at least one member with valid civil documentation (e.g., Tazkira) | There is no access to services for recovering lost documentation, such as Tazkira. |
| | Had to work many hours affecting their well-being | Forced/Early marriage | | | | | | |
| | Boys or Men | Girls or Women | | | | | | |
| National level | 8% | 5% | 20% | 7% | 6% | 14% | 9% | 71% |
| Herat Province | | | | | | | | |
| Herat | 0% | 27% | 36% | 1% | 2% | 8% | 2% | 63% |
| Injil | 0% | 23% | 26% | 3% | 1% | 3% | 1% | 70% |
| Guzara | 0% | 6% | 39% | 6% | 0% | 25% | 0% | 83% |
| Karukh | 0% | 0% | 28% | 0% | 0% | 50% | 0% | 97% |
| Zindajan | 0% | 48% | 44% | 0% | 11% | 52% | 4% | 30% |
| Pashtun Zarghun | 30% | 0% | 50% | 0% | 0% | 27% | 2% | 45% |
| Kushk | 0% | 4% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 13% | 4% | 51% |
| Gulran | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 26% | 43% | 100% |
| Adraskan | 83% | 31% | 72% | 0% | 0% | 41% | 14% | 100% |
| Kushk-e-Kuhna | 0% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 71% | 100% |
| Ghoryan | 0% | 11% | 64% | 0% | 3% | 3% | 0% | 6% |
| Obe | 0% | 0% | 73% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 45% | 97% |
| Kohsan | 0% | 0% | 50% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Shindand | 71% | 39% | 74% | 0% | 0% | 47% | 14% | 97% |
| Farsi | 79% | 50% | 96% | 0% | 0% | 46% | 21% | 100% |
| Chisht-e-Sharif | 0% | 0% | 67% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 74% | 100% |

²⁰ In the three months prior to data collection.

²¹ Including different mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (PPIEDs) in the settlement or within five kilometers from the settlement.



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

Key Findings

- In **4%** of the assessed settlements, key informants (KIs) reported that **residents** were **living** in **inadequate shelters**,²² a situation particularly **prevalent** in **Nuristan (58%)** and **Kunar (30%)** provinces, **consistent** with the findings from the previous round in June 2024. Consequently, these areas were **vulnerable** to natural **hazards** such as **earthquakes**.
- In **6%** of the assessed settlements, **no** formal **occupancy agreement** was reported as the **common form** of **tenancy**. Residents in this situation were particularly **vulnerable** to **eviction**, **limited** access to **basic services**, social and legal **marginalization**, and increased **health risks**. The percentage of settlements where KIs reported **no** formal **occupancy agreement** was particularly high in **Nimroz (34%)** and **Logar (33%)**.
- In **2%** of the assessed settlements, KIs reported **awareness** of households with **eviction** or forced to leave their **homes** within the three months prior to data collection. The percentage of settlements where KIs reported **eviction** was relatively high in **Nuristan (15%)** and **Helmand (14%)**.
- In **76%** of the assessed settlements, KIs reported that **households** were relying on **inadequate heating sources**,²³ with the most commonly used being animal dung or waste materials (37%), and bushes (34%). In **9%** of the settlements, only a **few** households (1-25%) had **sufficient access** to **heating sources** to meet their minimum daily needs.

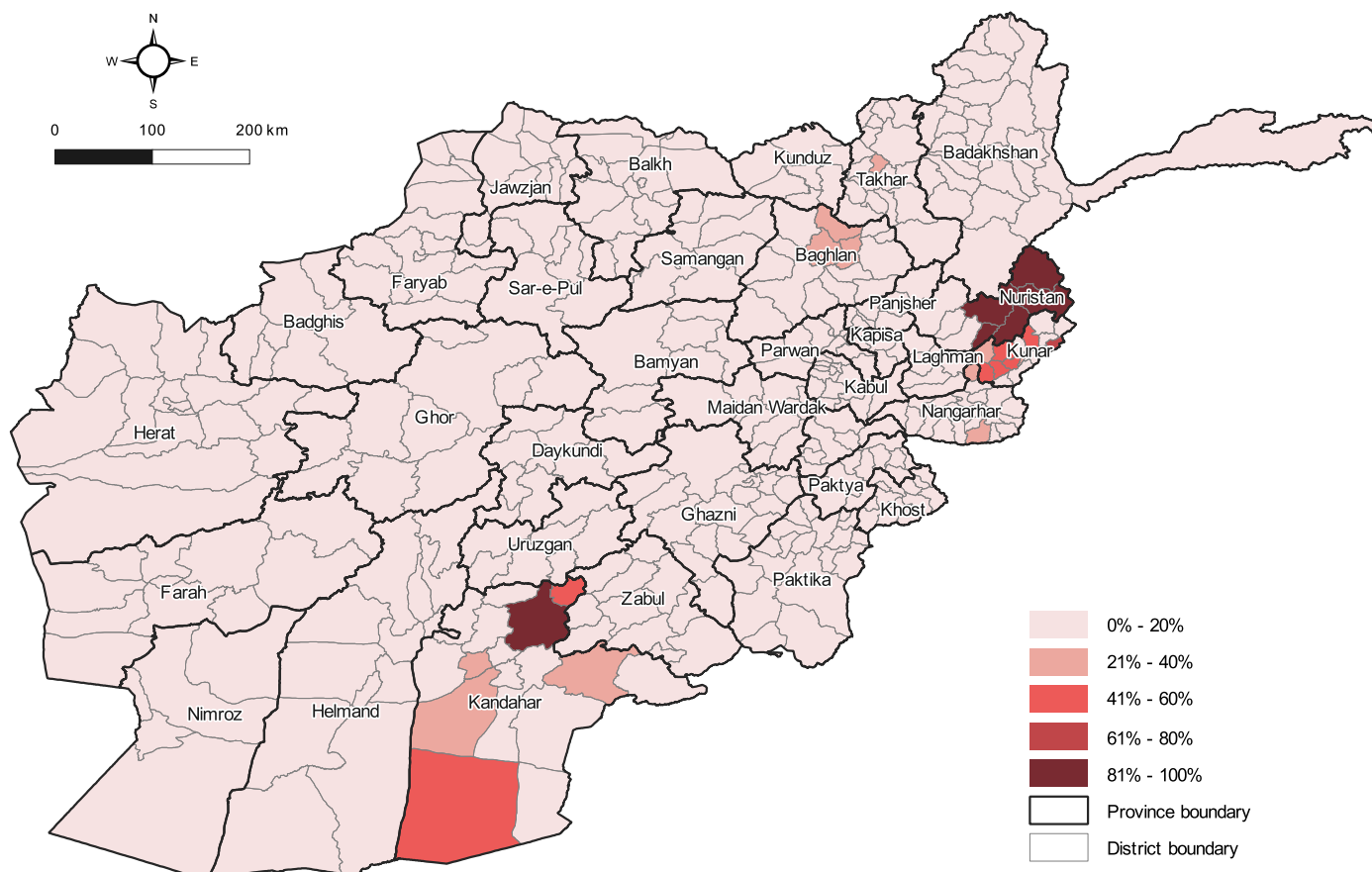
The top three shelter-related issues affecting the majority of people in the assessed settlements were:

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

The top three provinces where few (1-25%) of households in assessed settlements had severely damaged or unrepaired shelters were:

| | | |
|----------|-----|---------------------------------|
| Kunar | 92% | <div style="width: 92%;"></div> |
| Zabul | 77% | <div style="width: 77%;"></div> |
| Nuristan | 74% | <div style="width: 74%;"></div> |

Map 11: Inadequate Shelter²² (% of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most people in the settlements were currently living in inadequate (unsafe for living in) shelters, per district)



²² Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

²³ Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste (paper, plastic, carton board, etc.).

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ES/NFIs) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Most population live in inadequate shelter ²² | Most common heating sources are inadequate heating sources ²³ | Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted ²⁴ | Some (26-50%) of shelters have suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁴ | Few (1-25%) of households have sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs | Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the followings | | | | |
| | | | | | | Sleeping mats or mattresses | Kitchen set or cooking items | Heating devices | Winter clothing | Water storage containers |
| National level | 4% | 76% | 2% | 8% | 9% | 6% | 21% | 38% | 69% | 36% |
| Regional level | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Highland | 0% | 75% | 0% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 4% | 41% | 62% | 18% |
| Capital | 0% | 56% | 1% | 3% | 13% | 2% | 19% | 26% | 61% | 18% |
| Eastern | 19% | 54% | 4% | 10% | 12% | 8% | 14% | 36% | 84% | 28% |
| North Eastern | 4% | 82% | 2% | 8% | 18% | 2% | 32% | 55% | 78% | 44% |
| Northern | 0% | 82% | 2% | 4% | 6% | 1% | 15% | 23% | 62% | 26% |
| South Eastern | 1% | 75% | 1% | 4% | 2% | 6% | 11% | 40% | 58% | 31% |
| Southern | 6% | 94% | 6% | 14% | 4% | 10% | 27% | 45% | 77% | 61% |
| Western | 0% | 82% | 2% | 13% | 6% | 16% | 28% | 29% | 62% | 44% |
| Provincial level | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Highland Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bamyan | 0% | 92% | 0% | 4% | 1% | 0% | 4% | 14% | 24% | 9% |
| Daykundi | 0% | 59% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 4% | 66% | 95% | 25% |
| Capital Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kabul | 1% | 47% | 2% | 1% | 17% | 0% | 4% | 17% | 52% | 29% |
| Kapisa | 0% | 50% | 1% | 0% | 50% | 1% | 50% | 95% | 91% | 50% |
| Logar | 1% | 87% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 11% | 27% | 56% | 95% | 6% |
| Maidan Wardak | 0% | 77% | 1% | 1% | 7% | 1% | 44% | 20% | 69% | 2% |
| Panjsher | 0% | 30% | 2% | 13% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 27% | 0% |
| Parwan | 0% | 40% | 2% | 9% | 2% | 0% | 2% | 4% | 47% | 14% |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kunar | 30% | 24% | 0% | 1% | 9% | 4% | 2% | 2% | 85% | 5% |
| Laghman | 9% | 54% | 3% | 27% | 31% | 18% | 14% | 52% | 76% | 20% |
| Nangarhar | 6% | 68% | 4% | 6% | 9% | 1% | 16% | 49% | 94% | 37% |
| Nuristan | 58% | 67% | 15% | 20% | 3% | 31% | 33% | 38% | 56% | 56% |

²² Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

²³ Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

²⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ES/NFIs) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Most population live in inadequate shelter ²² | Most common heating sources are inadequate heating sources ²³ | Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted ²⁴ | Some (26-50%) of shelters have suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁴ | Few (1-25%) of households have sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs | Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the followings | | | | |
| | | | | | | Sleeping mats or mattresses | Kitchen set or cooking items | Heating devices | Winter clothing | Water storage containers |
| National level | 4% | 76% | 2% | 8% | 9% | 6% | 21% | 38% | 69% | 36% |
| North Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badakhshan | 1% | 90% | 0% | 16% | 7% | 1% | 19% | 64% | 70% | 39% |
| Baghlan | 9% | 68% | 6% | 7% | 23% | 4% | 29% | 31% | 88% | 28% |
| Kunduz | 0% | 85% | 0% | 2% | 30% | 1% | 31% | 71% | 82% | 48% |
| Takhar | 6% | 80% | 2% | 3% | 21% | 4% | 51% | 50% | 78% | 57% |
| Northern Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balkh | 1% | 70% | 1% | 5% | 7% | 0% | 2% | 28% | 48% | 16% |
| Faryab | 0% | 96% | 2% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 2% | 79% | 27% |
| Jawzjan | 0% | 84% | 4% | 9% | 3% | 0% | 1% | 46% | 69% | 26% |
| Samangan | 0% | 80% | 2% | 4% | 26% | 6% | 24% | 20% | 38% | 23% |
| Sar-e-Pul | 0% | 85% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 65% | 33% | 85% | 54% |
| South Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghazni | 0% | 67% | 1% | 3% | 1% | 11% | 14% | 39% | 26% | 20% |
| Khost | 0% | 79% | 0% | 6% | 3% | 0% | 2% | 46% | 98% | 23% |
| Paktika | 3% | 98% | 0% | 1% | 4% | 3% | 11% | 48% | 66% | 38% |
| Paktya | 0% | 59% | 0% | 8% | 3% | 1% | 12% | 24% | 83% | 54% |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Helmand | 0% | 98% | 14% | 16% | 4% | 9% | 34% | 75% | 80% | 93% |
| Kandahar | 17% | 95% | 1% | 20% | 5% | 11% | 26% | 28% | 66% | 35% |
| Nimroz | 0% | 70% | 1% | 2% | 5% | 11% | 36% | 26% | 63% | 30% |
| Uruzgan | 0% | 100% | 5% | 14% | 3% | 23% | 44% | 55% | 83% | 64% |
| Zabul | 1% | 92% | 1% | 5% | 1% | 3% | 2% | 18% | 90% | 52% |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badghis | 0% | 93% | 1% | 19% | 26% | 1% | 2% | 3% | 46% | 22% |
| Farah | 0% | 94% | 2% | 24% | 3% | 12% | 52% | 51% | 59% | 53% |
| Ghor | 0% | 99% | 2% | 20% | 4% | 14% | 26% | 47% | 80% | 68% |
| Herat | 1% | 63% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 24% | 31% | 23% | 61% | 37% |

²² Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

²³ Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

²⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ES/NFIs) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Most population live in inadequate shelter ²² | Most common heating sources are inadequate heating sources ²³ | Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted ²⁴ | Some (26-50%) of shelters have suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁴ | Few (1-25%) of households have sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs | Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the followings | | | | |
| | | | | | | Sleeping mats or mattresses | Kitchen set or cooking items | Heating devices | Winter clothing | Water storage containers |
| National level | 4% | 76% | 2% | 8% | 9% | 6% | 21% | 38% | 69% | 36% |
| District level | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Highland Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bamyan Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bamyan | 0% | 51% | 3% | 6% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% |
| Shibar | 0% | 96% | 0% | 7% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 14% | 18% |
| Sayghan | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% |
| Kahmard | 0% | 94% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 6% |
| Yakawlang | 0% | 85% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 48% | 13% |
| Panjab | 0% | 100% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 61% | 7% |
| Waras | 0% | 100% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 12% | 38% | 6% | 10% |
| Daykundi Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nili | 0% | 54% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 88% | 96% | 0% |
| Shahrestan | 0% | 26% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 68% | 100% | 0% |
| Ashtarlay | 0% | 89% | 1% | 3% | 1% | 1% | 20% | 80% | 93% | 32% |
| Khadir | 0% | 77% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 42% | 90% | 52% |
| Kiti | 0% | 41% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 6% | 97% | 0% |
| Miramor | 0% | 63% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 93% | 100% | 2% |
| Sang-e-Takht | 0% | 88% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 77% | 90% | 94% |
| Kajran | 0% | 47% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 17% | 93% | 0% |
| Patoo | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 4% |
| Capital Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kabul Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kabul | 1% | 26% | 4% | 2% | 19% | 0% | 3% | 11% | 50% | 30% |
| Paghman | 0% | 64% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 18% | 67% | 45% |
| Chahar Asyab | 5% | 95% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 10% | 33% | 48% | 38% |
| Bagrami | 3% | 22% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 22% | 6% |
| Deh Sabz | 0% | 32% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 14% | 9% | 41% | 0% |
| Shakar Dara | 0% | 71% | 0% | 0% | 18% | 0% | 4% | 21% | 68% | 39% |
| Musahi | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 0% |

²² Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

²³ Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

²⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ES/NFIs) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Most population live in inadequate shelter ²² | Most common heating sources are inadequate heating sources ²³ | Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted ²⁴ | Some (26-50%) of shelters have suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁴ | Few (1-25%) of households have sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs | Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the followings | | | | |
| | | | | | | Sleeping mats or mattresses | Kitchen set or cooking items | Heating devices | Winter clothing | Water storage containers |
| National level | 4% | 76% | 2% | 8% | 9% | 6% | 21% | 38% | 69% | 36% |
| Mir Bacha Kot | 0% | 56% | 0% | 0% | 25% | 0% | 6% | 6% | 81% | 50% |
| Khak-e-Jabbar | 0% | 69% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 46% | 38% | 31% |
| Kalakan | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 71% | 0% | 0% | 21% | 79% | 100% |
| Guldara | 0% | 100% | 11% | 0% | 33% | 0% | 0% | 44% | 44% | 22% |
| Farza | 0% | 93% | 0% | 0% | 40% | 0% | 7% | 20% | 87% | 0% |
| Estalef | 0% | 50% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 10% | 0% | 30% | 10% |
| Qara Bagh | 0% | 75% | 0% | 0% | 25% | 0% | 5% | 40% | 65% | 20% |
| Surobi | 0% | 81% | 0% | 0% | 29% | 3% | 6% | 32% | 71% | 35% |
| Kapisa Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mahmood-e-Raqi | 0% | 87% | 0% | 0% | 13% | 0% | 13% | 97% | 97% | 13% |
| Hisa-e-Duwum-e-Kohistan | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 81% | 0% |
| Koh Band | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 84% | 0% |
| Hisa-e-Awal-e-Kohistan | 0% | 47% | 5% | 0% | 47% | 0% | 47% | 79% | 68% | 47% |
| Nijrab | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 4% | 100% | 96% | 100% | 100% |
| Tagab | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Alasay | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 94% | 100% | 100% |
| Logar Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pul-e-Alam | 0% | 78% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 10% | 35% | 93% | 13% |
| Baraki Barak | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 41% | 78% | 93% | 0% |
| Charkh | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 33% | 61% | 83% | 94% | 0% |
| Khoshi | 0% | 100% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 17% | 56% | 100% | 6% |
| Mohammad Agha | 0% | 83% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 10% | 43% | 90% | 3% |
| Kharwar | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 37% | 68% | 100% | 11% |
| Azra | 8% | 46% | 0% | 15% | 0% | 38% | 38% | 54% | 100% | 8% |
| Maidan Wardak Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maydan Shahr | 0% | 43% | 10% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 81% | 19% |
| Nerkh | 0% | 16% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 80% | 0% |

²² Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

²³ Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

²⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ES/NFIs) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Most population live in inadequate shelter ²² | Most common heating sources are inadequate heating sources ²³ | Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted ²⁴ | Some (26-50%) of shelters have suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁴ | Few (1-25%) of households have sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs | Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the followings | | | | |
| | | | | | | Sleeping mats or mattresses | Kitchen set or cooking items | Heating devices | Winter clothing | Water storage containers |
| National level | 4% | 76% | 2% | 8% | 9% | 6% | 21% | 38% | 69% | 36% |
| Jalrez | 0% | 16% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 89% | 11% |
| Chak-e-Wardak | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 78% | 0% |
| Saydabad | 0% | 31% | 0% | 0% | 46% | 0% | 34% | 3% | 94% | 0% |
| Daymirdad | 0% | 100% | 0% | 5% | 16% | 11% | 26% | 63% | 53% | 0% |
| Hesa-e-Awal-e-Behsud | 0% | 93% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 49% | 20% | 59% | 2% |
| Jaghathu | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 50% | 0% |
| Markaz-e-Behsud | 0% | 100% | 0% | 2% | 1% | 0% | 91% | 37% | 59% | 1% |
| Panjsher Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bazarak | 0% | 27% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 80% | 0% |
| Rukha | 0% | 38% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 88% | 0% |
| Dara | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 0% |
| Khenj | 0% | 18% | 9% | 14% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Anawa | 0% | 0% | 0% | 50% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 38% | 0% |
| Shutul | 0% | 33% | 0% | 11% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Paryan | 0% | 100% | 0% | 19% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 0% |
| Parwan Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charikar | 0% | 31% | 2% | 14% | 6% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 61% | 18% |
| Bagram | 0% | 48% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 6% | 39% | 9% |
| Shinwari | 0% | 38% | 0% | 7% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 59% | 10% |
| Sayed Khel | 0% | 32% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 28% | 12% |
| Jabal Saraj | 0% | 35% | 5% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 10% | 50% | 10% |
| Salang | 0% | 53% | 13% | 27% | 7% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 40% | 20% |
| Ghorband | 5% | 38% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 57% | 10% |
| Koh-e-Safi | 0% | 80% | 0% | 27% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 13% | 33% | 20% |
| Surkh-e-Parsa | 0% | 22% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 52% | 15% |
| Shekh Ali | 0% | 52% | 0% | 10% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 29% | 14% |

²² Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

²³ Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

²⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ES/NFIs) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Most population live in inadequate shelter ²² | Most common heating sources are inadequate heating sources ²³ | Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted ²⁴ | Some (26-50%) of shelters have suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁴ | Few (1-25%) of households have sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs | Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the followings | | | | |
| | | | | | | Sleeping mats or mattresses | Kitchen set or cooking items | Heating devices | Winter clothing | Water storage containers |
| National level | 4% | 76% | 2% | 8% | 9% | 6% | 21% | 38% | 69% | 36% |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kunar Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asad Abad | 23% | 82% | 5% | 0% | 50% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 68% | 0% |
| Marawara | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 79% | 0% |
| Watapur | 12% | 24% | 0% | 0% | 12% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 84% | 12% |
| Narang | 60% | 75% | 0% | 0% | 15% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 95% | 0% |
| Sar Kani | 0% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 78% | 6% |
| Shigal | 51% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 86% | 0% |
| Dara-e-Pech | 48% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 10% | 5% | 10% | 0% | 81% | 5% |
| Bar Kunar | 6% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 82% | 6% |
| Chawkay | 50% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 88% | 0% |
| Khas Kunar | 11% | 79% | 0% | 0% | 47% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 95% | 0% |
| Ghazi Abad | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 81% | 0% |
| Dangam | 71% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 90% | 0% |
| Chapa Dara | 32% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 5% | 79% | 11% |
| Nurgal | 57% | 81% | 0% | 5% | 5% | 48% | 0% | 5% | 100% | 33% |
| Nari | 0% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 84% | 0% |
| Laghman Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mehtarlam | 7% | 56% | 6% | 32% | 38% | 10% | 14% | 41% | 80% | 23% |
| Qarghayi | 18% | 67% | 3% | 21% | 52% | 15% | 18% | 58% | 73% | 3% |
| Alishang | 3% | 46% | 3% | 35% | 11% | 22% | 11% | 51% | 65% | 30% |
| Alingar | 13% | 58% | 0% | 13% | 24% | 37% | 8% | 71% | 71% | 5% |
| Dawlatshah | 4% | 40% | 4% | 28% | 24% | 12% | 24% | 52% | 96% | 44% |
| Nangarhar Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jalalabad | 0% | 28% | 4% | 0% | 24% | 0% | 8% | 28% | 40% | 24% |
| Behsud | 0% | 50% | 0% | 0% | 13% | 0% | 9% | 38% | 97% | 50% |
| Surkh Rod | 2% | 67% | 4% | 17% | 13% | 2% | 15% | 41% | 96% | 35% |
| Chaparhar | 2% | 75% | 11% | 2% | 23% | 0% | 16% | 57% | 89% | 23% |

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²² Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

²³ Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

²⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ES/NFIs) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Most population live in inadequate shelter ²² | Most common heating sources are inadequate heating sources ²³ | Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted ²⁴ | Some (26-50%) of shelters have suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁴ | Few (1-25%) of households have sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs | Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the followings | | | | |
| | | | | | | Sleeping mats or mattresses | Kitchen set or cooking items | Heating devices | Winter clothing | Water storage containers |
| National level | 4% | 76% | 2% | 8% | 9% | 6% | 21% | 38% | 69% | 36% |
| Kama | 0% | 55% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 23% | 95% | 23% |
| Kuz Kunar | 5% | 95% | 5% | 0% | 18% | 0% | 18% | 64% | 77% | 59% |
| Rodat | 0% | 38% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 6% | 100% | 31% |
| Khogyani | 5% | 83% | 7% | 15% | 10% | 0% | 29% | 51% | 93% | 39% |
| Bati Kot | 4% | 75% | 13% | 4% | 21% | 8% | 13% | 63% | 96% | 33% |
| Deh Bala | 11% | 63% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 7% | 26% | 59% | 96% | 44% |
| Pachir Wa Agam | 9% | 43% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 4% | 26% | 48% | 100% | 30% |
| Dara-e-Nur | 36% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 0% |
| Kot | 0% | 62% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 100% | 31% |
| Goshta | 0% | 90% | 0% | 10% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 80% | 100% | 35% |
| Achin | 32% | 64% | 0% | 7% | 14% | 0% | 18% | 57% | 100% | 50% |
| Shinwar | 0% | 67% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 15% | 44% | 100% | 19% |
| Muhmand Dara | 7% | 60% | 20% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 27% | 60% | 100% | 53% |
| Lalpur | 5% | 80% | 0% | 10% | 10% | 0% | 10% | 40% | 100% | 45% |
| Sherzad | 3% | 94% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 0% | 26% | 53% | 97% | 32% |
| Nazyan | 14% | 41% | 5% | 14% | 0% | 0% | 14% | 41% | 95% | 77% |
| Hesarak | 0% | 83% | 4% | 9% | 4% | 0% | 26% | 70% | 100% | 35% |
| Dur Baba | 18% | 73% | 0% | 3% | 3% | 0% | 24% | 52% | 97% | 45% |
| Nuristan Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parun | 100% | 100% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Waygal | 95% | 100% | 21% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Wama | 89% | 67% | 44% | 6% | 0% | 33% | 0% | 0% | 33% | 33% |
| Nurgaram | 0% | 89% | 11% | 58% | 0% | 16% | 68% | 89% | 84% | 95% |
| Duab | 0% | 94% | 11% | 61% | 0% | 28% | 89% | 94% | 100% | 94% |
| Kamdesb | 82% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 14% | 55% | 9% | 27% | 41% | 55% |
| Mandol | 0% | 93% | 20% | 40% | 0% | 7% | 87% | 87% | 87% | 100% |
| Barg-e-Matal | 89% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 100% | 17% | 11% | 100% | 72% |

²² Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

²³ Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

²⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ES/NFIs) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Most population live in inadequate shelter ²² | Most common heating sources are inadequate heating sources ²³ | Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted ²⁴ | Some (26-50%) of shelters have suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁴ | Few (1-25%) of households have sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs | Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the followings | | | | |
| | | | | | | Sleeping mats or mattresses | Kitchen set or cooking items | Heating devices | Winter clothing | Water storage containers |
| National level | 4% | 76% | 2% | 8% | 9% | 6% | 21% | 38% | 69% | 36% |
| North Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badakhshan Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fayzabad | 0% | 83% | 0% | 8% | 2% | 0% | 21% | 54% | 62% | 40% |
| Argo | 0% | 100% | 0% | 44% | 53% | 0% | 89% | 100% | 89% | 86% |
| Arghanj Khwah | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 30% | 77% | 94% | 47% |
| Yaftal-e-Sufla | 0% | 96% | 0% | 62% | 85% | 8% | 85% | 96% | 88% | 85% |
| Khash | 0% | 100% | 0% | 14% | 0% | 0% | 10% | 67% | 67% | 5% |
| Baharak (Badakhshan) | 0% | 79% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 69% | 66% | 0% |
| Darayem | 0% | 95% | 0% | 35% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| Kohistan | 0% | 97% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 27% | 73% | 17% | 90% |
| Yawan | 0% | 96% | 4% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 15% | 8% | 23% |
| Jorm | 0% | 86% | 0% | 25% | 57% | 0% | 57% | 68% | 71% | 54% |
| Teshkan | 0% | 81% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 100% | 85% | 33% |
| Shuhada | 0% | 63% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 89% | 79% | 0% |
| Shahr-e-Buzorg | 0% | 84% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 95% | 60% | 49% |
| Raghestan | 0% | 100% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 28% | 12% | 76% |
| Keshem | 0% | 100% | 2% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 48% | 70% | 9% |
| Warduj | 0% | 100% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 42% | 58% | 75% | 63% |
| Tagab | 0% | 86% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 100% | 100% | 0% |
| Yamgan | 0% | 100% | 0% | 11% | 6% | 6% | 33% | 39% | 83% | 33% |
| Shighnan | 0% | 67% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 71% | 95% | 19% |
| Khwahan | 0% | 93% | 0% | 52% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 15% | 4% |
| Kofab | 0% | 78% | 4% | 74% | 4% | 0% | 4% | 19% | 22% | 0% |
| Darwaz-e-Payin | 0% | 83% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 0% | 7% | 87% | 90% | 90% |
| Eshkashem | 0% | 61% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 83% | 100% | 0% |
| Shaki | 0% | 83% | 0% | 79% | 0% | 4% | 13% | 17% | 42% | 4% |

²² Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

²³ Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

²⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ES/NFIs) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Most population live in inadequate shelter ²² | Most common heating sources are inadequate heating sources ²³ | Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted ²⁴ | Some (26-50%) of shelters have suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁴ | Few (1-25%) of households have sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs | Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the followings | | | | |
| | | | | | | Sleeping mats or mattresses | Kitchen set or cooking items | Heating devices | Winter clothing | Water storage containers |
| National level | 4% | 76% | 2% | 8% | 9% | 6% | 21% | 38% | 69% | 36% |
| Zebak | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 73% | 87% | 0% |
| Koran Wa Monjan | 0% | 97% | 0% | 17% | 0% | 0% | 30% | 53% | 93% | 43% |
| Darwaz-e-Balla | 0% | 88% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 4% | 86% | 90% | 90% |
| Wakhan | 15% | 98% | 0% | 15% | 0% | 7% | 39% | 46% | 95% | 46% |
| Baghlan Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pul-e-Khumri | 0% | 75% | 0% | 7% | 35% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 87% | 4% |
| Dahana-e-Ghori | 17% | 53% | 10% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 50% | 53% | 80% | 43% |
| Doshi | 0% | 64% | 0% | 5% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 95% | 14% |
| Nahrin | 26% | 57% | 17% | 17% | 30% | 9% | 39% | 35% | 65% | 74% |
| Baghlan-e-Jadid | 13% | 45% | 13% | 4% | 5% | 4% | 27% | 23% | 63% | 63% |
| Khinjan | 0% | 47% | 0% | 0% | 37% | 0% | 47% | 47% | 100% | 0% |
| Andarab | 0% | 95% | 0% | 0% | 58% | 0% | 0% | 47% | 100% | 0% |
| Deh Salah | 0% | 89% | 3% | 0% | 56% | 3% | 28% | 53% | 100% | 0% |
| Khwaja Hejran | 31% | 69% | 17% | 17% | 28% | 22% | 36% | 44% | 89% | 61% |
| Burka | 32% | 56% | 12% | 28% | 20% | 20% | 40% | 52% | 80% | 72% |
| Tala Wa Barfak | 0% | 89% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 50% | 26% | 97% | 3% |
| Pul-e-Hisar | 0% | 68% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 80% | 100% | 4% |
| Khost Wa Fereng | 0% | 85% | 5% | 0% | 20% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 5% |
| Guzargah-e-Nur | 0% | 72% | 0% | 28% | 22% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 39% |
| Fereng Wa Gharu | 0% | 67% | 0% | 8% | 33% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 25% |
| Kunduz Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kunduz | 0% | 91% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 0% | 22% | 43% | 45% | 9% |
| Chahar Darah | 0% | 96% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 4% | 42% | 92% | 94% | 28% |
| Ali Abad | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 97% | 0% | 9% | 77% | 97% | 100% |
| Khan Abad | 4% | 84% | 0% | 0% | 95% | 7% | 98% | 100% | 100% | 39% |
| Imam Sahib | 0% | 61% | 0% | 1% | 3% | 0% | 13% | 62% | 95% | 76% |
| Dasht-e-Archi | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 8% | 95% | 100% | 100% |
| Qala-e-Zal | 0% | 100% | 0% | 14% | 0% | 0% | 50% | 95% | 100% | 36% |

²² Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

²³ Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

²⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ES/NFIs) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Most population live in inadequate shelter ²² | Most common heating sources are inadequate heating sources ²³ | Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted ²⁴ | Some (26-50%) of shelters have suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁴ | Few (1-25%) of households have sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs | Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the followings | | | | |
| | | | | | | Sleeping mats or mattresses | Kitchen set or cooking items | Heating devices | Winter clothing | Water storage containers |
| National level | 4% | 76% | 2% | 8% | 9% | 6% | 21% | 38% | 69% | 36% |
| Takhar Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Taloqan | 0% | 90% | 1% | 1% | 25% | 3% | 79% | 73% | 85% | 70% |
| Hazar Sumuch | 27% | 80% | 0% | 0% | 13% | 0% | 7% | 27% | 53% | 60% |
| Baharak (Takhar) | 2% | 89% | 3% | 0% | 26% | 5% | 67% | 68% | 92% | 61% |
| Bangi | 15% | 56% | 0% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 26% | 24% | 71% | 50% |
| Chal | 10% | 69% | 2% | 13% | 13% | 2% | 29% | 25% | 79% | 60% |
| Namak Ab | 14% | 57% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 19% | 24% | 76% | 67% |
| Kalafgan | 8% | 82% | 3% | 5% | 15% | 5% | 32% | 32% | 68% | 62% |
| Farkhar | 12% | 53% | 0% | 3% | 10% | 12% | 35% | 30% | 55% | 48% |
| Khwaja Ghar | 0% | 92% | 0% | 4% | 38% | 0% | 65% | 77% | 81% | 58% |
| Rostaq | 0% | 100% | 7% | 5% | 29% | 0% | 71% | 74% | 95% | 50% |
| Eshkmesh | 13% | 59% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 31% | 25% | 69% | 53% |
| Dasht-e-Qala | 0% | 100% | 4% | 0% | 38% | 0% | 75% | 58% | 83% | 63% |
| Warsaj | 14% | 67% | 0% | 4% | 6% | 14% | 31% | 27% | 49% | 49% |
| Khwaja Bahawuddin | 0% | 87% | 3% | 0% | 48% | 0% | 55% | 52% | 87% | 42% |
| Darqad | 0% | 95% | 5% | 0% | 24% | 0% | 71% | 71% | 90% | 52% |
| Chahab | 0% | 95% | 0% | 8% | 28% | 3% | 69% | 72% | 92% | 49% |
| Yangi Qala | 0% | 91% | 0% | 0% | 34% | 3% | 81% | 84% | 94% | 75% |
| Northern Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balkh Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mazar-e-Sharif | 0% | 25% | 2% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 2% | 5% | 31% | 9% |
| Nahr-e-Shahi | 2% | 45% | 2% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 2% | 12% | 51% | 27% |
| Dehdadi | 0% | 46% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 25% | 42% | 17% |
| Charkent | 0% | 96% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 29% | 54% | 14% |
| Marmul | 0% | 100% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 20% | 33% | 20% |
| Balkh | 0% | 85% | 0% | 3% | 11% | 0% | 2% | 31% | 51% | 13% |
| Sholgareh | 0% | 94% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 47% | 44% | 14% |
| Chemtal | 0% | 79% | 3% | 5% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 41% | 54% | 21% |
| Dawlat Abad | 5% | 90% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 52% | 57% | 10% |

²² Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

²³ Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

²⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ES/NFIs) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Most population live in inadequate shelter ²² | Most common heating sources are inadequate heating sources ²³ | Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted ²⁴ | Some (26-50%) of shelters have suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁴ | Few (1-25%) of households have sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs | Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the followings | | | | |
| | | | | | | Sleeping mats or mattresses | Kitchen set or cooking items | Heating devices | Winter clothing | Water storage containers |
| National level | 4% | 76% | 2% | 8% | 9% | 6% | 21% | 38% | 69% | 36% |
| Khulm | 0% | 53% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 7% | 13% | 37% | 10% |
| Char Bolak | 0% | 97% | 0% | 25% | 22% | 0% | 0% | 44% | 58% | 19% |
| Shortepa | 7% | 43% | 7% | 14% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 36% | 43% | 7% |
| Kaldar | 0% | 75% | 0% | 25% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 25% | 63% | 38% |
| Keshendeh | 3% | 93% | 0% | 10% | 14% | 3% | 0% | 45% | 66% | 14% |
| Zari | 0% | 100% | 0% | 5% | 14% | 0% | 0% | 23% | 50% | 18% |
| Sharak-e-Hayratan | 0% | 11% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 44% | 33% |
| Faryab Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maymana | 0% | 87% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 29% | 8% | 76% | 18% |
| Pashtun Kot | 0% | 100% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 3% | 94% | 45% |
| Khwaja Sabz Posh | 0% | 92% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 62% | 46% |
| Almar | 0% | 100% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 86% | 0% |
| Bilcheragh | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 76% | 47% |
| Shirin Tagab | 0% | 100% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 0% | 100% | 33% |
| Qaysar | 0% | 94% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 66% | 0% |
| Garzewan | 0% | 93% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 21% | 0% | 69% | 52% |
| Dawlat Abad | 0% | 100% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 73% | 0% |
| Kohistan | 0% | 100% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 89% | 78% |
| Qaram Qul | 0% | 88% | 0% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 63% | 0% |
| Qurghan | 0% | 90% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 5% | 0% | 70% | 0% |
| Andkhoy | 0% | 96% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 58% | 0% |
| Khan-e-Char Bagh | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 64% | 0% |
| Jawzjan Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shiberghan | 0% | 80% | 5% | 10% | 5% | 0% | 3% | 25% | 53% | 13% |
| Khwaja Dukoh | 0% | 95% | 0% | 10% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 40% | 60% | 20% |
| Khanaqa | 0% | 78% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 56% | 72% | 22% |
| Mingajik | 0% | 76% | 0% | 5% | 10% | 0% | 0% | 52% | 81% | 43% |
| Qush Tepa | 0% | 100% | 8% | 31% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 54% | 69% | 38% |

²² Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

²³ Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

²⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ES/NFIs) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Most population live in inadequate shelter ²² | Most common heating sources are inadequate heating sources ²³ | Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted ²⁴ | Some (26-50%) of shelters have suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁴ | Few (1-25%) of households have sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs | Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the followings | | | | |
| | | | | | | Sleeping mats or mattresses | Kitchen set or cooking items | Heating devices | Winter clothing | Water storage containers |
| National level | 4% | 76% | 2% | 8% | 9% | 6% | 21% | 38% | 69% | 36% |
| Khamyab | 0% | 75% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 58% | 67% | 42% |
| Aqcha | 0% | 91% | 9% | 18% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 45% | 82% | 18% |
| Fayzabad | 0% | 100% | 18% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 64% | 91% | 36% |
| Mardyan | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 75% | 75% | 38% |
| Qarqin | 0% | 58% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 58% | 92% | 8% |
| Darzab | 0% | 93% | 7% | 21% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 36% | 64% | 29% |
| Samangan Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aybak | 0% | 93% | 3% | 3% | 31% | 7% | 28% | 10% | 45% | 31% |
| Hazrat-e-Sultan | 0% | 87% | 3% | 3% | 24% | 0% | 13% | 5% | 26% | 18% |
| Khuram Wa Sarbagh | 4% | 92% | 4% | 4% | 72% | 8% | 4% | 12% | 16% | 0% |
| Feroz Nakhchir | 0% | 100% | 0% | 6% | 38% | 0% | 19% | 13% | 38% | 19% |
| Ruy-e-Duab | 0% | 89% | 0% | 0% | 29% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 7% | 0% |
| Dara-e-Suf-e-Payin | 0% | 71% | 0% | 11% | 3% | 13% | 66% | 53% | 71% | 68% |
| Dara-e-Suf-e-Bala | 0% | 39% | 6% | 3% | 6% | 10% | 26% | 35% | 52% | 10% |
| Sar-e-Pul Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sar-e-Pul | 0% | 67% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 62% | 2% | 71% | 45% |
| Sayad | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 54% | 15% | 69% | 38% |
| Kohestanat | 0% | 100% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 69% | 69% | 100% | 58% |
| Sozmaqala | 0% | 92% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 67% | 48% | 88% | 63% |
| Sancharak | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 70% | 13% | 83% | 57% |
| Gosfandi | 0% | 100% | 25% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 50% | 50% | 100% | 75% |
| Balkhab | 0% | 64% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 68% | 40% | 96% | 48% |
| South Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghazni Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghazni | 0% | 15% | 0% | 4% | 2% | 0% | 4% | 29% | 6% | 8% |
| Wal-e-Muhammad-e-Shahid | 0% | 21% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 32% | 0% |
| Khwaja Umari | 0% | 31% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 38% | 54% | 8% | 0% |
| Waghaz | 0% | 69% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 19% | 15% | 85% | 65% | 23% |

²² Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

²³ Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

²⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ES/NFIs) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Most population live in inadequate shelter ²² | Most common heating sources are inadequate heating sources ²³ | Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted ²⁴ | Some (26-50%) of shelters have suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁴ | Few (1-25%) of households have sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs | Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the followings | | | | |
| | | | | | | Sleeping mats or mattresses | Kitchen set or cooking items | Heating devices | Winter clothing | Water storage containers |
| National level | 4% | 76% | 2% | 8% | 9% | 6% | 21% | 38% | 69% | 36% |
| Deh Yak | 0% | 63% | 11% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 63% | 11% | 5% |
| Jaghathu | 0% | 93% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 17% | 0% |
| Andar | 0% | 51% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 63% | 6% | 3% |
| Zanakhan | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 15% | 0% | 100% | 77% | 8% |
| Rashidan | 0% | 25% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 44% | 0% |
| Nawur | 0% | 100% | 0% | 27% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 97% | 4% | 16% |
| Qara Bagh | 0% | 97% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 48% | 70% | 71% |
| Giro | 0% | 95% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 9% | 14% | 82% | 82% |
| Ab Band | 0% | 92% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 23% | 85% | 15% | 15% |
| Jaghuri | 0% | 41% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 31% | 31% | 14% | 5% | 19% |
| Muqur | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 14% | 54% | 32% |
| Malistan | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 88% | 90% | 0% | 0% | 20% |
| Gelan | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 34% | 0% |
| Ajristan | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 17% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| Nawa | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 18% | 0% |
| Khost Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Matun | 0% | 84% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 100% | 0% |
| Mandozayi | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 61% | 87% | 0% |
| Gurbuz | 0% | 100% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 94% | 100% | 0% |
| Tani | 0% | 86% | 0% | 14% | 0% | 0% | 10% | 38% | 100% | 48% |
| Musa Khel | 0% | 35% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 83% | 100% | 65% |
| Nadir Shah Kot | 0% | 100% | 0% | 36% | 7% | 0% | 7% | 36% | 93% | 57% |
| Sabari | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 18% | 100% | 6% |
| Terezayi | 0% | 93% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 100% | 0% |
| Bak | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 15% | 100% | 0% |
| Qalandar | 0% | 8% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 100% | 100% | 83% |
| Spera | 0% | 33% | 0% | 28% | 17% | 0% | 6% | 94% | 100% | 39% |
| Shamal | 0% | 83% | 0% | 8% | 8% | 0% | 8% | 58% | 100% | 33% |
| Jaji Maydan | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 47% | 100% | 7% |

²² Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

²³ Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

²⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ES/NFIs) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Most population live in inadequate shelter ²² | Most common heating sources are inadequate heating sources ²³ | Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted ²⁴ | Some (26-50%) of shelters have suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁴ | Few (1-25%) of households have sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs | Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the followings | | | | |
| | | | | | | Sleeping mats or mattresses | Kitchen set or cooking items | Heating devices | Winter clothing | Water storage containers |
| National level | 4% | 76% | 2% | 8% | 9% | 6% | 21% | 38% | 69% | 36% |
| Paktika Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sharan | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 31% | 92% | 85% |
| Mata Khan | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 6% | 38% | 56% | 44% |
| Yosuf Khel | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 10% | 0% | 15% | 45% | 60% | 50% |
| Yahya Khel | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 7% | 21% | 14% | 14% |
| Sar Rawzah | 7% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% |
| Omna | 19% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 19% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 6% |
| Zarghun Shahr | 0% | 94% | 0% | 0% | 18% | 6% | 6% | 24% | 18% | 6% |
| Gomal | 0% | 96% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 26% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 39% |
| Jani Khel | 15% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| Surobi | 0% | 72% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 94% | 100% | 0% |
| Urgun | 0% | 95% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 16% | 95% | 84% |
| Ziruk | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 40% | 93% | 87% |
| Nika | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 42% | 92% | 75% |
| Barmal | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 59% | 93% | 56% |
| Giyan | 0% | 100% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 10% | 29% | 86% | 76% |
| Dila | 14% | 100% | 0% | 5% | 14% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Wazakhah | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 35% | 100% | 88% | 8% |
| Wormamay | 0% | 100% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 54% | 100% | 100% | 46% |
| Turwo | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 8% | 100% | 100% | 8% |
| Paktya Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gardez | 0% | 71% | 0% | 5% | 12% | 2% | 31% | 2% | 95% | 60% |
| Ahmadaba | 0% | 0% | 6% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 25% | 0% |
| Zurmat | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 75% | 100% | 100% |
| Shawak | 0% | 40% | 0% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 20% | 53% | 100% | 87% |
| Zadran | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 83% | 100% | 88% |
| Sayed Karam | 0% | 57% | 0% | 18% | 0% | 4% | 14% | 21% | 61% | 29% |
| Jaji | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 11% | 63% | 0% |
| Lija Ahmad Khel | 0% | 48% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 4% | 7% | 7% | 59% | 30% |

²² Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

²³ Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

²⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ES/NFIs) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Most population live in inadequate shelter ²² | Most common heating sources are inadequate heating sources ²³ | Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted ²⁴ | Some (26-50%) of shelters have suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁴ | Few (1-25%) of households have sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs | Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the followings | | | | |
| | | | | | | Sleeping mats or mattresses | Kitchen set or cooking items | Heating devices | Winter clothing | Water storage containers |
| National level | 4% | 76% | 2% | 8% | 9% | 6% | 21% | 38% | 69% | 36% |
| Jani Khel | 0% | 100% | 0% | 18% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 94% | 53% |
| Chamkani | 0% | 100% | 0% | 24% | 0% | 0% | 14% | 0% | 100% | 62% |
| Dand Wa Patan | 0% | 100% | 0% | 11% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 0% | 100% | 58% |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Helmand Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lashkargah | 0% | 98% | 18% | 30% | 3% | 18% | 43% | 58% | 80% | 92% |
| Nad-e-Ali | 1% | 100% | 14% | 10% | 3% | 3% | 22% | 65% | 88% | 97% |
| Nawa-e-Barakzaiy | 0% | 98% | 16% | 18% | 2% | 16% | 38% | 72% | 75% | 93% |
| Nahr-e-Saraj | 2% | 100% | 16% | 65% | 4% | 16% | 33% | 84% | 92% | 86% |
| Washer | 0% | 100% | 8% | 18% | 3% | 10% | 56% | 79% | 90% | 97% |
| Garmser | 0% | 97% | 14% | 7% | 0% | 24% | 52% | 72% | 86% | 93% |
| Nawzad | 0% | 98% | 24% | 7% | 2% | 2% | 26% | 76% | 70% | 96% |
| Sangin | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 10% | 14% | 28% | 86% | 62% | 79% |
| Musa Qala | 0% | 89% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 24% | 81% | 68% | 97% |
| Kajaki | 0% | 87% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 38% | 82% | 71% | 82% |
| Reg-i-Khan Nishin | 0% | 100% | 28% | 17% | 0% | 0% | 17% | 89% | 83% | 100% |
| Baghran | 0% | 100% | 23% | 10% | 7% | 3% | 26% | 79% | 85% | 95% |
| Deh-e-Shu | 0% | 100% | 17% | 6% | 6% | 3% | 42% | 67% | 89% | 100% |
| Kandahar Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandahar | 5% | 74% | 5% | 44% | 7% | 0% | 5% | 2% | 53% | 51% |
| Arghandab | 0% | 100% | 0% | 58% | 4% | 35% | 38% | 35% | 73% | 65% |
| Daman | 10% | 90% | 0% | 21% | 14% | 45% | 45% | 48% | 76% | 59% |
| Panjwayi | 26% | 100% | 0% | 26% | 6% | 13% | 13% | 13% | 58% | 48% |
| Zheray | 40% | 100% | 5% | 5% | 15% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 20% | 5% |
| Shah Wali Kot | 100% | 100% | 0% | 68% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% |
| Khakrez | 0% | 100% | 0% | 16% | 0% | 24% | 52% | 52% | 88% | 68% |
| Arghestan | 23% | 89% | 0% | 29% | 6% | 26% | 26% | 26% | 60% | 54% |
| Ghorak | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 59% |
| Maywand | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 84% | 100% | 84% | 11% |

²² Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

²³ Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

²⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ES/NFIs) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Most population live in inadequate shelter ²² | Most common heating sources are inadequate heating sources ²³ | Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted ²⁴ | Some (26-50%) of shelters have suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁴ | Few (1-25%) of households have sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs | Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the followings | | | | |
| | | | | | | Sleeping mats or mattresses | Kitchen set or cooking items | Heating devices | Winter clothing | Water storage containers |
| National level | 4% | 76% | 2% | 8% | 9% | 6% | 21% | 38% | 69% | 36% |
| Spin Boldak | 0% | 92% | 0% | 0% | 9% | 12% | 17% | 14% | 83% | 28% |
| Nesh | 0% | 100% | 0% | 15% | 0% | 38% | 54% | 85% | 92% | 92% |
| Miyanshin | 42% | 100% | 0% | 17% | 4% | 13% | 29% | 46% | 58% | 50% |
| Shorabak | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 94% | 6% |
| Maruf | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 73% | 4% |
| Reg | 53% | 100% | 0% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 87% | 7% |
| Nimroz Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zaranj | 0% | 55% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 10% | 6% | 42% | 10% |
| Kang | 0% | 67% | 0% | 5% | 10% | 14% | 62% | 29% | 71% | 38% |
| Chakhansur | 0% | 65% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 15% | 45% | 35% | 60% | 45% |
| Char Burjak | 0% | 62% | 0% | 5% | 14% | 19% | 43% | 33% | 67% | 29% |
| Khashrod | 0% | 91% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 34% | 31% | 74% | 34% |
| Uruzgan Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tirinkot | 0% | 100% | 3% | 26% | 10% | 16% | 48% | 45% | 77% | 48% |
| Dehrawud | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 14% | 32% | 89% | 71% |
| Chora | 0% | 100% | 0% | 18% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 64% | 9% |
| Shahid-e-Hassas | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 23% | 34% | 74% | 89% | 83% |
| Khas Uruzgan | 0% | 100% | 16% | 0% | 3% | 61% | 97% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Chinarto | 0% | 100% | 17% | 0% | 0% | 44% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Gizab | 0% | 100% | 0% | 60% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 52% | 4% |
| Zabul Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Qalat | 3% | 84% | 3% | 11% | 8% | 3% | 3% | 19% | 70% | 30% |
| Tarnak Wa Jaldak | 3% | 87% | 0% | 13% | 0% | 19% | 13% | 0% | 97% | 61% |
| Shinkay | 4% | 100% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 96% | 71% |
| Mizan | 0% | 94% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 94% |
| Arghandab | 0% | 88% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 17% | 92% | 54% |
| Shah Joi | 0% | 90% | 5% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 98% | 30% |
| Daychopan | 0% | 100% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 76% | 72% | 0% |

²² Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

²³ Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

²⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ES/NFIs) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Most population live in inadequate shelter ²² | Most common heating sources are inadequate heating sources ²³ | Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted ²⁴ | Some (26-50%) of shelters have suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁴ | Few (1-25%) of households have sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs | Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the followings | | | | |
| | | | | | | Sleeping mats or mattresses | Kitchen set or cooking items | Heating devices | Winter clothing | Water storage containers |
| National level | 4% | 76% | 2% | 8% | 9% | 6% | 21% | 38% | 69% | 36% |
| Atghar | 6% | 89% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 94% |
| Nawbahar | 0% | 95% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 100% | 90% |
| Shamul Zayi | 0% | 91% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 91% | 94% |
| Kakar | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 85% | 85% | 4% |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badghis Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Qala-e-Naw | 0% | 96% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 85% | 3% |
| Ab Kamari | 0% | 100% | 4% | 15% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% |
| Muqur | 0% | 93% | 0% | 0% | 14% | 0% | 7% | 14% | 21% | 14% |
| Qadis | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 58% | 0% | 14% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| Bala Murghab | 0% | 70% | 0% | 0% | 93% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 53% | 87% |
| Jawand | 0% | 100% | 0% | 78% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% |
| Ghormach | 0% | 78% | 0% | 0% | 78% | 0% | 0% | 19% | 56% | 93% |
| Farah Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farah | 0% | 77% | 3% | 17% | 0% | 20% | 47% | 50% | 63% | 57% |
| Pushtrod | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 9% | 18% | 0% |
| Khak-e-Safed | 0% | 100% | 27% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 13% | 87% | 60% | 7% |
| Qala-e-Kah | 0% | 95% | 0% | 48% | 0% | 14% | 90% | 100% | 100% | 90% |
| Shibkoh | 0% | 100% | 0% | 8% | 25% | 17% | 58% | 100% | 8% | 100% |
| Bala Buluk | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 17% | 4% | 42% | 0% |
| Anar Dara | 0% | 71% | 0% | 19% | 0% | 5% | 38% | 67% | 71% | 14% |
| Bakwa | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 22% | 11% | 44% | 6% |
| Lash-e-Juwayn | 0% | 89% | 6% | 11% | 0% | 6% | 50% | 61% | 61% | 17% |
| Gulistan | 0% | 100% | 0% | 70% | 7% | 30% | 80% | 100% | 100% | 97% |
| Pur Chaman | 0% | 100% | 0% | 33% | 4% | 11% | 83% | 13% | 39% | 100% |
| Ghor Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Feroz Koh | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 3% | 21% | 68% | 65% |
| DoLayna | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 13% | 8% | 0% | 79% | 21% |

²² Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

²³ Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

²⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ES/NFIs) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Most population live in inadequate shelter ²² | Most common heating sources are inadequate heating sources ²³ | Being aware of households threatened with eviction or evicted ²⁴ | Some (26-50%) of shelters have suffered severe damage (e.g., roofs, walls, etc.) with no repairs made ²⁴ | Few (1-25%) of households have sufficient access to heating sources to meet basic daily needs | Most households in the settlement have no daily access to or do not own the followings | | | | |
| | | | | | | Sleeping mats or mattresses | Kitchen set or cooking items | Heating devices | Winter clothing | Water storage containers |
| National level | 4% | 76% | 2% | 8% | 9% | 6% | 21% | 38% | 69% | 36% |
| Dawlatyar | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 23% | 18% | 27% | 23% | 41% | 45% |
| Charsadra | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 8% | 8% | 25% | 17% |
| Pasaband | 0% | 98% | 2% | 22% | 2% | 6% | 24% | 24% | 85% | 41% |
| Shahrak | 0% | 100% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 93% | 69% |
| Lal Wa Sarjantal | 0% | 100% | 3% | 3% | 0% | 4% | 10% | 82% | 90% | 91% |
| Taywarah | 0% | 95% | 3% | 74% | 5% | 31% | 67% | 87% | 85% | 90% |
| Tolak | 0% | 100% | 11% | 74% | 15% | 56% | 78% | 89% | 93% | 93% |
| Saghar | 0% | 100% | 6% | 67% | 17% | 33% | 89% | 89% | 94% | 100% |
| Herat Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Herat | 0% | 35% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 66% | 35% | 6% | 40% | 27% |
| Injil | 0% | 33% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 75% | 36% | 4% | 52% | 56% |
| Guzara | 0% | 50% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 8% | 19% | 72% | 78% | 42% |
| Karukh | 0% | 94% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 19% | 81% | 100% | 50% |
| Zindajan | 4% | 85% | 0% | 30% | 0% | 11% | 85% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Pashtun Zarghun | 0% | 93% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 27% | 7% | 14% | 52% | 30% |
| Kushk | 4% | 91% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 89% | 87% | 96% | 84% |
| Gulran | 0% | 46% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 6% | 71% | 20% | 91% | 31% |
| Adraskan | 0% | 72% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 24% | 17% | 3% | 72% | 17% |
| Kushk-e-Kuhna | 0% | 84% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 13% | 3% | 94% | 3% |
| Ghoryan | 0% | 92% | 3% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 25% | 25% | 22% |
| Obe | 0% | 79% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 33% | 0% | 79% | 52% |
| Kohsan | 0% | 69% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% |
| Shindand | 1% | 39% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 14% | 9% | 0% | 36% | 13% |
| Farsi | 0% | 75% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 21% | 13% | 4% | 54% | 17% |
| Chisht-e-Sharif | 0% | 85% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 37% | 0% | 70% | 63% |

²² Inadequate shelters included unfinished / non-enclosed building, collective shelter, tent, makeshift shelter, and none (sleeping in open).

²³ Inadequate heating sources included bushes, no source and animal dung or waste products (such as paper, plastic, cardboard).

²⁴ In the three months prior to data collection.



METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

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

In the Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (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 settlements. 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.

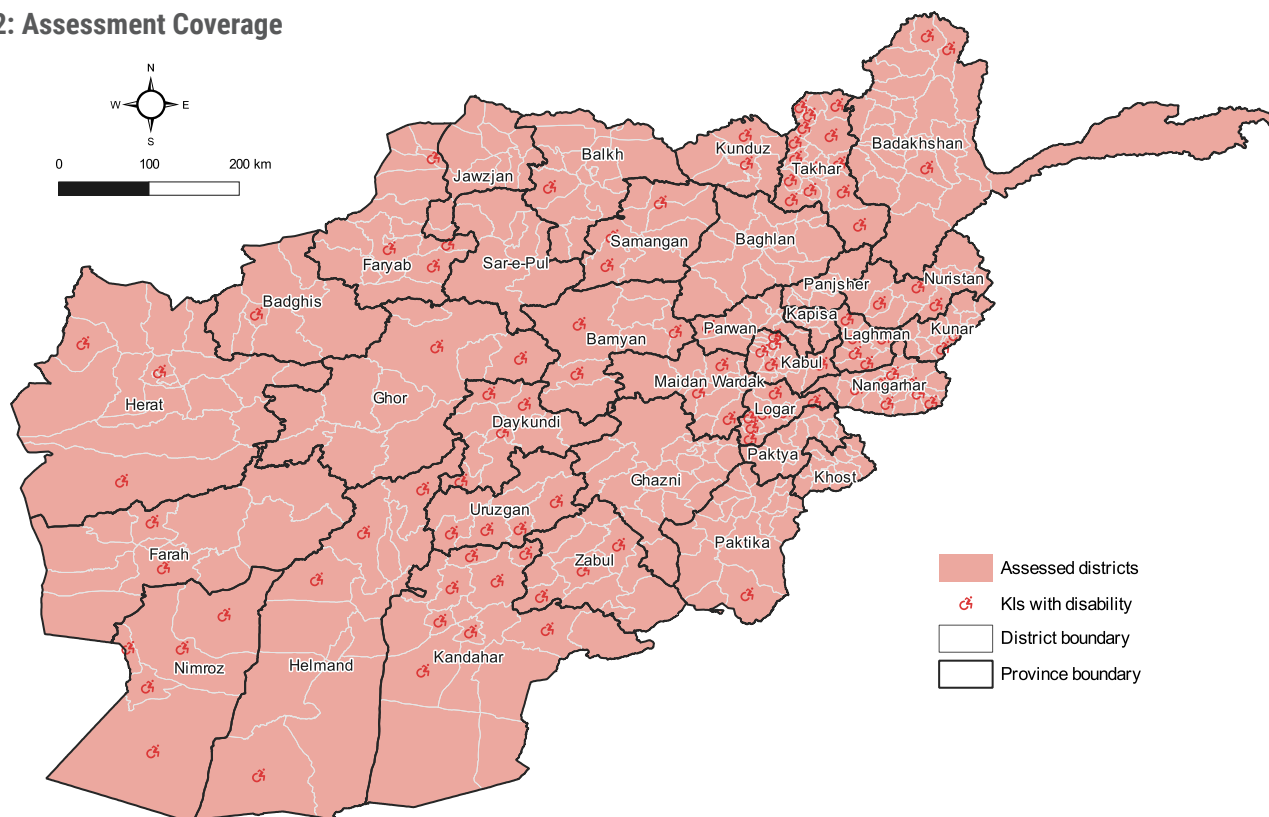
In HSM Round Eight, a sampling methodology similar to that of Round Seven was employed, as outlined in the latest Terms of Reference ([TOR](#)). This revised approach considered both the population size and geographic coverage of districts, whereas previously only geographic coverage was taken into account. The sampling methodology for HSM Round Eight is detailed as follows:

- All [401 districts](#) and basic service units (BSUs) were included in the sampling and covered.
- One KI was interviewed per settlements assessed.
- A minimum of three key informants were sampled for each Basic Sampling Unit (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 key informant interviews, proportional to the estimated BSU population size. Map 13 in annexe 3 illustrates the population coverage of HSM per district.
- A minimum geographical coverage of 12% of district settlements was ensured. Map 14 in annexe 3 provides further information on the geographical coverage.

In HSM Round Eight, the distribution of settlements among BSUs in the sampling was as follows: 58% had three settlements, 28% had four settlements, 13% had five or more settlements, and 1% had one or two settlements. The assessed settlements represented 49% of Afghanistan's total 2024 estimated [population](#) and provided 21% geographic coverage, based on the number of settlements sampled within each district.

For a comprehensive understanding, please refer to the [formatted analysis for HSM round 8](#). The formatted data and cleaning logs for HSM round 8 are available upon request. The findings should be considered as indicative only and not statistically representative.

Map 12: Assessment Coverage



ABOUT REACH

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

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: DISTRICT AND SAMPLE SIZE

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

| Province | District | # of KIIs |
|---------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Kapisa | Mahmood-e-Raqi | 31 |
| | Hisa-e-Duwum-e-Kohistan | 21 |
| | Koh Band | 19 |
| | Hisa-e-Awal-e-Kohistan | 19 |
| | Nijrab | 27 |
| | Tagab | 18 |
| | Alasay | 18 |
| Logar | Pul-e-Alam | 40 |
| | Baraki Barak | 27 |
| | Charkh | 18 |
| | Khoshi | 18 |
| | Mohammad Agha | 30 |
| | Kharwar | 19 |
| | Azra | 13 |
| Maidan Wardak | Maydan Shahr | 21 |
| | Nerkh | 25 |
| | Jalrez | 19 |
| | Chak-e-Wardak | 36 |
| | Saydabad | 35 |
| | Daymirdad | 19 |
| | Hesa-e-Awal-e-Behsud | 41 |
| | Jaghathu | 18 |
| | Markaz-e-Behsud | 117 |
| Panjsher | Bazarak | 15 |
| | Rukha | 16 |
| | Dara | 27 |
| | Khenj | 22 |
| | Anawa | 16 |
| | Shutul | 9 |
| | Paryan | 21 |

| Province | District | # of KIIs |
|----------|---------------|-----------|
| Parwan | Charikar | 49 |
| | Bagram | 33 |
| | Shinwari | 29 |
| | Sayed Khel | 25 |
| | Jabal Saraj | 20 |
| | Salang | 15 |
| | Ghorband | 21 |
| | Koh-e-Safi | 15 |
| | Surkh-e-Parsa | 27 |
| | Shekh Ali | 21 |
| Kunar | Asad Abad | 22 |
| | Marawara | 14 |
| | Watapur | 25 |
| | Narang | 20 |
| | Sar Kani | 18 |
| | Shigal | 37 |
| | Dara-e-Pech | 21 |
| | Bar Kunar | 17 |
| | Chawkay | 24 |
| | Khas Kunar | 19 |
| | Ghazi Abad | 26 |
| | Dangam | 21 |
| | Chapa Dara | 19 |
| | Nurgal | 21 |
| | Nari | 19 |
| Laghman | Mehtarlam | 71 |
| | Qarghayi | 33 |
| | Alishang | 37 |
| | Alingar | 38 |
| | Dawlatshah | 25 |

| Province | District | # of KIs |
|-----------|----------------|----------|
| Nangarhar | Jalalabad | 25 |
| | Behsud | 32 |
| | Surkh Rod | 46 |
| | Chaparhar | 44 |
| | Kama | 22 |
| | Kuz Kunar | 22 |
| | Rodat | 16 |
| | Khogyani | 41 |
| | Bati Kot | 24 |
| | Deh Bala | 27 |
| | Pachir Wa Agam | 23 |
| | Dara-e-Nur | 14 |
| | Kot | 13 |
| | Goshta | 20 |
| | Achin | 28 |
| | Shinwar | 27 |
| | Muhmand Dara | 15 |
| | Lalpur | 20 |
| | Sherzad | 34 |
| | Nazyan | 22 |
| | Hesarak | 23 |
| | Dur Baba | 33 |
| Nuristan | Parun | 15 |
| | Waygal | 19 |
| | Wama | 18 |
| | Nurgaram | 19 |
| | Duab | 18 |
| | Kamdesh | 22 |
| | Mandol | 15 |
| | Barg-e-Matal | 18 |

| Province | District | # of KIs |
|------------|----------------------|----------|
| Badakhshan | Fayzabad | 52 |
| | Argo | 36 |
| | Arghanj Khwah | 47 |
| | Yaftal-e-Sufla | 26 |
| | Khash | 21 |
| | Baharak (Badakhshan) | 29 |
| | Darayem | 20 |
| | Kohistan | 30 |
| | Yawan | 26 |
| | Jorm | 28 |
| | Teshkan | 27 |
| | Shuhada | 19 |
| | Shahr-e-Buzorg | 57 |
| | Raghestan | 25 |
| | Keshem | 44 |
| | Warduj | 24 |
| | Tagab | 42 |
| | Yamgan | 18 |
| | Shighnan | 21 |
| | Khwahan | 27 |
| | Kofab | 27 |
| | Darwaz-e-Payin | 30 |
| | Eshkashem | 18 |
| | Shaki | 24 |
| | Zebak | 15 |
| | Koran Wa Monjan | 30 |
| | Darwaz-e-Balla | 50 |
| | Wakhan | 41 |

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

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

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

| Province | District | # of KIs |
|-----------|-------------------------|----------|
| Sar-e-Pul | Sar-e-Pul | 42 |
| | Sayad | 13 |
| | Kohestanat | 26 |
| | Sozmaqala | 48 |
| | Sancharak | 23 |
| | Gosfandi | 8 |
| | Balkhab | 25 |
| Ghazni | Ghazni | 48 |
| | Wal-e-Muhammad-e-Shahid | 19 |
| | Khwaja Umari | 13 |
| | Waghaz | 26 |
| | Deh Yak | 19 |
| | Jaghatur | 30 |
| | Andar | 35 |
| | Zanakhan | 13 |
| | Rashidan | 16 |
| | Nawur | 67 |
| | Qara Bagh | 66 |
| | Giro | 22 |
| | Ab Band | 13 |
| | Jaghuri | 74 |
| | Muqur | 28 |
| | Malistan | 40 |
| | Gelan | 29 |
| | Ajristan | 18 |
| | Nawa | 28 |

| Province | District | # of KIs |
|----------|----------------|----------|
| Khost | Matun | 45 |
| | Mandozayi | 23 |
| | Gurbuz | 17 |
| | Tani | 21 |
| | Musa Khel | 23 |
| | Nadir Shah Kot | 14 |
| | Sabari | 17 |
| | Terezayi | 15 |
| | Bak | 13 |
| | Qalandar | 12 |
| | Spera | 18 |
| | Shamal | 12 |
| | Jaji Maydan | 15 |
| Paktika | Sharan | 26 |
| | Mata Khan | 16 |
| | Yosuf Khel | 20 |
| | Yahya Khel | 14 |
| | Sar Rawzah | 14 |
| | Omna | 16 |
| | Zarghun Shahr | 17 |
| | Gomal | 23 |
| | Jani Khel | 20 |
| | Surobi | 18 |
| | Urgun | 19 |
| | Ziruk | 15 |
| | Nika | 12 |
| | Barmal | 27 |
| | Giyan | 21 |
| | Dila | 21 |
| | Wazakhah | 26 |
| | Wormamay | 28 |
| | Turwo | 12 |

| Province | District | # of KIs |
|----------|-------------------|----------|
| Paktya | Gardez | |
| | Ahmadaba | |
| | Zurmat | |
| | Shawak | |
| | Zadran | |
| | Sayed Karam | |
| | Jaji | |
| | Lija Ahmad Khel | |
| | Jani Khel | |
| | Chamkani | |
| | Dand Wa Patan | |
| Helmand | Lashkargah | 60 |
| | Nad-e-Ali | 72 |
| | Nawa-e-Barakzaiy | 61 |
| | Nahr-e-Saraj | 51 |
| | Washer | 39 |
| | Garmser | 29 |
| | Nawzad | 54 |
| | Sangin | 29 |
| | Musa Qala | 37 |
| | Kajaki | 45 |
| | Reg-i-Khan Nishin | 18 |
| | Baghran | 61 |
| | Deh-e-Shu | 36 |

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

| Province | District | # of KIIs |
|----------|------------------|-----------|
| Zabul | Qalat | 37 |
| | Tarnak Wa Jaldak | 31 |
| | Shinkay | 24 |
| | Mizan | 16 |
| | Arghandab | 24 |
| | Shah Joi | 40 |
| | Daychopan | 25 |
| | Atghar | 18 |
| | Nawbahar | 21 |
| | Shamul Zayi | 33 |
| | Kakar | 27 |
| Badghis | Qala-e-Naw | 67 |
| | Ab Kamari | 46 |
| | Muqur | 14 |
| | Qadis | 36 |
| | Bala Murghab | 30 |
| | Jawand | 59 |
| | Ghormach | 27 |

| Province | District | # of KIIs |
|----------|------------------|-----------|
| Farah | Farah | 30 |
| | Pushtrod | 11 |
| | Khak-e-Safed | 15 |
| | Qala-e-Kah | 21 |
| | Shibkoh | 12 |
| | Bala Buluk | 24 |
| | Anar Dara | 21 |
| | Bakwa | 18 |
| | Lash-e-Juwayn | 18 |
| | Gulistan | 30 |
| | Pur Chaman | 46 |
| Ghor | Feroz Koh | 63 |
| | DoLayna | 24 |
| | Dawlatyar | 22 |
| | Charsadra | 12 |
| | Pasaband | 54 |
| | Shahrak | 29 |
| | Lal Wa Sarjangal | 79 |
| | Taywarah | 39 |
| | Tolak | 27 |
| | Saghar | 18 |

| Province | District | # of KIIs |
|----------|-----------------|-----------|
| Herat | Herat | 89 |
| | Injil | 73 |
| | Guzara | 36 |
| | Karukh | 32 |
| | Zindajan | 27 |
| | Pashtun Zarghun | 44 |
| | Kushk | 45 |
| | Gulran | 35 |
| | Adraskan | 29 |
| | Kushk-e-Kuhna | 31 |
| | Ghoryan | 36 |
| | Obe | 33 |
| | Kohsan | 26 |
| | Shindand | 77 |
| | Farsi | 24 |
| | Chisht-e-Sharif | 27 |

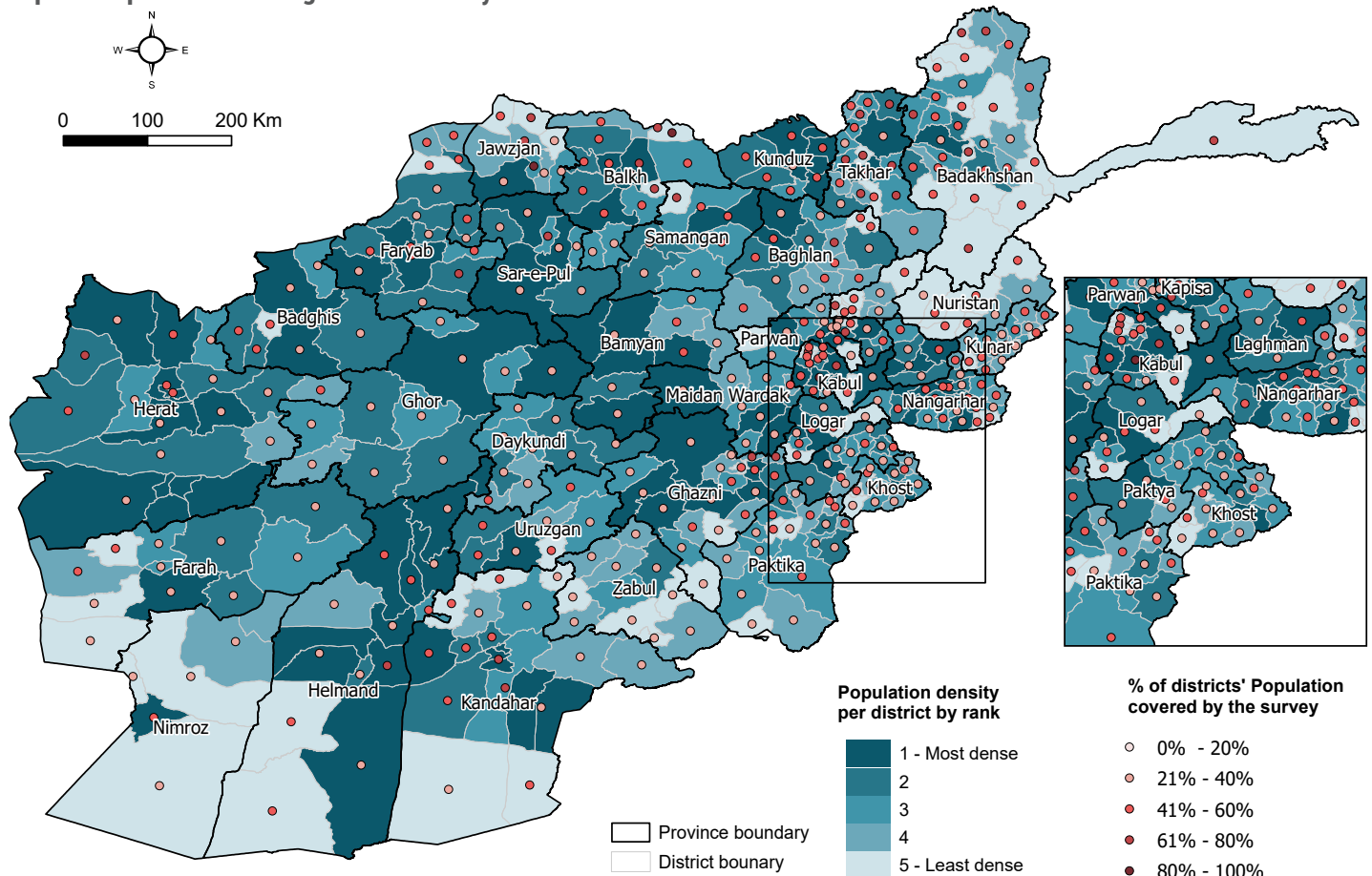
ANNEX 2: SUMMARY OF KEY FIGURES

| | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| HSM round eight data collection took place between: | 17 July 2024 and 13 August 2024 |
| # of KIIs in settlements (sampled from all settlements) | 12,011 |
| # of all registered and geo-located settlements with REACH | 58,222 |
| # of basic service units (BSUs) (all covered) (In urban areas Nahia were considered as a BSU) | 3,235 |
| # of districts (administrative level 2) (all covered) | 401 |
| # of provinces (administrative level 1) (all covered) | 34 |
| # of female KI in the survey | 1,746 |
| % of female KI in the survey | 15% |
| # of KIIs with disabilities | 247 |
| % of KIIs with disabilities | 2% |

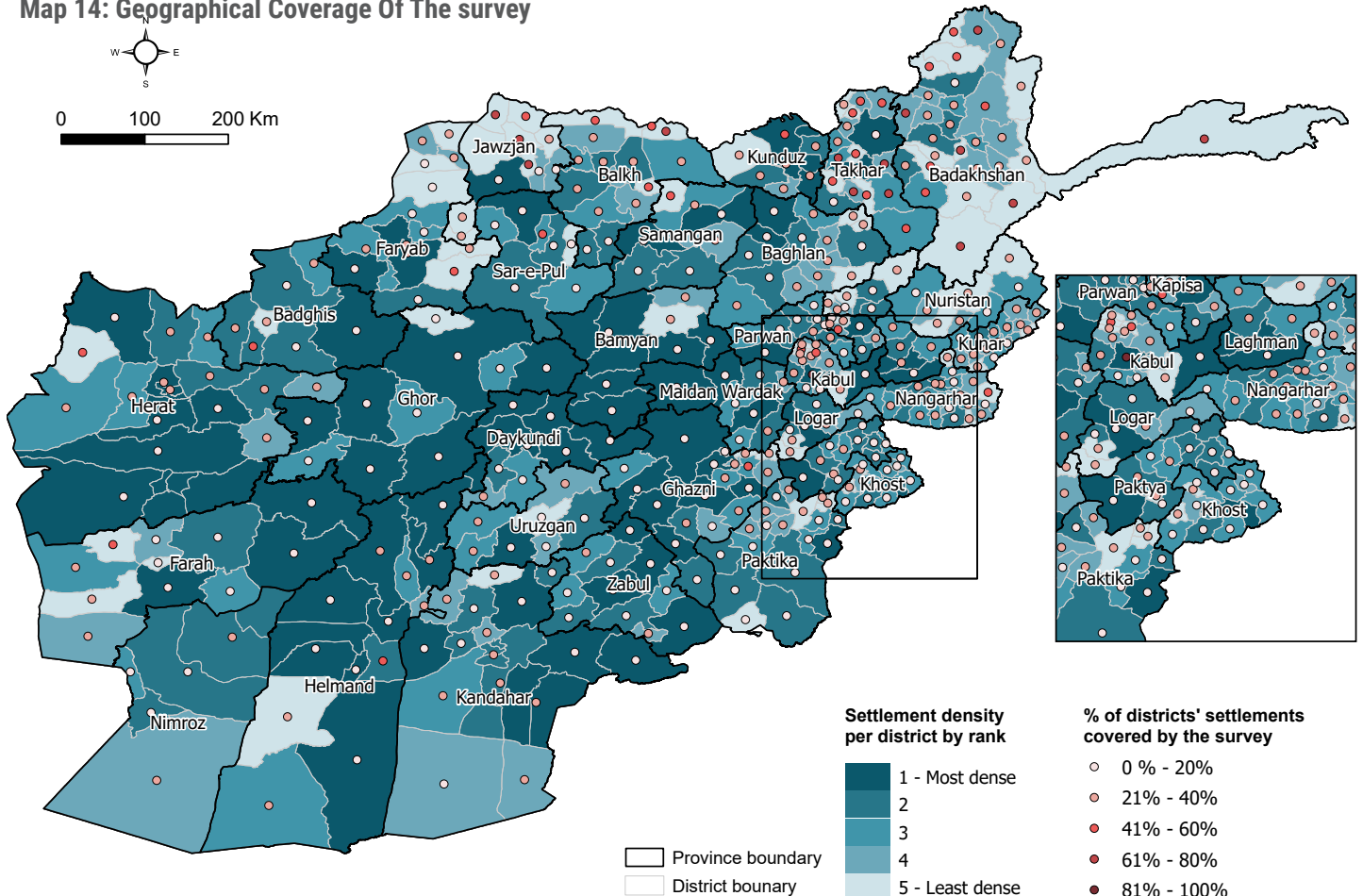


ANNEX 3: COVERAGE AND PRIORITY NEEDS MAPS

Map 13: Population Coverage Of The Survey



Map 14: Geographical Coverage Of The survey



ANNEX 4: PRIORITY NEEDS

| Disaggregation District | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|
| | Top three priority needs of the settlements | | | | | |
| | First priority need | | Second priority need | | Third priority need | |
| | Priority | Percentage | Priority | Percentage | Priority | Percentage |
| District level | | | | | | |
| Central Highland Region | | | | | | |
| Bamyan Province | | | | | | |
| Bamyan | Livelihoods | 91% | Electricity | 60% | Food | 57% |
| Shibar | Food | 93% | Livelihoods | 89% | Water | 43% |
| Sayghan | Livelihoods | 100% | Electricity | 68% | Water | 68% |
| Kahmard | Livelihoods | 94% | Electricity | 53% | Water | 47% |
| Yakawlang | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 85% | Cash | 52% |
| Panjab | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 85% | Cash | 57% |
| Waras | Food | 99% | Livelihoods | 88% | Cash | 85% |
| Daykundi Province | | | | | | |
| Nili | Livelihoods | 69% | Cash | 58% | Health | 54% |
| Shahrestan | Livelihoods | 90% | Water | 60% | Health | 56% |
| Ashtarlay | Food | 99% | Cash | 92% | Livelihoods | 79% |
| Khadir | Health | 77% | Livelihoods | 68% | Education | 52% |
| Kiti | Health | 78% | Education | 63% | Food | 47% |
| Miramor | Livelihoods | 65% | Water | 58% | Food | 53% |
| Sang-e-Takht | Health | 75% | Water | 73% | Education | 67% |
| Kajran | Health | 90% | Education | 70% | Water | 40% |
| Patoo | Water | 84% | Health | 72% | Livelihoods | 72% |
| Capital Region | | | | | | |
| Kabul Province | | | | | | |
| Kabul | Livelihoods | 82% | Food | 68% | Water | 39% |
| Paghman | Livelihoods | 100% | Food | 94% | Health | 27% |
| Chahar Asyab | Food | 86% | Livelihoods | 48% | Cash | 33% |
| Bagrami | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 63% | Shelter | 38% |
| Deh Sabz | Livelihoods | 100% | Food | 91% | Shelter | 32% |
| Shakar Dara | Livelihoods | 86% | Food | 61% | Health | 46% |
| Musahi | Food | 100% | Cash | 43% | Nutrition | 7% |
| Mir Bacha Kot | Livelihoods | 69% | Food | 56% | Water | 44% |
| Khak-e-Jabbar | Livelihoods | 62% | Health | 46% | Education | 31% |
| Kalakan | Livelihoods | 100% | Cash | 79% | Health | 50% |
| Guldara | Livelihoods | 89% | Food | 56% | Cash | 44% |
| Farza | Livelihoods | 100% | Cash | 80% | Health | 67% |
| Estalef | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 80% | Shelter | 60% |
| Qara Bagh | Livelihoods | 100% | Education | 40% | Food | 40% |
| Surobi | Livelihoods | 94% | Food | 48% | Health | 42% |

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|
| | Top three priority needs of the settlements | | | | | |
| | First priority need | | Second priority need | | Third priority need | |
| | Priority | Percentage | Priority | Percentage | Priority | Percentage |
| Kapisa Province | | | | | | |
| Mahmood-e-Raqi | Livelihoods | 87% | Cash | 81% | Food | 71% |
| Hisa-e-Duwum-e-Kohistan | Livelihoods | 100% | Food | 95% | Cash | 86% |
| Koh Band | Livelihoods | 100% | Food | 95% | Cash | 84% |
| Hisa-e-Awal-e-Kohistan | Food | 100% | Cash | 47% | Education | 47% |
| Nijrab | Shelter | 100% | Education | 96% | Cash | 4% |
| Tagab | Education | 100% | Food | 100% | Shelter | 72% |
| Alasay | Education | 100% | Food | 100% | Shelter | 100% |
| Logar Province | | | | | | |
| Pul-e-Alam | Livelihoods | 90% | Cash | 63% | Health | 45% |
| Baraki Barak | Livelihoods | 78% | Cash | 63% | Food | 56% |
| Charkh | Food | 72% | Livelihoods | 67% | Cash | 61% |
| Khoshi | Livelihoods | 83% | Cash | 67% | Food | 67% |
| Mohammad Agha | Livelihoods | 90% | Food | 87% | Cash | 53% |
| Kharwar | Livelihoods | 89% | Health | 74% | Education | 47% |
| Azra | Cash | 69% | Livelihoods | 69% | Food | 62% |
| Maidan Wardak Province | | | | | | |
| Maydan Shahr | Livelihoods | 86% | Health | 76% | Food | 62% |
| Nerkh | Livelihoods | 96% | Health | 76% | Food | 68% |
| Jalrez | Health | 84% | Livelihoods | 74% | Food | 58% |
| Chak-e-Wardak | Health | 97% | Education | 75% | Cash | 17% |
| Saydabad | Food | 83% | Livelihoods | 80% | Health | 66% |
| Daymirdad | Livelihoods | 100% | Food | 53% | Cash | 47% |
| Hesa-e-Awal-e-Behsud | Livelihoods | 98% | Food | 63% | Health | 46% |
| Jaghatsu | Health | 100% | Food | 94% | Education | 89% |
| Markaz-e-Behsud | Livelihoods | 91% | Health | 71% | Cash | 50% |
| Panjsher Province | | | | | | |
| Bazarak | Health | 100% | Education | 80% | Electricity | 20% |
| Rukha | Food | 94% | Education | 88% | Health | 88% |
| Dara | Food | 100% | Cash | 85% | Electricity | 85% |
| Khenj | Livelihoods | 95% | Electricity | 64% | Food | 45% |
| Anawa | Food | 94% | Livelihoods | 63% | Electricity | 38% |
| Shutul | Livelihoods | 100% | Food | 67% | Cash | 33% |
| Paryan | Livelihoods | 95% | Food | 81% | Electricity | 62% |
| Parwan Province | | | | | | |
| Charikar | Livelihoods | 73% | Water | 59% | Food | 55% |
| Bagram | Livelihoods | 100% | Water | 67% | Food | 55% |
| Shinwari | Water | 72% | Livelihoods | 59% | Food | 48% |

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|
| | Top three priority needs of the settlements | | | | | |
| | First priority need | | Second priority need | | Third priority need | |
| | Priority | Percentage | Priority | Percentage | Priority | Percentage |
| Sayed Khel | Livelihoods | 96% | Water | 80% | Food | 40% |
| Jabal Saraj | Water | 90% | Livelihoods | 65% | Food | 50% |
| Salang | Livelihoods | 80% | Food | 53% | Water | 47% |
| Ghorband | Water | 76% | Livelihoods | 62% | Food | 57% |
| Koh-e-Safi | Livelihoods | 100% | Water | 73% | Food | 40% |
| Surkh-e-Parsa | Water | 74% | Livelihoods | 67% | Food | 52% |
| Shekh Ali | Livelihoods | 95% | Water | 67% | Food | 62% |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | |
| Kunar Province | | | | | | |
| Asad Abad | Food | 100% | Nutrition | 77% | Water | 68% |
| Marawara | Food | 100% | Education | 79% | Electricity | 57% |
| Watapur | Food | 100% | Education | 52% | Health | 52% |
| Narang | Food | 90% | Nutrition | 75% | NFI | 35% |
| Sar Kani | Food | 100% | Education | 94% | Health | 94% |
| Shigal | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 81% | Health | 35% |
| Dara-e-Pech | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 76% | Water | 33% |
| Bar Kunar | Food | 100% | Health | 76% | Education | 53% |
| Chawkay | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 67% | Cash | 29% |
| Khas Kunar | Food | 100% | Nutrition | 63% | Health | 58% |
| Ghazi Abad | Food | 96% | Education | 54% | Livelihoods | 46% |
| Dangam | Food | 95% | Livelihoods | 71% | Health | 43% |
| Chapa Dara | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 68% | Cash | 21% |
| Nurgal | Food | 100% | Nutrition | 57% | Health | 48% |
| Nari | Food | 95% | Education | 63% | Health | 63% |
| Laghman Province | | | | | | |
| Mehtarlam | Water | 52% | Food | 49% | Livelihoods | 39% |
| Qarghayi | Health | 52% | Food | 36% | Livelihoods | 36% |
| Alishang | Food | 70% | Water | 51% | Livelihoods | 38% |
| Alingar | Cash | 61% | Health | 55% | Food | 42% |
| Dawlatshah | Water | 56% | Food | 44% | Non_food_items | 36% |
| Nangarhar Province | | | | | | |
| Jalalabad | Livelihoods | 96% | Food | 76% | Cash | 56% |
| Behsud | Livelihoods | 81% | Food | 63% | Cash | 38% |
| Surkh Rod | Livelihoods | 87% | Food | 67% | Health | 46% |
| Chaparhar | Livelihoods | 93% | Food | 55% | Water | 36% |
| Kama | Livelihoods | 77% | Cash | 41% | Health | 36% |
| Kuz Kunar | Livelihoods | 86% | Education | 45% | Health | 45% |
| Rodat | Livelihoods | 88% | Water | 50% | Health | 38% |

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|
| | Top three priority needs of the settlements | | | | | |
| | First priority need | | Second priority need | | Third priority need | |
| | Priority | Percentage | Priority | Percentage | Priority | Percentage |
| Khogyani | Livelihoods | 93% | Food | 59% | Health | 44% |
| Bati Kot | Livelihoods | 88% | Water | 54% | Food | 50% |
| Deh Bala | Livelihoods | 85% | Food | 59% | Water | 44% |
| Pachir Wa Agam | Livelihoods | 87% | Food | 70% | Water | 43% |
| Dara-e-Nur | Livelihoods | 100% | Health | 71% | Water | 29% |
| Kot | Livelihoods | 100% | Food | 69% | Health | 62% |
| Goshta | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 75% | Cash | 55% |
| Achin | Livelihoods | 89% | Food | 61% | Water | 61% |
| Shinwar | Livelihoods | 100% | Food | 78% | Water | 44% |
| Muhmand Dara | Livelihoods | 93% | Health | 47% | Water | 40% |
| Lalpur | Food | 75% | Livelihoods | 70% | Water | 40% |
| Sherzad | Livelihoods | 94% | Food | 62% | Water | 59% |
| Nazyan | Livelihoods | 86% | Food | 64% | Water | 45% |
| Hesarak | Livelihoods | 91% | Food | 52% | Water | 48% |
| Dur Baba | Livelihoods | 94% | Food | 70% | Water | 45% |
| Nuristan Province | | | | | | |
| Parun | Cash | 100% | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 53% |
| Waygal | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 95% | Cash | 79% |
| Wama | Food | 100% | Cash | 67% | Livelihoods | 67% |
| Nurgaram | Shelter | 84% | Food | 53% | Cash | 26% |
| Duab | Shelter | 94% | Food | 78% | Cash | 50% |
| Kamdesb | Food | 68% | Water | 50% | Health | 45% |
| Mandol | Cash | 93% | Shelter | 80% | Food | 73% |
| Barg-e-Matal | Food | 94% | Health | 56% | Nutrition | 44% |
| North Eastern Region | | | | | | |
| Badakhshan Province | | | | | | |
| Fayzabad | Food | 85% | Water | 56% | Health | 50% |
| Argo | Water | 92% | Health | 61% | Food | 44% |
| Arghanj Khwah | Food | 98% | Water | 45% | Electricity | 40% |
| Yaftal-e-Sufla | Water | 65% | Cash | 62% | Shelter | 62% |
| Khash | Food | 71% | Electricity | 48% | Livelihoods | 48% |
| Baharak (Badakhshan) | Health | 72% | Water | 72% | Food | 66% |
| Darayem | Cash | 90% | Health | 70% | Water | 55% |
| Kohistan | Health | 80% | Water | 70% | Food | 43% |
| Yawan | Electricity | 81% | Health | 69% | Water | 58% |
| Jorm | Health | 86% | Cash | 54% | Water | 43% |
| Teshkan | Health | 100% | Food | 96% | Livelihoods | 37% |

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|
| | Top three priority needs of the settlements | | | | | |
| | First priority need | | Second priority need | | Third priority need | |
| | Priority | Percentage | Priority | Percentage | Priority | Percentage |
| Shuhada | Health | 84% | Water | 74% | Education | 68% |
| Shahr-e-Buzorg | Food | 82% | Health | 77% | Livelihoods | 49% |
| Raghestan | Health | 76% | Water | 68% | Food | 48% |
| Keshem | Livelihoods | 86% | Water | 59% | Health | 50% |
| Warduj | Food | 88% | Cash | 58% | Health | 58% |
| Tagab | Health | 81% | Livelihoods | 79% | Education | 74% |
| Yamgan | Cash | 83% | Food | 56% | Health | 56% |
| Shighnan | Health | 76% | Food | 71% | Education | 62% |
| Khwhan | Livelihoods | 67% | Health | 63% | Education | 44% |
| Kofab | Health | 78% | Food | 56% | Livelihoods | 56% |
| Darwaz-e-Payin | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 77% | Health | 67% |
| Eshkashem | Health | 89% | Education | 78% | Food | 61% |
| Shaki | Health | 67% | Food | 63% | Livelihoods | 63% |
| Zebak | Health | 80% | Water | 80% | Food | 47% |
| Koran Wa Monjan | Water | 77% | Cash | 73% | Health | 57% |
| Darwaz-e-Balla | Food | 96% | Livelihoods | 64% | Health | 56% |
| Wakhan | Health | 73% | Food | 66% | Cash | 63% |
| Baghlan Province | | | | | | |
| Pul-e-Khumri | Cash | 69% | Water | 62% | Health | 53% |
| Dahana-e-Ghori | Health | 80% | Food | 67% | Livelihoods | 67% |
| Doshi | Cash | 86% | Health | 59% | Livelihoods | 50% |
| Nahrin | Water | 83% | Health | 70% | Food | 65% |
| Baghlan-e-Jadid | Health | 75% | Livelihoods | 66% | Food | 61% |
| Khinjan | Livelihoods | 89% | Cash | 74% | Food | 47% |
| Andarab | Cash | 95% | Electricity | 89% | Livelihoods | 68% |
| Deh Salah | Livelihoods | 83% | Cash | 78% | Electricity | 67% |
| Khwaja Hejran | Health | 75% | Livelihoods | 61% | Electricity | 36% |
| Burka | Water | 80% | Food | 72% | Health | 72% |
| Tala Wa Barfak | Cash | 84% | Food | 61% | Livelihoods | 61% |
| Pul-e-Hisar | Livelihoods | 80% | Cash | 68% | Food | 60% |
| Khost Wa Fereng | Health | 85% | Cash | 70% | Food | 55% |
| Guzargah-e-Nur | Health | 94% | Cash | 61% | Livelihoods | 56% |
| Fereng Wa Gharu | Health | 92% | Food | 83% | Cash | 67% |
| Kunduz Province | | | | | | |
| Kunduz | Health | 79% | Food | 70% | Cash | 55% |
| Chahar Darah | Health | 85% | Livelihoods | 77% | Education | 57% |
| Ali Abad | Food | 100% | NFI | 97% | Water | 97% |
| Khan Abad | Food | 96% | Livelihoods | 91% | Water | 86% |

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|
| | Top three priority needs of the settlements | | | | | |
| | First priority need | | Second priority need | | Third priority need | |
| | Priority | Percentage | Priority | Percentage | Priority | Percentage |
| Imam Sahib | Livelihoods | 89% | Health | 77% | Education | 40% |
| Dasht-e-Archi | Food | 95% | Water | 89% | Cash | 76% |
| Qala-e-Zal | Livelihoods | 100% | Health | 68% | Water | 68% |
| Takhar Province | | | | | | |
| Taloqan | Food | 68% | Water | 66% | Health | 43% |
| Hazar Sumuch | Food | 87% | Livelihoods | 67% | Water | 60% |
| Baharak (Takhar) | Water | 68% | Livelihoods | 44% | Education | 38% |
| Bangi | Food | 82% | Livelihoods | 76% | Water | 44% |
| Chal | Food | 79% | Livelihoods | 50% | Electricity | 40% |
| Namak Ab | Food | 86% | Livelihoods | 62% | Education | 38% |
| Kalafgan | Food | 80% | Livelihoods | 68% | Education | 48% |
| Farkhar | Livelihoods | 78% | Food | 73% | Health | 50% |
| Khwaja Ghar | Water | 81% | Electricity | 58% | Education | 46% |
| Rostaq | Food | 79% | Water | 71% | Electricity | 57% |
| Eshkmesh | Food | 84% | Education | 75% | Livelihoods | 38% |
| Dasht-e-Qala | Water | 67% | Food | 63% | Health | 46% |
| Warsaj | Food | 94% | Livelihoods | 80% | Education | 53% |
| Khwaja Bahawuddin | Health | 58% | Water | 55% | Food | 52% |
| Darqad | Water | 71% | Food | 67% | Electricity | 52% |
| Chahab | Food | 77% | Water | 67% | Education | 41% |
| Yangi Qala | Electricity | 81% | Water | 81% | Food | 59% |
| Northern Region | | | | | | |
| Balkh Province | | | | | | |
| Mazar-e-Sharif | Livelihoods | 92% | Food | 85% | Cash | 46% |
| Nahr-e-Shahi | Livelihoods | 80% | Food | 69% | Water | 49% |
| Dehdadi | Livelihoods | 75% | Food | 67% | Water | 58% |
| Charkent | Water | 61% | Food | 54% | Livelihoods | 54% |
| Marmul | Water | 80% | Livelihoods | 73% | Cash | 40% |
| Balkh | Livelihoods | 74% | Water | 64% | Food | 56% |
| Sholgareh | Food | 67% | Water | 53% | Livelihoods | 50% |
| Chemtal | Livelihoods | 79% | Water | 74% | Food | 67% |
| Dawlat Abad | Food | 67% | Livelihoods | 57% | Water | 52% |
| Khulm | Livelihoods | 80% | Food | 70% | Water | 47% |
| Char Bolak | Water | 81% | Food | 69% | Livelihoods | 56% |
| Shortepa | Food | 86% | Livelihoods | 57% | Communication | 36% |
| Kaldar | Livelihoods | 69% | Water | 56% | Health | 44% |
| Keshendeh | Water | 66% | Food | 48% | Livelihoods | 48% |
| Zari | Water | 68% | Health | 55% | Livelihoods | 45% |
| Sharak-e-Hayratan | Livelihoods | 89% | Cash | 78% | Food | 56% |

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|
| | Top three priority needs of the settlements | | | | | |
| | First priority need | | Second priority need | | Third priority need | |
| | Priority | Percentage | Priority | Percentage | Priority | Percentage |
| Faryab Province | | | | | | |
| Maymana | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 61% | Cash | 47% |
| Pashtun Kot | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 72% | Water | 56% |
| Khwaja Sabz Posh | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 62% | Water | 54% |
| Almar | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 63% | Water | 49% |
| Bilcheragh | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 53% | Water | 47% |
| Shirin Tagab | Food | 100% | Water | 61% | Health | 50% |
| Qaysar | Food | 100% | Health | 59% | Livelihoods | 50% |
| Garzewan | Food | 97% | Health | 59% | Water | 41% |
| Dawlat Abad | Food | 100% | Cash | 82% | Livelihoods | 45% |
| Kohistan | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 70% | Water | 52% |
| Qaram Qul | Food | 100% | Cash | 50% | Livelihoods | 50% |
| Qurghan | Food | 100% | Cash | 55% | Water | 45% |
| Andkhoy | Food | 100% | Cash | 81% | Education | 38% |
| Khan-e-Char Bagh | Food | 100% | Cash | 55% | Health | 45% |
| Jawzjan Province | | | | | | |
| Shiberghan | Livelihoods | 78% | Food | 65% | Water | 53% |
| Khwaja Dukoh | Water | 75% | Food | 70% | Livelihoods | 65% |
| Khanaqa | Water | 78% | Livelihoods | 67% | Cash | 61% |
| Mingajik | Water | 90% | Food | 71% | Livelihoods | 57% |
| Qush Tepa | Water | 92% | Food | 85% | Livelihoods | 62% |
| Khamyab | Livelihoods | 92% | Food | 58% | Cash | 42% |
| Aqcha | Livelihoods | 100% | Water | 91% | Food | 45% |
| Fayzabad | Water | 100% | Livelihoods | 73% | Food | 64% |
| Mardyan | Water | 100% | Food | 75% | Education | 50% |
| Qarqin | Livelihoods | 92% | Food | 67% | Cash | 50% |
| Darzab | Livelihoods | 79% | Food | 64% | Water | 50% |
| Samangan Province | | | | | | |
| Aybak | Food | 93% | Livelihoods | 45% | Water | 45% |
| Hazrat-e-Sultan | Food | 87% | Livelihoods | 50% | Cash | 42% |
| Khuram Wa Sarbagh | Livelihoods | 80% | Food | 60% | Health | 40% |
| Feroz Nakhchir | Food | 100% | Cash | 56% | Livelihoods | 38% |
| Ruy-e-Duab | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 61% | Cash | 39% |
| Dara-e-Suf-e-Payin | Food | 92% | Health | 63% | Water | 61% |
| Dara-e-Suf-e-Bala | Food | 74% | Water | 58% | Health | 48% |

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|
| | Top three priority needs of the settlements | | | | | |
| | First priority need | | Second priority need | | Third priority need | |
| | Priority | Percentage | Priority | Percentage | Priority | Percentage |
| Sar-e-Pul Province | | | | | | |
| Sar-e-Pul | Livelihoods | 100% | Food | 98% | Cash | 60% |
| Sayad | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 92% | Cash | 38% |
| Kohestanat | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 88% | Cash | 50% |
| Sozmaqala | Livelihoods | 98% | Cash | 58% | Water | 31% |
| Sancharak | Food | 87% | Livelihoods | 78% | Cash | 57% |
| Gosfandi | Food | 88% | Livelihoods | 75% | Cash | 38% |
| Balkhab | Livelihoods | 96% | Food | 84% | Cash | 68% |
| South Eastern Region | | | | | | |
| Ghazni Province | | | | | | |
| Ghazni | Livelihoods | 67% | Cash | 63% | Health | 48% |
| Wal-e-Muhammad-e-Shahid | Cash | 95% | Health | 79% | Education | 63% |
| Khwaja Umari | Cash | 92% | Health | 85% | Education | 77% |
| Waghaz | Food | 88% | Cash | 73% | Education | 73% |
| Deh Yak | Education | 63% | Health | 63% | Water | 58% |
| Jaghatu | Cash | 100% | Education | 100% | Health | 100% |
| Andar | Education | 69% | Livelihoods | 60% | Cash | 54% |
| Zanakhan | Food | 85% | Cash | 69% | Education | 62% |
| Rashidan | Cash | 100% | Education | 100% | Health | 100% |
| Nawur | Livelihoods | 99% | Food | 64% | Shelter | 63% |
| Qara Bagh | Water | 95% | Livelihoods | 55% | Food | 39% |
| Giro | Water | 86% | Education | 82% | Livelihoods | 64% |
| Ab Band | Water | 77% | Education | 69% | Health | 62% |
| Jaghuri | Livelihoods | 89% | Cash | 51% | Water | 51% |
| Muqur | Education | 79% | Food | 71% | Health | 64% |
| Malistan | Livelihoods | 98% | Food | 95% | Health | 55% |
| Gelan | Education | 100% | Food | 100% | Health | 69% |
| Ajristan | Cash | 72% | Livelihoods | 67% | Health | 61% |
| Nawa | Education | 100% | Food | 100% | Health | 54% |
| Khost Province | | | | | | |
| Matun | Food | 100% | Cash | 98% | Health | 87% |
| Mandozayi | Cash | 100% | Food | 100% | Health | 100% |
| Gurbuz | Cash | 100% | Food | 100% | Health | 100% |
| Tani | Food | 100% | Health | 76% | Livelihoods | 71% |
| Musa Khel | Cash | 100% | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 48% |
| Nadir Shah Kot | Livelihoods | 100% | Water | 43% | Education | 21% |
| Sabari | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 94% | Cash | 71% |
| Terezayi | Cash | 100% | Food | 100% | Health | 80% |

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|
| | Top three priority needs of the settlements | | | | | |
| | First priority need | | Second priority need | | Third priority need | |
| | Priority | Percentage | Priority | Percentage | Priority | Percentage |
| Bak | Cash | 100% | Food | 100% | Health | 100% |
| Qalandar | Food | 100% | Cash | 83% | Livelihoods | 75% |
| Spera | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 94% | Health | 50% |
| Shamal | Livelihoods | 100% | Education | 33% | Health | 25% |
| Jaji Maydan | Food | 100% | Cash | 87% | Livelihoods | 73% |
| Paktika Province | | | | | | |
| Sharan | Food | 96% | Health | 85% | NFI | 73% |
| Mata Khan | Food | 94% | Health | 63% | Education | 38% |
| Yosuf Khel | Food | 90% | Health | 65% | Education | 50% |
| Yahya Khel | Food | 79% | Health | 71% | Livelihoods | 43% |
| Sar Rawzah | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 86% | Water | 64% |
| Omna | Food | 94% | Health | 69% | Water | 50% |
| Zarghun Shahr | Food | 94% | Livelihoods | 82% | Water | 47% |
| Gomal | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 57% | Cash | 39% |
| Jani Khel | Food | 90% | Health | 60% | Livelihoods | 55% |
| Surobi | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 61% | Education | 44% |
| Urgun | Food | 100% | Health | 89% | Education | 53% |
| Ziruk | Food | 100% | Health | 80% | NFI | 47% |
| Nika | Health | 100% | Education | 50% | NFI | 50% |
| Barmal | Food | 100% | Health | 63% | Education | 59% |
| Giyan | Food | 100% | Health | 90% | NFI | 71% |
| Dila | Education | 71% | Food | 67% | Health | 67% |
| Wazakhah | Food | 100% | Health | 96% | Education | 77% |
| Wormamay | Food | 100% | Health | 71% | Cash | 68% |
| Turwo | Food | 100% | Health | 92% | Education | 75% |
| Paktya Province | | | | | | |
| Gardez | Health | 76% | Food | 71% | Education | 64% |
| Ahmadaba | Food | 100% | Cash | 81% | Health | 56% |
| Zurmat | Food | 100% | Water | 91% | Health | 69% |
| Shawak | Food | 87% | Water | 67% | Cash | 47% |
| Zadran | Food | 100% | Cash | 96% | Water | 79% |
| Sayed Karam | Food | 86% | Health | 61% | Education | 39% |
| Jaji | Food | 100% | Health | 74% | Cash | 58% |
| Lija Ahmad Khel | Food | 81% | Education | 52% | Health | 52% |
| Jani Khel | Food | 76% | Health | 59% | Education | 53% |
| Chamkani | Education | 76% | Health | 62% | Food | 57% |
| Dand Wa Patan | Health | 79% | Food | 74% | Education | 47% |

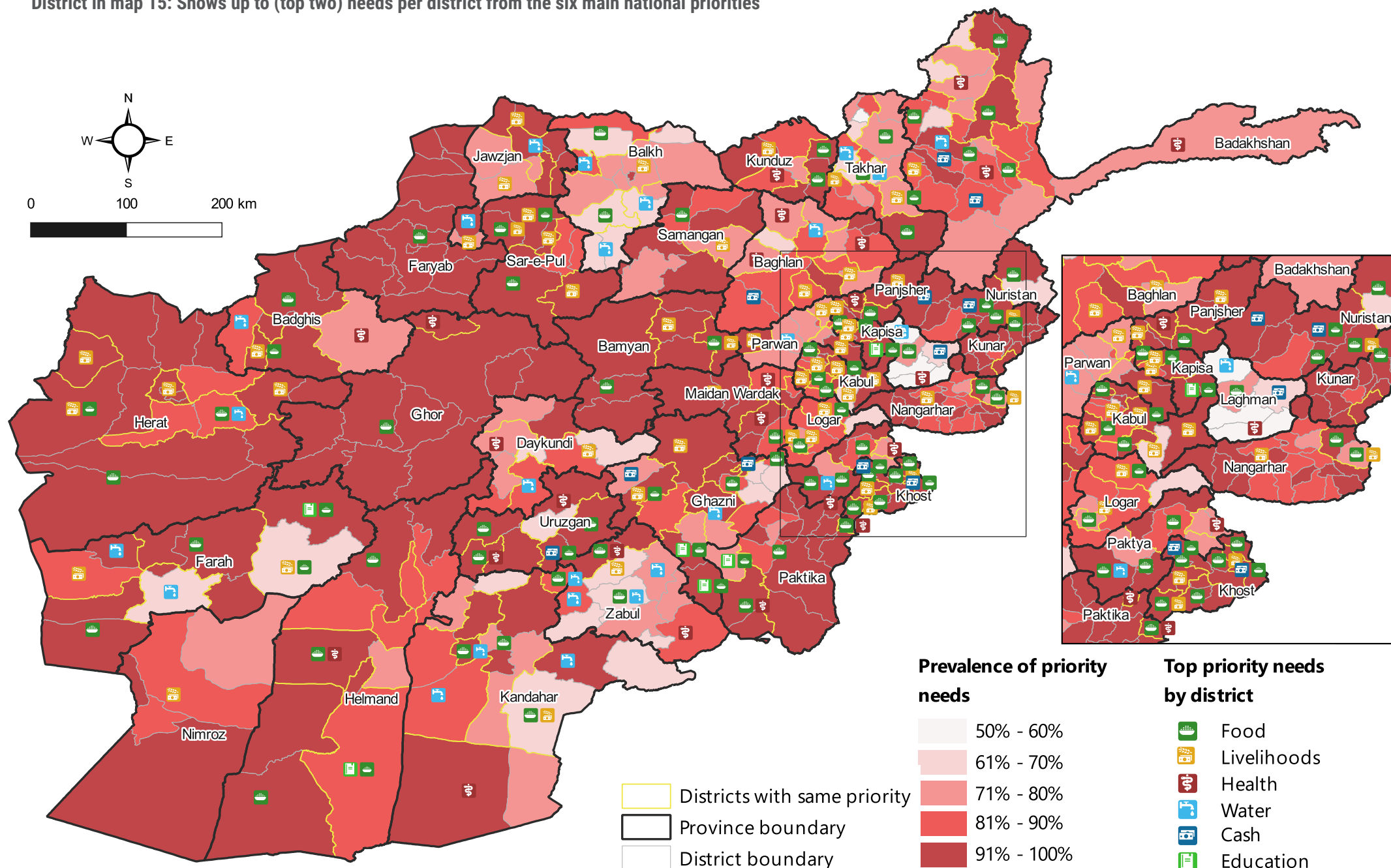
| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|
| | Top three priority needs of the settlements | | | | | |
| | First priority need | | Second priority need | | Third priority need | |
| | Priority | Percentage | Priority | Percentage | Priority | Percentage |
| Southern Region | | | | | | |
| Helmand Province | | | | | | |
| Lashkargah | Food | 80% | Health | 78% | Education | 70% |
| Nad-e-Ali | Food | 97% | Health | 93% | Education | 85% |
| Nawa-e-Barakzaïy | Education | 90% | Food | 87% | Health | 87% |
| Nahr-e-Saraj | Cash | 80% | Health | 78% | Food | 75% |
| Washer | Food | 82% | Health | 77% | Education | 72% |
| Garmser | Education | 90% | Food | 86% | Health | 72% |
| Nawzad | Food | 96% | Education | 69% | Health | 52% |
| Sangin | Food | 90% | Water | 62% | Education | 59% |
| Musa Qala | Water | 81% | Food | 78% | Livelihoods | 59% |
| Kajaki | Food | 89% | Water | 60% | Livelihoods | 51% |
| Reg-i-Khan Nishin | Food | 100% | Education | 89% | Health | 83% |
| Baghran | Food | 100% | Health | 80% | Education | 74% |
| Deh-e-Shu | Food | 97% | Health | 89% | Education | 81% |
| Kandahar Province | | | | | | |
| Kandahar | Food | 95% | Water | 56% | Livelihoods | 39% |
| Arghandab | Food | 73% | Livelihoods | 65% | Health | 54% |
| Daman | Food | 72% | Water | 66% | Livelihoods | 59% |
| Panjwayi | Water | 84% | Food | 74% | Livelihoods | 61% |
| Zheray | Food | 95% | Water | 90% | Livelihoods | 55% |
| Shah Wali Kot | Food | 98% | Water | 85% | Education | 80% |
| Khakrez | Water | 100% | Food | 84% | Livelihoods | 72% |
| Arghestan | Water | 94% | Food | 86% | Livelihoods | 77% |
| Ghorak | Water | 77% | Education | 73% | Health | 45% |
| Maywand | Water | 86% | Education | 73% | Food | 57% |
| Spin Boldak | Food | 65% | Livelihoods | 60% | Education | 51% |
| Nesh | Livelihoods | 69% | Water | 69% | Health | 62% |
| Miyanshin | Food | 83% | Water | 79% | Livelihoods | 46% |
| Shorabak | Health | 72% | Education | 33% | Cash | 28% |
| Maruf | Education | 67% | Food | 62% | Health | 49% |
| Reg | Health | 93% | Education | 73% | Water | 60% |
| Nimroz Province | | | | | | |
| Zaranj | Livelihoods | 81% | Cash | 65% | Food | 52% |
| Kang | Livelihoods | 90% | Cash | 48% | Water | 38% |
| Chakhansur | Livelihoods | 85% | Food | 50% | Cash | 45% |
| Char Burjak | Livelihoods | 95% | Cash | 52% | Electricity | 43% |
| Khashrod | Livelihoods | 71% | Health | 57% | Cash | 54% |

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|
| | Top three priority needs of the settlements | | | | | |
| | First priority need | | Second priority need | | Third priority need | |
| | Priority | Percentage | Priority | Percentage | Priority | Percentage |
| Uruzgan Province | | | | | | |
| Tirinkot | Food | 100% | Cash | 35% | Health | 35% |
| Dehrawud | Food | 100% | Health | 93% | Education | 57% |
| Chora | Health | 64% | Education | 45% | NFI | 27% |
| Shahid-e-Hassas | Food | 100% | Health | 89% | Communication | 63% |
| Khas Uruzgan | Food | 97% | Cash | 81% | Non_food_items | 61% |
| Chinarto | Cash | 100% | Food | 100% | Health | 39% |
| Gizab | Health | 92% | Food | 84% | Education | 40% |
| Zabul Province | | | | | | |
| Qalat | Food | 62% | Water | 59% | Health | 54% |
| Tarnak Wa Jaldak | Education | 68% | Health | 65% | Water | 58% |
| Shinkay | Health | 71% | Livelihoods | 67% | Food | 46% |
| Mizan | Water | 81% | Livelihoods | 69% | Food | 50% |
| Arghandab | Livelihoods | 67% | Health | 58% | Food | 50% |
| Shah Joi | Water | 78% | Health | 58% | Education | 40% |
| Daychopan | Food | 100% | Health | 96% | Livelihoods | 96% |
| Atghar | Health | 61% | Livelihoods | 61% | Water | 50% |
| Nawbahar | Health | 71% | Livelihoods | 67% | Food | 52% |
| Shamul Zayi | Health | 88% | Livelihoods | 61% | Food | 48% |
| Kakar | Food | 100% | Health | 93% | Livelihoods | 93% |
| Western Region | | | | | | |
| Badghis Province | | | | | | |
| Qala-e-Naw | Livelihoods | 100% | Food | 96% | Water | 85% |
| Ab Kamari | Water | 83% | Health | 72% | Food | 59% |
| Muqur | Water | 100% | Food | 71% | Health | 50% |
| Qadis | Food | 100% | Water | 75% | Health | 64% |
| Bala Murghab | Food | 97% | Cash | 63% | Electricity | 37% |
| Jawand | Health | 80% | Food | 69% | Water | 37% |
| Ghormach | Food | 100% | Cash | 56% | Health | 48% |
| Farah Province | | | | | | |
| Farah | Water | 63% | Food | 57% | Cash | 50% |
| Pushtrod | Water | 100% | Cash | 45% | Health | 27% |
| Khak-e-Safed | Food | 100% | Water | 67% | Cash | 40% |
| Qala-e-Kah | Livelihoods | 86% | Food | 71% | Cash | 57% |
| Shibkoh | Food | 92% | Education | 83% | Health | 83% |
| Bala Buluk | Food | 100% | Health | 75% | Water | 75% |
| Anar Dara | Water | 100% | Education | 38% | Health | 38% |
| Bakwa | Food | 100% | Health | 78% | Cash | 56% |
| Lash-e-Juwayn | Food | 100% | Water | 89% | Education | 22% |

| Disaggregation Region/province | % of settlements where KIs reported on | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|
| | Top three priority needs of the settlements | | | | | |
| | First priority need | | Second priority need | | Third priority need | |
| | Priority | Percentage | Priority | Percentage | Priority | Percentage |
| Gulistan | Livelihoods | 70% | Food | 67% | Education | 33% |
| Pur Chaman | Education | 98% | Food | 96% | Health | 96% |
| Ghor Province | | | | | | |
| Feroz Koh | Food | 95% | Livelihoods | 68% | Cash | 38% |
| Dolayna | Food | 100% | Health | 83% | Cash | 54% |
| Dawlatyar | Food | 95% | Shelter | 86% | Livelihoods | 27% |
| Charsadra | Health | 100% | NFI | 42% | Livelihoods | 17% |
| Pasaband | Food | 94% | Health | 57% | Cash | 31% |
| Shahrak | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 72% | Shelter | 62% |
| Lal Wa Sarjangan | Food | 94% | Health | 84% | Water | 57% |
| Taywarah | Food | 95% | Health | 51% | Water | 51% |
| Tolak | Food | 93% | Water | 59% | Livelihoods | 48% |
| Saghar | Food | 100% | Nutrition | 56% | Health | 50% |
| Herat Province | | | | | | |
| Herat | Livelihoods | 98% | Food | 79% | Shelter | 25% |
| Injil | Livelihoods | 96% | Food | 70% | Health | 34% |
| Guzara | Livelihoods | 89% | Food | 86% | Cash | 67% |
| Karukh | Food | 84% | Water | 72% | Livelihoods | 69% |
| Zindajan | Food | 93% | Water | 81% | Education | 70% |
| Pashtun Zarghun | Food | 86% | Water | 82% | Livelihoods | 77% |
| Kushk | Food | 96% | Education | 60% | Water | 58% |
| Gulran | Food | 97% | Water | 86% | Cash | 11% |
| Adraskan | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 79% | Water | 55% |
| Kushk-e-Kuhna | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 87% | Water | 58% |
| Ghoryan | Food | 97% | Livelihoods | 78% | Water | 69% |
| Obe | Livelihoods | 94% | Health | 76% | Water | 39% |
| Kohsan | Livelihoods | 100% | Water | 62% | Cash | 31% |
| Shindand | Food | 92% | Water | 64% | Livelihoods | 58% |
| Farsi | Food | 100% | Livelihoods | 88% | Water | 58% |
| Chisht-e-Sharif | Livelihoods | 96% | Health | 59% | Water | 56% |

Map 15: Priority Needs (% of settlements where KIs reported on the priority needs of the settlements, per district)

District in map 15: Shows up to (top two) needs per district from the six main national priorities



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Afghanistan Inter-Cluster Coordination Team



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